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The Economist,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES,

Bankers' Gazette, and Railway Monitor:

A POLITICAL, LITERARY, AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER.

Vol. XXVII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1869. No. 1,374.

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MR LOWE'S TAXES.

THERE is much discussion as to "Mr Lowe's taxes," as people are apt to call them, and the matter being a little puzzling it is no wonder that there is some confusion in many minds about it.

The first question is—What will Mr Lowe charge us in January? We give below the clauses of the Act under which they will be levied, and their effect is shortly this:—We shall have to pay in January a whole year's income-tax, that is the tax for the entire year beginning 1st April, 1869, and ending 31st March, 1870. But this does not extend to the fund-holder and the Government servant. Their income tax is therefore to be deducted just as before.

Secondly. A year's land tax and inhabited house duty—being in like manner the taxes for the year 1869-70.

Thirdly. Licenses in lieu of assessed taxes for all articles we mean to keep between 1st January and the 31st December, 1870.

This is the whole Bill now coming in to us, and when we are estimating what we have to pay we should carefully avoid thinking of anything else.

But there is also another question, which is this—How much will Mr Lowe get in this year of the different kinds of taxes?—or, what is the same question, how much shall the taxpayers pay him this year on account of the various sorts of taxes?

First. As to the income tax. We shall of course pay him, as we have just said, the whole year's income tax for the year beginning the 1st of last April and ending the 31st of next March; and we shall also pay him all the prior arrears of income tax. Under the old quarterly system of collection, there was always a quarter and often a half-year's income-tax due at the end of each financial year. Thus last 31st March Mr Lowe estimated that there was due 1,800,000*l.* We pay him therefore the whole income tax of this financial year, and whatever we had not yet paid him of the income tax of last year.

Secondly. The land tax and the inhabited house duty are different. They are levied half-yearly on the 10th of April and the 10th of October, but properly speaking the tax payable on the 10th of April is that belonging to the previous financial year. We shall, therefore, this year pay a year and a half's land tax and inhabited house duty—the whole duty for this financial year in January next, and in last April a half-year overdue from 1868-9.

Thirdly. As to the assessed taxes. We pay, as before stated, for all taxable articles we mean to keep or use in the year 1870; but besides this, we pay for all the articles we had at previous periods. This happens because the old mode of ascertaining the assessed taxes was on all articles used in the previous financial year; you were required in one year to state the greatest number of articles you had in the previous year, and upon that statement you paid. But you did not pay it very soon. As no one could know what articles he had kept in any financial year till that year was over, the assessment was not made till April—and did not become payable till afterwards. The second half (say) of the taxes for the year 1867-8 was not payable till April 10, 1869, and similarly the second half for 1869-70 will not be payable till April 10, 1870. We shall therefore pay two whole years assessed taxes this year, viz.—one-half for 1867-8; one-half for 1868-9, both on the old system; and the whole on the new system for 1870.

Mr Lowe says that he has let us off nine months assessed taxes; and that is true in this sense, that a man who begun to use a taxable article—say to keep a horse on 10th April, 1869, and gave it up on 31st December, 1869, would never pay for that horse at all. It would drop through in the gap between the two modes of collection,—it would not be included in the new mode of collection because it was not kept in 1870, and it would not be included in the old because it was not kept between the 5th April, 1868, and 6th April, 1869. But this does not make us the less pay two years' assessed taxes this year. We should not have paid on the old system for a horse bought on the 10th April, 1869, till after the 6th April, 1870. Mr Lowe's gift is of no use this year because the taxable article which he abandons would not have been chargeable this year. A steady user of the same articles will therefore pay for them this year twice—once for the use in the year 1870, and once for the use at a previous time.

As we have before explained at great length, this mode of collection is a great improvement on the old one. The mode of collecting the assessed taxes was absurd, for many people could not well remember precisely what articles they had used, and the less you remembered the less you paid. The collection of the income tax was tardy and slovenly, and there was no reason for such gratuitous delay. But we do not think it wise to collect *both* the assessed taxes and the income tax in January. The bill is too heavy, and to collect so many of your taxes at once is to violate Adam Smith's cardinal rule, that taxes "should be levied in the mode most "convenient to the subject to pay them." Two collections would be much better; and if the aggregate of these taxes should ever again become as great as it heretofore sometimes has been, two collections would be absolutely needful.

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8. The provisions made by any of the several Acts relating to the land tax or the duties on inhabited houses for the collection and payment of the land tax or the said duties in quarterly payments or instalments are hereby repealed; and the provisions made by any Act relating to the duties of income tax for the collection and payment in quarterly instalments of the said last-mentioned duties, except such as are payable by way of deduction, or are assessable in respect of railways, are also hereby repealed: And the land tax assessed in England for the year from the 25th of March, 1869, and ending on the 25th of March, 1870, and the duties on inhabited houses assessed in England for the year commencing on the 6th of April, 1869, and ending on the 5th of April, 1870, and the duties of income tax, except such as are payable by way of deduction or are assessable as aforesaid, assessed in England or Ireland for the year commencing and ending as last mentioned, shall be payable on or before the 1st of January, 1870; and the land tax, and the duties on inhabited houses, and the duties of income tax (except as aforesaid), in every assessment in England for every year subsequent to the 25th of March, 1870, or the 5th of April, 1870, as the case may be, and the said duties of income tax (except as aforesaid) in assessment in Ireland for every year subsequent to the 5th of April, 1870, shall be payable on or before the 1st of January in each year.

16. The duties of assessed taxes now payable in Great Britain shall cease to be assessed in respect of male servants, carriages, horses, mares, geldings, mules, hair powder, and armorial bearings or ensigns employed, kept, used, or worn respectively after the 5th of April, 1869, in England, and after the 24th of May, 1869, in Scotland, and on persons using or exercising the trade and business of horse dealers after such days respectively; but all enactments as to the said duties shall remain in full force and effect as to all assessments of the said duties or any of them made or which ought to be made in England for the year commencing on the 6th of April, 1869, and in Scotland for the year commencing on the 25th of May, 1869, in respect of male servants, carriages, horses, mares, geldings, mules, hair powder, and armorial bearings or ensigns employed, kept, used, or worn respectively after the 5th of April, 1868, in England, or after the 24th of May, 1868 in Scotland, and on persons using or exercising the trade and business of horse dealers after such last-mentioned days respectively, and as to any arrears of or penalties incurred in relation to the said duties, or any of them, for any year.

17. On the 1st of January, 1870, the following duties of excise shall cease to be payable, viz.:—

The duties upon licences to be taken out by persons who shall let horses for hire in Great Britain;

The duties upon licences to let to hire horses for the purpose of travelling post by the mile or from stage to stage in Ireland;

The duties upon licences to keep, use, and let to hire hackney carriages within the limits of the metropolitan police district and the city of London, and also the weekly duties payable in respect of such hackney carriages;

The duties upon licences to keep, use, and employ stage carriages in Great Britain, and also the mileage duty payable in respect of such stage carriages;

but all enactments as to the said duties respectively shall remain in full force and effect as to any of the said duties which shall be owing or in arrear on the said day, and as to any offences which shall have been committed against any of the said enactments previous thereto.

18. On and after the 1st of January, 1870, there shall be granted, charged, levied, and paid, for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, in and throughout Great Britain, under and subject to the provisions and regulations in this Act contained, the following duties, that is to say:—

	£	s	d
For every male servant		15	0
For every carriage—			
If such carriage shall have four or more wheels, and shall be of the weight of four hundredweight or upwards	2	2	0
If such carriage shall have less than four wheels, or, having four or more wheels, shall be of a less weight than four hundredweight		15	0
For every horse or mule		10	6
For armorial bearings—			
If such armorial bearings shall be so painted, marked, or affixed on or to any carriage	2	2	0
If such armorial bearings shall not be so painted, marked, or affixed, but shall be otherwise worn or used	1	1	0
For every horse dealer	12	10	0

And such duties respectively shall be paid annually upon licences to be taken out under the provisions of this Act by the person who shall employ the servant, or shall keep the carriage, or horse, or mule, or shall wear or use the armorial bearings, or shall exercise or carry on the trade of a horse dealer.

And such duties and licences shall be excise duties and licences, and shall be under the management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, all the powers, clauses, regulations, and directions contained in any Act relating to excise duties or licences, or to penalties under excise Acts, and now or hereafter in force, shall respectively be of full force and effect with respect to the duties and the licences under this Act and the penalties hereby imposed, so far as the same are applicable and consistent with the provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually as if the same had been herein specially enacted with reference to the said last-mentioned duties, licences, and penalties respectively; and the said licences shall be in such form and shall be granted by such officer as the said Commissioners shall direct, and shall be dated on the day of granting the same, and shall expire on the 31st of December then next following.

THE LAST OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND CO.

So much has been written on Overend, Gurney, and Co.; every argument has been so often stated; all that is needful has been so clearly explained in the admirable judgment of the Lord Chief Justice, that we shall not now weary our readers by writing at any length. Long before the jury returned their verdict the public mind had decided. According to the rough notions of mankind, even if the directors had been guilty, the penalty they had suffered would have been already quite enough. Compared with what men educated as they were must have now suffered, scarcely any felon suffers anything. The public, at least the greater part of it, would have been quite willing to let off the defendants even if they were technically guilty, on the ground that the punishment already inflicted was sufficient. But of course the law could form no such mitigated judgment; and it was necessary to inquire as strictly as in any common case whether the defendants were guilty or not.

The judgment of Sir Alexander Cockburn explains that though the Gurneys, and those accused with them, were liable "civilly," yet they were not liable "criminally," and this has seemed to some a matter of mere words, and has to very many not conveyed much meaning. But the distinction thus drawn is very important. Common sense tells us that if a man has done harm by carelessness or negligence, or any sort of fault, he ought at least to make compensation to those to whom he has done such harm. Even if he is not much guilty he is bound to do so, or else innocent persons will suffer, while he who is guilty is not suffering. But common sense and common law go on to say that when the guilt is great, when the act has been one of fixed intention and a foreseeing mind, mere compensation is not sufficient. It is not enough to put the parties injured in *statu quo*. Such acts are a public evil, and must be prevented; on them we impose a penalty, and we call them criminal acts, that is, acts in themselves deserving of punishment. The essence of a criminal act is a steady determination to produce the result forbidden.

But can it be said that either the "old directors" or the

"new"—either the partners of the private firm who joined the limited company, or the gentlemen from the outside who added their names to the board—*meant* to ruin the shareholders? They certainly meant nothing of the sort. They thought they had an excellent business to sell, and they sold it. It is true that the business had been much mismanaged; that it had for some years ceased to be profitable; that errors had been committed so very flagrant that it would almost seem as if they had been committed on purpose. But bill-broking is a business of detail; though you have discounted bad bills yesterday and lost, yet if you get wiser you may discount good bills to-morrow and gain. In this case a very large sum had not been lent on bills at all, but upon things ironically called "securities," by which it was all lost. The one thing necessary was to confine the business (as before 1860 it had mostly been confined) to the discount of good bills, and to this the founders of the limited company really intended to keep it. The really saleable article was the credit of the name—the *habit* of the public to leave money with persons calling themselves "Overend, Gurney, and Co.," —and the result showed that their credit was still good, this habit still unbroken, and that it brought in millions of money.

The most striking novelty of the recent evidence is the proof that it was a mistake of the "Gurneys" to found the limited company. Mr Harding, the liquidator, says outright that if they had continued to be a private firm they might have been in existence now. No doubt they might have failed in a panic, as the Chief Justice suggested; no doubt, as we observed last week, they would have had a high interest to pay for much money which they had laid out so badly that it brought no interest. Still they were rich men, and could have steadily put aside a large income to meet the interest; and as for panics, they might well have spared a house still so much trusted. At all events, the event which ruined the Gurneys would not have happened if they had remained a private firm and not changed to a limited company. As it was, the Gurneys had to pay the limited company 4,000,000*l*; in order to pay it they sold their estates; and as soon as the Gurneys were known to be penniless, the charm of the name was gone, and Overend, Gurney, and Co., Limited, were ruined. But as a private firm they might have lingered for years with a "latent deficit," a bad back shop; probably they would have long so lingered; and the fact that the Gurneys were under no instant necessity to sell, and that in truth they sold to their own destruction, is good evidence that they sold *bonâ fide*.

Still more is it certain that the new directors bought *bonâ fide*. They had everything to lose by bad faith, and nothing to gain by it. They were all men of high position and excellent character; they all had much to lose, and some of them were men of very large means. They were buying a business which had once been very sound and profitable, which ought always to have been profitable, and which as men of business they thought they could make profitable again; and therefore their buying it was not only excusable but defensible. How it came that they did not foresee the fatal event, which with the help of experience we see was sure to happen and was sure to ruin them, we own we cannot say. It seems now very plain that the Gurneys would have to pay very much and to sell very much, and that the publicity of the sale must cause ruin. But in the sanguine mood of forming the company probably it was hoped that after all the Gurneys need not sell so *very* much, and the name of "Gurney" was such a magic name that the new directors were fascinated with it, and liked to be associated with it. Everybody can see the folly of this now; but in 1865 half Lombard street would have been tempted and fascinated too; so inherited is credit, and so much are men of business the creatures of habit.

This being the state of the case drily put, and separated from irrelevant facts which might mislead or distract us, it is plain, on the part of either the new directors or the old, that there was no formed design to ruin the incoming shareholders; that on the contrary there was an intention to gain good profits; that so far from the affair being a "hopeless swindle," it was, as they thought, a good and a promising speculation.

It is perfectly useless to discuss whether the defendants who have been acquitted in this criminal proceeding would be liable in a civil proceeding—whether they could be compelled to make compensation though they are not liable to punishment. They cannot make compensation. The very cause of the ruin of the limited company was the reduction of the Gurney family to poverty. They have already paid all they can, and it was that very paying which caused all the misery. Probably if they had any sufficient means to compensate the shareholders, they could be made to do so. Though they had no fixed intention to injure the shareholders, yet they did injure them: they did, in fact, cause a great calamity, though they did not mean to cause it. And the way in which they caused it was by not themselves foreseeing the true effects of the facts before them, and by concealing those facts from the public, who might have judged of them better. If the world had known that there were 4,000,000*l* of excepted accounts—that the Gurney family would have to make good the deficiency in these, and in so doing the Gurney family would be ruined or nearly so,—not a share would in fact have been taken in the limited company. The mass of men would not then have been able to distinguish between the two kinds of business carried on by the old firm—between legitimate bill-broking and illegitimate—any more than they were afterwards. When the Gurneys were visibly ruined, and it was admitted that the cause of their ruin was "something" done in Overend, Gurney, and Co., the public immediately jumped to the conclusion that Overend, Gurney, and Co. was a bad concern, ran for their money in it, and ruined it. Just so if at first everybody had been told that the Gurneys had lost all their money or most of it, no one would ever have taken a share in the concern by which they lost it. The founders of the company saw that they must keep the existence of the deficit in the old firm as secret as they could, for they (or their solicitor by whose acts they must be bound) did not communicate it even to the Committee of the Stock Exchange. What they did not see is that this deficit must come out sometime, and that if it was revealed the effect must be as fatal at first as at last. If the deeds had been (as we have before suggested) printed in the *London Gazette*, and commented on in all newspapers, the public would have been warned; but the law permits secresy in such matters, and so the public must suffer. If the Gurney's could compensate the shareholders for the calamity caused by their concealment, they ought to be compellable to do so; but they cannot pay a farthing in the £ damages—all their wealth is gone already.

The affair has been most unfortunate from the beginning to the end. As if there had not been errors and blunders enough before, the prosecution was perhaps the worst and most blundering ever known. Instead of making the most of a case really capable of telling exposition, the counsel for the prosecution endeavoured to show what could not be shown, and continually incurred the judge's reproof by exaggerating what did not need to be exaggerated. So long as the prosecution of criminal offences is left in private hands, we fear it will be apt to fall to injudicious and over-zealous persons. Quiet refined people will not busy themselves in punishing others, and those who do so are nearly sure to be reckless and incautious, if not as in this case violent and ill-judging. There ought to be a State prosecutor to save us from such vulgar exhibitions on behalf of the public as those of Mr Thom and Dr Kenneally.

THE PROPOSED DISARMAMENT.

The rumour that France has proposed a concerted disarmament of all the great Powers is one of those which are circulated about once a year, and which for anything we know to the contrary may have at least as often some justification in the dreamy plans of the Emperor of the French. No doubt Louis Napoleon would be glad of any excuse for summoning a European Congress at which the influence of France might make itself safely felt, if not even predominant. But we confess that we cannot hear the revival of this rumour without the feeling that it is more or less appropriate to the season of pantomime; that there is no business in it; that if not a canard it can be meant only for purposes of political show and amusement, not to facilitate real and substantial economies. Five or six men round a table, however suspicious of each other they might be, might no doubt manage to assure themselves that they had all disarmed to the same extent, that all the firearms for example had been laid by, and that they were all on an equality as regards their weapons both of offence and defence. But when five or six great nations are in this temper of mutual jealousy and distrust, and

their respective Governments feel their heavy responsibilities for vigilant self-defence, the notion of their satisfying each other that the process of disarmament is going on *pari passu*, and with precisely proportional efficiency in each of them, is one of the most absurd of political dreams,—if, indeed, it be a dream at all, and not rather a pretext.

Consider only how complicated and how different in different nations the processes are on which the efficiency of a national armament and the reality of a national disarmament depend. It would not only be possible but easy for one nation to have far fewer men in the ranks of its army than another, and yet be far the readier of the two for war. The circumstances on which real readiness for war depends are so numerous, and often so little evident to the public eye, that any real security for the *equal* disarmament of several States must be quite nugatory. Even if each of the disarming Powers admitted avowedly resident military inspectors commissioned by the other Powers to report constantly to their own governments on the state of the preparation for war in the country in which they were resident,—even then there could be no real guarantee of reciprocity in such a matter. When one nation, like Prussia or Switzerland, depends on a Landwehr,—*i.e.*, trains its whole population to the art of war, and can at a pinch rely on a trained and disciplined levy *en masse* at least for defensive purposes, any comparison of its military strength with that of a country which, like England, depends on a mere enlisted army, or even with that of countries which, like almost all those of the Continent, depend on a conscript army, must be fallacious. It may, indeed, be fairly said that for purposes of aggression either an enlisted army or a conscript army is more effective than an army of trained citizens who live by other occupations, and who will be impatient of any call to service not visibly imperative. But then this is precisely the point of the difficulty. One country may be in a condition to fear attack, and not in a condition to avow that it fears attack. Another may only have to provide for emergencies beyond its own border. Again, an unquestionable power of triumphantly defying attack gives to the State which possesses it a very considerable advantage even in aggression with that part of its army which follows the profession of arms. Prussia, for instance, is all but impregnable against attack—much more so than France,—and Prussia has a considerable professional army, as well as its Landwehr system, to fall back upon. Would not Prussia then be likely to feel far safer in attacking France on sufficient evidence of French hostility than France would feel in the converse position in attacking Prussia? A conscript army, powerful as it is for aggressive purposes, requires plenty of time and long preparation to increase. It cannot be easily doubled or trebled on an emergency, as a Landwehr army can be. Unquestionably there can be no common measure of the two systems. The elasticity of the military system depends of course on the power which you may have of suddenly bringing large reserves into the field. In a country like Prussia the trained and disciplined reserve is the population itself; in France or Austria the trained and disciplined reserve is the whole conscript force, without relation to the number actually in service at any one time, and even this is a comparatively limited force; while in our own case, which is no doubt unique in Europe, the trained and disciplined reserve consists only of those who are actually receiving some kind of regular pay, while to obtain fresh forces of the same kind may require not only great delay but an immense increase in cost. It is plain to all the world that the talk of any guarantee for equal and concurrent disarmament of countries so differently circumstanced as these *must* be a delusion. England especially, considering the greatness of her empire and the extraordinary smallness of her standing army, might well say to countries circumstanced as Prussia, and even France and Austria are—"You must not "expect us even to *begin* our disarmament till you have totally "altered your system. So long as you can fall back at the "shortest possible notice on a perfectly disciplined host which "is now peacefully tilling the fields, and we can do nothing of "the kind, you are so much before us that we cannot afford "even to take into account how many men you may happen "to have actually under arms. You might as well compare "the strength of the position of two national banks by look-"ing merely at the amounts of their actual note-issue in cir-"culation, instead of looking at the reserves of notes and coin "on which they can fall back." It seems to us that Prussia might seem to do far more than any other great Power by way of diminishing the actual force of her "mobilised" army, and still do nothing, or all but nothing, in the way of diminishing her readiness to fight; and that France and Austria again, though in a less powerful position than Prussia, might make a great display with no real loss of strength; whereas England could hardly curtail the number of her troops at all without really sacrificing a vast deal in the way of readiness for any military emergency which might occur. Yet neither Prussia nor France and Austria would like on that account to be told—that, send as many men as they might choose to their homes, there would be no logic in requiring England on that account to disband troops, which once disbanded would be finally lost to the service. And, besides this, the co-ordinate reduction of all armaments *must* be unfair to those countries which have always been the least alarmist and the most frugal. You might as well propose a co-ordinate reduction of all their meals by rich and poor alike—by those who usually have set before them twice as much as they can eat, and those who usually have set before them rather less than will keep down positive hunger. A reduction of thirty per cent. to the former might only improve their health, while to the latter it might result in starvation.

The common sense of this matter of reduction of armaments is that it can only be effected in one way—through the individual belief of each government, acting separately, that there is little danger of any immediate strain on its military resources; and it is just as absurd to expect that the different States of Europe, having totally different emergencies to provide against as well as totally different systems of providing against those emergencies, should come to a joint resolution of this kind, as it would be to expect that different banks having totally different classes of liabilities should come to any joint resolution as to the amount of reserve fund they would keep. If mutual confidence can be encouraged, if mutual suspicions can be allayed, if dynastic changes seem less and less likely, if the question of the true "rectification of "national boundaries" becomes a forgotten controversy, if ambitious and parvenu rulers are succeeded by commonplace sovereigns who are in the hands of their people, and who reign only because their people wish it,—then we shall have a real disarmament; but it will be one which the safest and least embroiled Powers will begin first, and the most ambitious and most embroiled Powers will be the last to join in. There is no way that we see of encouraging general disarmament except by giving guarantees that war can never be capriciously entered on, can never be due to the mere political strategy of a single uneasy ruler. If the Emperor of the French wishes to secure a general disarmament, we should say that by for the most powerful means he could adopt for that end would be not negotiation but an act quite within his own power,—to descend into a mere constitutional ruler, and give up all his powers of initiating a brilliant foreign policy unsanctioned by his Parliament. That would be a real security against sudden and unanticipated wars; and it is of course the possibility of sudden and unanticipated wars, and not simply of wars of any kind, which compels the Powers of Europe to arm on so much more magnificent a scale recently than heretofore.

THE FINANCIAL IDEAS OF GENERAL GRANT AND MR BOUTWELL.

One has only to read General Grant's Message and the accompanying report of his Finance Minister to be convinced of the great disadvantages—whatever compensations there may be—of amateur Government. We have no wish to speak disrespectfully of the present American administration. On the contrary, General Grant and Mr Boutwell are both entitled to no little credit for what they have *done* in finance—for fidelity in collecting revenue, rigorous economy and retrenchment in expenditure, and other measures which in a few months have lifted their country out of the slough of discredit into which it had fallen. But it is plain nevertheless that they do not know their business as the rulers of a civilised State ought to know it. We have rarely seen more curious specimens of crude thought and prejudice in the domain of political economy than in the two documents which contain the first formal exposition of their views. With the best intentions in the world they blurt out opinions which

will keep American credit abroad from increasing as it ought, by destroying all faith in the knowledge and discernment of those who have charge of the finances. Possibly they may escape home criticism, owing to the American want of organisation for thorough political and financial discussion (though one journal at least which ought to be better known in this country—the *New York Financial Chronicle*—displays a capacity and knowledge for practical economical discussions not anywhere excelled); but the absence of home criticism furnishes all the more reason why friendly foreign opinion should be brought to bear on American views and policy. Credit abroad is confessedly a vital object of that policy, and we do the American Government a service by showing the hindrances in their way.

The *first* gross mistake which we note is the proposal of the President that the Treasury, in order to secure a gradual return to specie payments, should be authorised to "redeem "its own paper at a fixed price." This is hardly consistent, as we shall see, with other opinions expressed by Mr Boutwell, —whose own suggestion also is that of a gradual contraction of the currency,—but whoever is responsible for the opinion we can hardly express sufficiently our astonishment at it. In whatever way and at whatever cost the Americans are to return to specie payments, the inexpediency of the proposed step is extreme. It would amount in fact to a voluntary appraisement of its own discredit by the American Government The mischief of the present currency is that though nominally "money" of the United States, it has been made unequal to money by the acts of the Government issuing it or by its discredit. If the Government now buys it in at a "fixed "price" when it is bound to keep it equal to gold, it will simply be profiting by its own misconduct. That is hardly what a nation like the United States, aspiring to a first place among those who honestly pay their debts, would care to have the reputation of doing. Such an act would in truth resemble the ingenious plan lately adopted, it is said, by the Mexican Government for cancelling its debt—that of using the money in its hands not to pay the interest on its debt but to buy up at the market price the obligations which had become depreciated by the non-payment of that interest. We confess we are a little surprised at General Grant committing the blunder. One of the strongest arguments of the anti-repudiators, whose opinions he shared and enforced, always was that the proposal to pay the principal of the bonds in paper was monstrous, because it was merely giving the United States' creditor one obligation of the Government in place of another. But here General Grant proposes to treat one kind of United States' obligation as he would not treat the bonds. He does not, it is true, propose to offer other paper for them, but he offers a different thing from what is expressed in the obligation, and this was the essence of the offence in the proposal regarding the bonds. We can only suppose that the President is the victim of the fallacies which are produced by the technical terms of "paper" and "currency," and has overlooked the fact that the Government is responsible as a debtor for the full nominal value of the greenbacks.

It is no answer to say that every Government redeems its own securities at the market price. Such a representation is misleading. No solvent Government would ever have the opportunity with securities which are due and payable. The documents would be presented and paid at its Treasury for their nominal value. With regard to securities not due, or where there is only an obligation to pay the interest, a Government is in a different position. It may well buy them at the market price if below par—in any case a most doubtful advantage. But except in these cases a Government which pays off its obligations at a "fixed price" cannot escape the charge of repudiation. Mr Boutwell, as we have hinted, expresses an opinion which contradicts General Grant's idea. He points out that the discredit of the Government is one of the causes of depreciation. We hope that the matter has only to be considered to induce the present Government to repudiate as earnestly all idea of redeeming its paper except by payment in full, as the scheme of paying the bonds in paper was itself repudiated.

The *second* error we notice is connected with Mr Boutwell's own notions of how the currency is to be appreciated. Instead of grasping firmly the notion that the essence of any measure must be the provision of means by the Government, by loan or otherwise, to make its notes really payable on demand—that whatever plans to prevent shocks may be devised, the obligation on the Government is plain—he wanders into a speculation as to what the quantity of the over-issue may be, and the probable future effect on it "of the condition of the country's indus-"tries, and its financial relations to other countries." He lays it down indeed that the ability of the country to resume specie payments will be due to these circumstances, and not to special legislation upon the subject. The fallacy of this is so transparent that it is wonderful how even an uneducated financier can fall into it. The easiest way to avoid shocks in returning to specie payments *may* be to let improved credit and increased demand for currency and other natural influences have their gradual effect; but a Government like the United States, bent on making its promises as good as gold, need not wait for that result. A very slight contraction, and a very slight borrowing to effect it, would probably be sufficient to secure the convertibility of the notes. Only a part would need to be called in, and certainly not more than the Government could find means to pay. The total issue is 75,000,000*l*, and a very large part of this sum, probably the greater part, must be required for the note circulation of the States.

But the most curious part of the matter is Mr Boutwell's theory as to the conditions necessary to resumption in the way he indicates. His meaning is rather confused, but it seems to be this—that gold will be at a premium and resumption impossible, so long as American imports exceed the exports other than specie, and American bonds may be returned from abroad for payment, causing a demand for coin to be sent abroad. The latter result is to be prevented by improved credit, causing American securities to be more taken up abroad by investors; and the former by the recovery of native industries and the "consequent "accumulation of the movable products of industry to such "an extent that our exports of these products should be "equal substantially to our imports." It is the last proposition which we wish to speak of, though the absurdity of insisting so much on the possibility of American bonds coming back for conversion into cash, when the current sets so much the other way, is very flagrant. What is apparent in this talk of exports and imports is simply the mercantile theory over again. Mr Boutwell is swayed by the notion of the "balance of trade," and dreads the excess of imports for the drain of gold it produces.

The simplicity with which the error is committed is the more astonishing in an American. If we had been asked to name a country, in which by its circumstances the "balance "of trade" fallacy could not exist, we should have been apt to pitch upon America. In countries which do not produce gold there may be a subtlety to the common mind in the notion that the gold which pays for imports must be got somehow. But in America there need be no subtlety. Everyone there might be expected to see that gold is a product of the national industry just as coal is of England, and therefore as suitable an article as any other to pay for foreign imports. But Mr Boutwell is an American who does not see it, who is still swayed by the old fallacy. After this, we need hardly wonder at the persistence of any economical error. Nor is this the only reason why the balance of trade theory should be so absurd in an American. As a country with many privileged opportunities, with mines of every description, with vast quantities of virgin soil, with unrivalled if not exclusive capacities for producing some great staples such as cotton, America is necessarily attractive to capital as well as to labour. If its people are to prosper to the utmost of their opportunity, they must be borrowers abroad. In other words, a constant excess of imports into America ought to be the normal condition of things. But Mr Boutwell frets at this, and desires that the exports should equal the imports without any suspicion that this would argue a real falling off in the national prosperity.

A *third* display of ignorance is apparent in the remarks about shipping—having its origin equally in the notion about the balance of trade. We must foster shipping, says Mr Boutwell—without showing how, by the way,—because the freights we earn will help to pay for our imports. So strongly has the point taken hold of his imagination that he reasons it out in detail. A thousand barrels of flour at New York, costing six thousand dollars, if shipped by an American vessel which earned a thousand dollars for carrying them to Liverpool, would pay for seven thousand dollars' worth of goods at the latter port; whereas if shipped by a foreign vessel the six

thousand dollars would only buy six thousand dollars' worth. "This familiar example," he says, "shows the importance of "re-establishing our commercial supremacy (*sic*) on the ocean." All this is gravely put forth in an American State paper. But surely even an American must see that it cannot matter very much whether the seven thousand dollars' worth of goods are bought at Liverpool by flour plus freight or by flour alone. Flour is surely as good a thing to buy with as freight. If the necessary investment of labour and capital in earning the freight could be shown to be more profitable than the investment in internal production in America, Mr Boutwell might have a case; but he seems to fancy that the earning of the freight is a pure gain, not a diversion of American industry from other callings which may be more profitable, and he likes it for its tendency to reduce the exports. The substitution of appearance for reality in the observation of economical facts could not possibly go further. Of course we leave out of sight in this view, as Mr Boutwell however also does, the possible political importance of shipping to America; but even here we should expect from American politicians some real consideration of the question whether a commercial navy is worth much which requires fostering.

A *fourth* case of remarkable blundering is the proposal to prohibit banks from paying interest on deposits, and limit their loans upon securities to an amount not exceeding a tenth of their capital. Merchants and people in business, says Mr Boutwell, cannot get money. The money is deposited in banks, and it flows from all parts of the country to the large towns, and especially New York, where it is largely lent on call to speculators who pledge Government bonds as collateral security. This "pernicious" practice of moneyed people and the banks he proposes to put a stop to. Could anything be more absurd? What strikes us first is the absolute impracticability of the legislation proposed. Mr Boutwell has not yet got beyond the notion that a law can do anything—a cardinal error in political economy, which assigns very narrow limits to legislative interference. No one who has studied economical legislation would ever have thought of checking in that way the natural process by which banks concentrate and distribute money. It would be known beforehand that all such regulations, like usury laws prohibiting more than a certain rate of interest, would infallibly be defeated. Institutions under Government control might find it difficult to evade the law on a great scale, though they would certainly try to do so, but their inability to transact this business would only give a premium to other banks or institutions which really accomplished the same object. As to the absurdity of the reasons, it is difficult to imagine what Mr Boutwell's grievance against the private action of individuals is. Moneys, "which might otherwise be loaned for regular mercantile and other business purposes," he says, "are diverted into the custody of "banks, upon the idea that if the security is not better, payment can be secured at a moment's notice." But why should not people please themselves? Surely, whatever opinion outsiders may have as to the judiciousness of their action for the general welfare, it is no small stimulus to industry that this particular mode of employing their savings which they like shall be open to them. If the community loses in one way, it gains in another. Of course it is more than questionable whether, if individuals prefer banks to mercantile undertakings, they have not good reason for their choice; but whether this is so, and it would be a pure evil to force money into business which people avoid, it is certain that legislative restriction on the legitimate employment of money, even for a good object, would be in itself injurious. The proposed prohibition to lend money on security is especially absurd. It simply means that the man who has property is to be prevented from getting advances of money that the man who has no property may obtain them. A grosser and worse perversion of the natural rule in lending it would be impossible to conceive.

There are abundant mistakes besides, such as the suggestion to prohibit "certified checks," which are so great a facility to business, especially in a country like America, where credit is less developed than it is here. But those we have mentioned are sufficient for our purpose. Any success in finance, due to the characteristic skill of financiers, is not to be looked for in administrators who cherish such ideas. Their ignorance of the implements they handle, and the subject-matter on which they work, could hardly be exceeded. Moderate success is possible, because the opportunity is so great that it is difficult to spoil it altogether. The great resources of America, the patience of the people under taxation, might pull through triumphantly almost any financial administration which is only determined to be honest. But greater skill we fear will be necessary to obtain for Mr Boutwell all the success which he anticipates, especially any success dependent upon foreign credit abroad.

THE RECENT APPOINTMENT TO THE HEAD MASTERSHIP OF RUGBY.

THE public writers who are disputing so vehemently about the propriety of Mr Hayman's appointment to Rugby seem to us to forget one essential element in the question, and that is the value in such cases of freedom of election. It is quite certain that the selection of persons to fill appointments like principalships, head masterships, and the like, in the great public schools, must ultimately be left to some group of individuals whether they be appointed by the State, by the corporation concerned, or by each other. No system of election is possible in the usual sense of that word, for the electoral body must either be the masters of the school, in which case discipline would be sure to suffer, or the fathers of the boys, who have and can have no means of forming a collective opinion. Direct nomination as to a government office is contrary to our habits, and would involve an increase of responsibility to which the education department would object, and of power to which the classes who fill such schools are at present warmly opposed. Nothing it would be said, and we think truly said, could be so ruinous to English education as the selection of its leaders upon political grounds, and political grounds would in the long run influence the selection; no Tory Cabinet for example being likely to select such a candidate as Dr Temple. There remains only competition,—which is absurd, as no competition can decide the relative claims of different characters, and character in a Head Master is everything,—and selection by a Committee. The Committee is we conceive ultimately inevitable, as indeed is clear from the fact that Parliament after a most searching inquiry has deliberately reaffirmed the wisdom of that plan—the change introduced relating only to the mode in which the Committee should be framed.

A committee then being inevitable, the point arises whether it should be bound to select the Head Master according to certain fixed rules, or whether it should be left absolutely free to decide, as the saying is, according to its conscience, that is in fact without any external rules at all. All men of experience we believe consider the latter the wiser way. No rules could be drawn which would not admit of the appointment of some utterly unfit person, and which would not in practice help to make a "job" more instead of less easy. We might for example insist on high character, on a fixed standard of scholarship to be proved by the possession of degrees, on previous experience, and so on, and still those rules, however skilfully drawn, would admit of the appointment of a deaf man, or a harsh man, or a man so out of sympathy with his age as to be practically disqualified for the office of teacher. No rules could define that indefinable combination of qualities which constitutes administrative power, and most rules would tend to limit excessively the freedom of choice among competitors. Let any man for instance put down a series of qualifications such as he would insist on in selecting the Head Master for Rugby, and then see if under his own plan he could have appointed Dr Arnold. There was literally no excuse for that appointment, except that the trustees believed in the opinion of the Master of Balliol that Arnold was the fittest man, which opinion turned out to be correct. Character is so much in these positions, and character is so indefinable, that the only course which appears wise is to trust the Committee, and so far as possible limit them by no rules whatever; and that course has, in the case of Rugby, been most amply justified. There have been five appointments since 1828, and of the five three—those of Dr Arnold, Dr Tait, and Dr Temple—have been splendidly successful, so successful that they are pronounced good by men of every shade of opinion; one, that of Dr Goulburn, was above the average; and one only has been impugned, and that only by anticipation. Clearly the evidence is so far decisively in favour of free discretion. But then if we accept that system we must make up our minds to endure its

occasional disadvantages, and above all, to let it work. It is not allowed to work when condemnation so severe is poured upon a single appointment, but is in fact modified into a new scheme, namely, free election provided the public approve of the person elected, that is free election within an absolutely unmanageable and arbitrary rule. Mr Hayman may be all that his opponents say he is, but still he is the free choice of the Committee which has over a long period made singularly happy selections, most of them in defiance of objections which might have seemed well founded. Dr Arnold had no experience, Dr Tait was a Scotchman, Dr Temple was so young that his appointment to any other place of equal importance in the world would have been denounced as unwarrantable. Now the cry is that Mr Hayman will break up all the traditions of the school. That may be or may not be, but there is no more ground for attacking his appointment than there might have been for attacking any other, for in any case the real apology for the selection, the only and the sufficient testimonial, is that the trustees consider their nominee most fit. If they did not, then they acted dishonestly; but there is no allegation that they do not, but only that their notion of fitness includes a high standard of orthodoxy in religion and politics. Suppose the trustees should defend themselves by saying that they chose Mr Hayman because they thought the tradition of Rugby in danger of getting fossilised; that they wanted a man who would *not* be popular with the opinion which has so long penetrated the school—what answer could be made? Such an idea might on occasion be the truest of all ideas,—it was for example true when Arnold was selected,—and if the selecting committee are to act on it when it is well founded, they must be left free to act on it when it is ill founded. If discretion in fact is to be free, we must accept its results. We think it ought to be free, and therefore hold the trustees of Rugby quite justified in refusing to abandon the right which it has always been intended to concede to them, and which has repeatedly produced the best results.

SAVINGS' BANKS RETURN.

The following return shows the amounts received by, and paid to, Savings' Banks, and Post Office Savings' Banks, in the United Kingdom, by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, during the four weeks ending Saturday, November 27, 1869:—

	Total Amount received by the Commissioners.			Total Amount paid by the Commissioners.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
Savings' Banks:—						
In money and interest credited	52,706	0	8	58,408	6	1
To transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks	478	2	8	...		
By transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks	...			3,725	1	5
Total	53,184	3	4	62,133	7	6
Post Office Savings' Banks:—						
In money and interest credited	160,000	0	0	...		
To transfer certificates from Savings' Banks to Post Office Savings' Banks	3,725	1	5	...		
By transfer certificates from Post Office Savings' Banks to Savings' Banks	...			478	2	8
Total	163,725	1	5	478	2	8

	£	s	d
Total Amount on November 27, 1869, at the credit of—			
The fund for the Banks for Savings	36,862,393	17	10
The Post Office Savings' Banks fund	13,523,925	6	5
Total	50,386,319	4	3
Ditto—by last Monthly account	50,232,021	9	8

BUSINESS NOTES.

In our article last week on French finance we pointed out that the French Minister's statements in his recent report were to be taken with a correction for the special expenditure on account of the loan of last year, which was to be carried to a separate account, and which the Minister ignored altogether. On this footing, instead of there being the surpluses which the Minister talks of, there is really a deficit. But as no mention was made in any of the reports before us of the amount of the loan affected to the service of the budgets in hand, we could only make a guess as to the actual deficit by apportioning equally that part of the loan—7,600,000*l*—which we knew to be intended for all the years in question. In this way we showed that the deficit for 1868, according to the Minister's own figures, would be 1,713,000*l*, and for 1869 517,000*l*. The estimated surplus in the one case was 720,000*l*, and in the other 2,200,000*l*; and would be converted into the deficits stated by taking into account the average for each year of the extraordinary expenditure referred to—viz., 2,533,000*l*. We stated however that the actual figures for any particular year would probably be different; and it appears from the *Compte Rendu* for 1868, which we have since received, that a much larger sum than the average was really spent in that year, making the actual deficit of course proportionally higher. The average which we reckoned as expended—

	£
Was	2,533,000
The amount really applied was	5,040,000
Difference	2,507,000

—by which latter sum we must increase the figure of the deficit, which we stated at 1,713,000*l*, to get the true result for the year according to the Finance Minister's own account. In short the actual deficit of 1868 was 4,220,000*l*. The *past* is thus much worse than we assumed it to be, and the exceptional means provided against future Treasury deficits more completely exhausted.

The decision of the Master of the Rolls—in *re* Heyford Iron Works Company (Limited), Forbes and Judd's cases—is in open conflict with a recent decision of Lord Justice Giffard in Pell's case as to the effect of a subscription for shares in the memorandum of association; the Master of the Rolls in fact pronouncing the decision "quite inconsistent" with former ones. The matter in question was the same. Mr Pell had been relieved as a contributory in the Company by Lord Justice Giffard on the ground that his subscription to the memorandum of association for 1,350 shares was satisfied by the assignment to him of 1,500 fully paid-up shares, as the purchase-money of the property, of which 1,350 had been put in his own name, and the remainder had been transferred to other subscribers of the memorandum of association. Two of these gentlemen now sought to be relieved on the same ground—that the obligation in their subscription was covered by the assignment of fully paid-up shares. The Master of the Rolls, however, dissents strongly from the view of Lord Justice Giffard and dismisses the summons with costs to give an opportunity for an appeal, which he hopes the Lord Chancellor will also hear, so as to have the law clearly settled. The matter is a very interesting one, as the effect in the present case would have been, and might be in other cases, that there was really no one liable as a contributory. The only other members of the Company were stated to be two shareholders for one share each, and a subscriber of the memorandum for 20 shares, who it was said was insolvent. These were all who could be made to contribute, although on the face of the memorandum of association 30,000*l* had been subscribed. We agree with the Lord Justice that the public ought to know what they are dealing with in regard to a company of this description; but short of fraud we see no necessity for the shares subscribed for in the memorandum being always held to be exclusive of any shares assigned under an agreement for the purchase of property. The result is the same as if a company had subscribed money and the property had *then* been bought. It is a different matter if the sale is fictitious and the shares are treated as paid up to defeat the creditors; but Lord Justice Giffard expressly held that if the transaction could be impeached, the situation of the subscribers to the memorandum would be different. We shall be curious to see how the controversy between the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Justice ends; but the case we may remark incidentally shows the inconvenience and expense to litigants of a weak appellate court. The Master of the Rolls would not have disputed the verdict of a superior court, though he does not scruple to decide against one of two single judges to whom an appeal may be carried from his own judgment.

The decision of Lord Justice Giffard (*re* the National Permanent Benefit Building Society, *ex parte* Williamson and others) will not be without interest, we believe, to many building societies and their creditors. Till lately it has been doubted whether powers to borrow money in the rules of such societies were legal; but apart from such powers a practice has grown up to some extent—how far we cannot say—for directors to borrow money for the purposes of the society on their own security. The association being one for mutual lending and borrowing, the directors, when the applications

for loans exceeded the funds, borrowed from others to carry on the business of lending. The decision of the Lord Justice is a warning against the practice. It is to the effect that the directors in so doing cannot bind the society or its individual members. An application by some creditors created in this manner to wind up the defendant society in the present case on the ground of their debt was refused, because the Society was not bound. The decision is the more important, as the argument in support of the application relied on an equitable doctrine, which the Court has lately very strongly maintained. The debt it was said was contracted for the purposes of the society, and they had the benefit of the money; but the Lord Justice decided that this could not be held so in the present case. In the German Mining Company's case and others, the creditors were parties who stood in the place of those to whom the Company had come to owe money equitably; but in the present case "there was no proof that one sixpence of the borrowed money had gone to pay debts for which the Society was legally liable. On the contrary it was clear that the money was advanced in making loans to the members." The distinction we fancy is a very fine one. The members of the Society assenting to the advance of the money to members—that is, to the use of the money in their business, there is some ground for maintaining that they have got the advantage of it just as a railway company would get the benefit of an advance of materials from a contractor to make their railway. But the distinction is made, and all concerned with building societies should understand their duty to be careful.

The British Nation Assurance Association were hardly well advised in their resistance to the claim upon them this week in Atherton's case before the Master of the Rolls. An insurance company should be most reluctant to defend any claim, but especially so if a good deal of time has elapsed and the premiums have been paid by a third party who is the holder of the policy for a valuable consideration, as was the case in the present instance. The policy being for 1,000*l*, with 360*l* paid in premiums by the plaintiff, who was the son-in-law it is true of the party on whose life it had been granted, but who had become an onerous holder shortly after the policy was granted,—it was hardly wise to resist even had the case been one of most extreme misrepresentation. The defence relied on was far from strong enough to justify the policy of resistance, even if it had been legally good. It was in effect that the insured and the plaintiff had kept the Company ignorant of the intemperate habits of the insured; but it appeared that they had some notice, his statement in reply to the usual printed question of the Company being that he was "temperate generally." An answer like this ought to have put the Company on their guard, although it may not in itself have given an exact impression of what the insured's intemperance was. Not having inquired at the time, they must be held to have taken the life with all risks. To make insurance policies properly trustworthy, insurance companies should rely as much as possible on their own inquiries, and not on statements made to them.

A strong decision against settlements has been given by Vice-Chancellor James. In the case in question, Freeman *v.* Pope, the question was as to the settlement of a policy of insurance by the late Rev. John Custance in favour of the defendant—the plaintiff being a creditor subsequent to the settlement. It was held that though the settlement was effected without any fraudulent intention in 1863, and none of the creditors who were also creditors at that date sought to impugn it, yet the right of any subsequent creditor to set it aside was the same as that of the prior creditor, and it was unnecessary to show that the settler was insolvent at the time. It was enough if the settlement was an obstacle to the recovery of the claim. With the new bankruptcy provisions against settlements, throwing the onus of proving solvency on the parties taking under the settlement if the bankruptcy occurs within ten years after, and making all settlements void within two years of bankruptcy, very effectual precautions are taken for securing creditors' rights; but cases may occur when the supplementary ruling of a judgment like this will be useful.

Vice-Chancellor Malins has decided that mere registration is not sufficient to constitute a company an English one for the purpose of being wound up, although in the case before him—*re* the General Company for the Promotion of Land Credit (Limited)—the Company itself did not object to the application. The Company carrying on business substantially in Brussels, with directors resident there, it was entirely foreign, and it was difficult to see why it had been registered here. The Legislature never intended the Act to apply to such companies. Accordingly he dismissed the petition, which was only opposed by the Princess of Reuss, holder of twenty paid-up shares.

Frequent mention has been made in the Overend and Gurney trial of the enormous profits of the business; but this is a point which appears susceptible of a good deal of exaggeration. We noticed last week the force of the liquidator's remark that the limited company was formed at an unfortunate time for the business of bill-broking when the rate of interest was rising; but even in good years the profits, when strictly looked at, are not very great. The new company was started with a capital of 1,500,000*l*, and the old partners reckoned that they had a sum of 1,126,000*l* in the business, on which amounts the profits made are far from being so very great as the large sums divided would induce people to believe. In the ten years before 1860, Mr Harding states the average profit was 220,000*l*, and the average division among the partners 146,000*l* per annum, and afterwards, though nothing was divided, owing to losses, the earning power of the good business continued. But 146,000*l* on 1,126,000*l*, the capital of the old partners, is only 12½ per cent., and even the gross profit of 220,000*l* shows a dividend of no more than 19 per cent. If we compare this with one of the large joint stock banks, say the London and Westminster, we find that in the year before the limited company of Overends was formed it made the following profits:—

	£
First half-year	234,032
Second ditto	238,405
	472,447

—a profit of nearly half a million, or 36 per cent. on a capital which was then, including reserve, only 1,300,000*l*, a very little more than that of the Overends, and less than the capital with which the new company was to start. The truth is that the bill-broking business, unlike a bank, can only be carried on with a large proportionate capital. In general the broker does not discount with money which he has first procured, but first discounts, and then uses the bills to obtain money for new operations. Unless there is a capital in proportion to the business done, he would not have bills for the customers who came to him with money. On this account the business can never be so profitable as that of a banker, who needs no capital except as a guarantee, and gets money deposited with him on less onerous terms, and much of it without paying any interest. It is very doubtful whether the public expectation of large gain from the Overends' business would not have been disappointed, even if the concern had not been rotten. The excessive delicacy of the business and the great nominal amounts risked in proportion to the profits, were additional obstacles to very great gain from this mode of joint stock enterprise.

It is not an uncommon supposition that a country loses the best part of its population by emigration—that it is the weak who stay at home, and the strong who go. The contrary opinion of a careful observer who has paid special attention to the question of what constitutes the strength of race is well worth noting. Mr Galton in his recent book on "Hereditary Genius"* states—

> No nation has parted with more emigrants than England, but whether she has hitherto been on the whole a gainer or a loser by the practice I am not sure. No doubt she has lost a very large number of families of sterling worth, especially of labourers and artisans; but, as a rule, the very ablest men are strongly disinclined to emigrate; they feel that their fortune is assured at home, and unless their spirit of adventure is overwhelmingly strong, they prefer to live in the high intellectual and moral atmosphere of the more intelligent circles of English society to a self-banishment among people of altogether lower grades of mind and interests. England has certainly got rid of a great deal of refuse through means of emigration. She has found an outlet for men of adventurous and Bohemian natures, who are excellently adapted for colonising a new country, but are not wanted in old civilisations; and she has also been disembarrassed of a vast number of turbulent radicals and the like, men

* "Hereditary Genius: an Inquiry into its Laws and Consequences." By Francis Galton, F.R.S. London: Macmillan and Co. 1869.

who are decidedly able, but by no means eminent, and whose zeal, self-confidence, and irreverence far outbalance their other qualities.

We are inclined to think that this must be the true view. The people who emigrate are not the weakest part of a nation; one of the consequences of an increase of prosperity in an old country is to produce a greater ability to emigrate in some classes; but certainly the very strongest part of a community is likely to remain, for the reasons which Mr Galton states. We are inclined to think too that the rule applies at least to many classes of artisans as well as to the "very ablest men" whom Mr Galton speaks of. Special aptitudes of every sort, qualifications for the conduct of trades which also require large capital, are most encouraged in an old country, which thus draws irresistibly the greatest varieties and the highest degrees of individual excellence. At the same time it must be allowed that emigration often drafts away ability hardly distinguishable from the best that remains. It is a very small balance against a competitor which tells in the keen struggle of the old world, and even a slight run of ill-luck may have such consequences as to dispose many to emigration who would be as fit for a career as those who stay. No certain conclusion can be come to, but certainly the colonies and America have done nothing to fairly demonstrate in their inhabitants superiority of breed over that of the nations from which the common theory is that they have been taken by a process of natural selection.

The following mercantile embarrassments are reported this week:—

Mr James Hunter, of Belfast, in the grain trade. It is stated, however, on authority, that the inconvenience to this house, caused by the stoppage of Messrs James Pim and Co., is only temporary; that the estate shows a large surplus, of which the principal creditors in Belfast are satisfied, and that no interruption to the business is anticipated.

Messrs Bradley Brothers and Leedham, wholesale warehousemen, of Great Carter lane.

Mr George Gledhill, cloth merchant, of Leeds and Morley. Liabilities 5,500*l.*

Mr G. W. Russum, of Church street, Manchester, cloth agent and merchant, is stated to have called a meeting of his creditors, at which a statement of affairs will be submitted.

Messrs Hamilton, Graham, and Co., of Bradford and Manchester. Liabilities 25,000*l.*

Mr William Wilkinson, lasting manufacturer, of Halifax. Liabilities 7,000*l.*

Messrs Nicholls and Co., cloth merchants, of Leeds and Morley. Liabilities unsecured 23,000*l*, and assets 6,300*l.*

Messrs E. and W. Tinker, cotton manufacturers, of Britannia Mills, Bugsworth, Derbyshire, and Victoria Works, Mottram. Liabilities 9,000*l.*

Messrs George Barnes and Son, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Haslingden. Liabilities 4,000*l* to 5,000*l.*

A telegraphic statement that a native dry goods' dealer has failed at Valparaiso with liabilities for 30,000,000 dols, or 6,000,000*l*, is on the face of it absurd. One or two mercantile stoppages, of a minor character only, are reported.—Vice-Chancellor James has granted a winding-up order in the case of the Medical Invalid and General Life Assurance Society—the largest of the companies amalgamated with the Albert. There were two petitions—one a shareholder's and the other a creditor's—and the order was made upon the shareholder's.

MR LOWE ON THE COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ECONOMIST.

SIR,—The present gold production of California and other portions of the United States territory appears, from trustworthy estimates, to constitute as much as 40 per cent. of the new gold now being added to the existing stock of gold in the world. Moreover, the United States are rapidly attaining the first place amongst all gold-coining countries. We cannot, therefore, attach too much importance to the course that may ultimately be adopted by the United States in connection with international coinage and the Convention of December, 1865.

The following table will show, in the most compendious form, the relative importance, as manufacturers of gold coin, of the United States, England, and France, before and after the new gold discoveries:—

	Percentage of Each Nation's Coinage to the Total Coinage of the Three Nations.	
	Years 1792–1851.	Years 1851–68.
United States	18	33
England	49	22
France	33	45
	100	100

As the coinage of the Australian Mints (Sydney and Melbourne) is now made legal tender concurrently with the coinage of the London Mint, the preceding statistics are subject to the following modification as regards the period 1851–1868:—

	Per Cent.
United States	31
England and Australia	26
France	43
	100

It is very questionable indeed whether the English and Australian Mints jointly will be likely to equal, in production of gold coin, the amount of future issues of the United States Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Denver, when a general resumption of cash payments shall be resorted to.

In 1861, Mr Secretary Chase estimated the amount of gold and silver, in circulation and in the Treasury and banks, at 275 million dollars. In February, 1869, Mr Blake, Commissioner for California to the last Paris Exhibition, estimated the figures at 200 million dollars. If, however, the calculation be restricted to gold coin exclusively, both in and out of the American territories, it may fairly be estimated that about 250 million dollars at the utmost have remained down to the present time in their original form of double eagles, half-eagles, and gold dollars, &c., out of the total of 910 million dollars coined from 1792 to 1868. The amount requiring re-coinage, to become international coin in the sense of the Paris Convention, thus appears to be only half as great for the American current coinage as for that of the English. But, at the same time, the difference to be bridged over between the old and new coin, or, in other words, the reduction in weight to accomplish that object, is, proportionately, four times as great in America as in England. For example, the pure gold in the half-eagle or 5-dollar piece would have to be reduced from its present weight of 116·1 grains to 112·0089343 grains, the weight of pure gold in the present 25 francs of gold, the assumed international pound of the future. This would be tantamount to a diminution of 3·52374 per cent. of pure gold in the American, as compared with a required diminution of ·87846 per cent. in the English coinage.

The United States have already, on two occasions within the last thirty-five years, altered the weight of their coin, namely, as regards gold in 1834, to the extent of about 4·44 per cent., and, as regards silver in 1853, to the extent of about 6·79 per cent. There have been precedents also in recent times amongst some of the most honourable countries in Europe for a certain reduction of weight of the coinage without a tariff of compensation between old and new debts, or without any equivalent imposition of fresh or augmented seignorage. Prussia, within the lifetime of the present generation, has reduced the weight of her dollar. And when Holland, after the gold discoveries, demonetised her gold coin, abolished the double standard, and coined a new florin, it was reduced from 9·613 grams of pure metal to 9·450 grams, being an intrinsic reduction of about 1·69 per cent., or very nearly double the proportionate reduction which would make British coinage international in the countries now included in the Monetary Convention of December, 1865. But in so much larger a measure of alteration as the 3·52374 per cent. reduction that would be requisite to bring United States coinage within its scope, a tariff of adjustment with public creditors on the payment or conversion of their securities, and an authorisation to private creditors to recover upon the old standard, is an essential condition.

Considering, however, that if the Convention of December, 1865, is to extend to the whole world, identical conditions as to seignorage must be adhered to by all parties to it,—it would seem as if too little attention or study, perhaps scarcely any at all, has been given to them hitherto by the United States. Taking the seignorage of ½ per cent. at the Philadelphia Mint, and the delay in delivery of coin for bullion at about two

months, which is equal to another 1 per cent. at 6 per cent. per annum interest, it would be fair to deduct 1½ per cent. from the above difference of 3·52374 per cent. between international coinage and present American gold coinage. This would then be diminished to, as nearly as possible, 2 per cent., and the tariff might fairly be established at that amount, 100 dollars of gold debt of present currency to be treated as 102 dollars of gold debt in international currency, and *vice versâ*.

Senator Sherman visited England and France in 1867, and some of your readers who had the pleasure of meeting him on that occasion will recollect the warm interest he took in the results of the international coinage inquiries made down to that date, although the subject of seignorage had not been so maturely discussed as it has since been in Europe, whilst it has not yet even received the same attention and study in America. However, Mr Sherman, to some extent a precursor in his own country in introducing to the Legislature a plan for joining the Monetary Convention of December, 1865, such as Mr Lowe has brought before the English House of Commons in a maturer form, introduced a Bill into the United States Senate on the 6th January, 1869, and with amendments on the 9th June of the same year, to reduce the American gold coins to the weight and fineness adopted by the Monetary Convention of December, 1865. This would give 620 dollars to the kilogram of gold, nine-tenths fine, and other gold coins in proportion; the silver half-dollar to weigh 116 decigrams, and the silver pieces of 1 dollar, 5 cents, and 3 cents, to be discontinued; the gold coins to be a legal tender in all payments to any amount except for such existing funds of the United States as are payable in coin; and tariffs to be furnished by the Director of the Mint, at which the now current United States and foreign coins shall be reckoned.

Mr Sherman was much aided in the Senate by Mr Sumner, who in April of the present year has again renewed the proposition. The Canadian Parliament had already received with favour the announcement of a Bill for equalising half-eagles and 25-francs of gold; and Mr Sherman concluded the report accompanying his Bill, by explaining that he had the highest authority for saying "that Canada stands ready to "adopt the plan the moment it is adopted by the United "States. Different representatives of the South American "States say those States will readily adopt it; so that upon "Congress now rests the fate of a measure that, according to "the opinion of eminent American statesmen, will shed un-"fading glory upon the age of its adoption; that will give to "international law an international coinage, and will lead to "a vast extension of the objects of international law common "to Christian and civilised nations, thus binding the whole "family of man by the same ties that are uniting and con-"solidating neighbouring States."

These views of Senator Sherman's may appear too enthusiastic to certain minds in which phlegm altogether extinguishes sentiment, but, to others, they are nothing more than sober truths, expressed with just that tinge of enthusiasm which betokens the conviction that they are rightly held by those who take the duty of helping forward a question of cosmopolitan interest like international coinage. There can be little doubt that, but for the great political and fiscal questions which have preoccupied the Government of the United States for the past two years, America would, ere now, have arranged a treaty for entire conformity with the Paris Monetary Convention, even independently of the action England might take in it; but the time will by no means have been lost if England, Canada, and the United States can jointly confer upon it next year with the nations already included in that Convention.

In the meanwhile, in the United States, as in England, the opponents of any change have distracted attention for awhile by appearing to receive with a degree of favour certain rival schemes, and in some instances purposely promoting them. On the principle of the time-honoured tactics of "divide and govern," foster various plans of coinage reform, and you will weaken all.

Some of these rival American schemes profess, erroneously as it turns out on inquiry, to possess greater advantages in what may be termed a hyper-metrical point of view, but they are infected with the practical demerit of disturbing the existing metallic circulation of every country in the world, whilst the Monetary Convention of December, 1865, aims at disturbing it to the least practicable extent. It will be desirable briefly to consider these schemes, as there is a sort of parallelism between them and various plans suggested in England and France, so that they may usefully be studied in that aspect. This is proposed to be done in a further communication.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Nov., 1869. FREDK. HENDRIKS.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Dividends for the five half-years ended December the 1st, due on the 7 per cent. coupon bonds, will be paid after December 30th.

Buffalo and Lake Huron.—Capital expended, 1,701,056*l*. The particulars of the new agreement with the Grand Trunk are as follows:—A rent is to be paid half-yearly to the Buffalo Company (say)—for the year ended the 1st of July, 1869, 42,500*l* (in Equipment Stock); ending the 1st of July, 1870, 45,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1871, 50,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1872, 55,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1873, 60,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1874, 63,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1875, 66,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1876, 67,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1877, 68,000*l*; ending the 1st of July, 1878, 69,000*l*; and for every subsequent year 70,000*l*. To the amount of 42,500*l* per annum the rent-charge was to rank next before the First Equipment Bonds of the Grand Trunk Company, and the balance would rank next after the Second Equipment Bonds, which the Grand Trunk were now authorised to raise. The ordinary shares of the Buffalo Company were to be exchanged—one-half (615,000*l*) for the like amount of Grand Trunk Fourth Preference; one-half (615,000*l*) for the like amount of Grand Trunk Ordinary Stock. Special meetings are to be called for the consideration of this agreement. The board consider it falls short of their due rights; but recommend it to avoid expensive and lengthy litigation.

Dutch-Rhenish.—A provisional dividend of 17s 9d per fully paid share, and of 5s 4d on the new shares, has been declared.

East Indian.—The Chord line is being pushed forward; and on the Jubbulpore line, the only unfinished work is the Jubbulpore station. The working expenses have been reduced from 45·60 per cent. to 38·32 per cent. Passengers carried during the half-year 2,520,944, against 2,576,910; goods carried 697,835 tons, against 584,989 tons. The gross earnings for the half-year has been 1,349,821*l*, against 1,084,634*l* in the same half last year, showing an increase of 265,187*l*; and the net earnings 832,481*l*, against 590,022*l*, showing an increase of 242,459*l*. The net earnings per train mile has been 5s 5d, against 4s 3¾d in 1868. The gross earnings for the half-year ended 30th of June last on the Jubbulpore line has been 54,307*l*, against 41,283*l* in the corresponding half-year. The working expenses exceeded the receipts by 10,560*l*. That which appears to be a loss on the Jubbulpore line represents, more or less, a corresponding profit on the main line. After providing for Sir M. Stephenson's annuity, 2,500*l*, and laying aside 10,560*l* to meet the expenditure on the Jubbulpore line, there is available for distribution 65,490*l*, from which the board recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of 5s per cent., free of income tax. After payment of the dividend and income tax, there remains about 5,700*l* to be carried over. On the 10th of October the Hullshur and Barr district was visited by an unprecedentedly heavy flood, which did some temporary damage. Through arrang ments with the Delhi railway have been made.

Grand Trunk.—At the adjourned meeting the report was adopted. After a lengthy explanation of the company's affairs, the chairman concluded by recommending the construction of the Buffalo Bridge as soon as arrangements were completed with the Buffalo and Lake Huron. He looked forward to the completion of the Intercolonial railway.

Indian Tramway.—At the meeting the report was adopted, and it was agreed to transfer assets to the Carnatic and the Pondicherry railways—new companies.

Mexican.—The collection of the Customs' dues assigned to the company has produced 90,577*l*, and 46,390*l* since the 1st January. The Mexican Government have approved of the statistics of the company; but have appointed four directors. Traffic returns are reported to have been favourable; and the extension to Orizava is being proceeded with.

Oude and Rohilkund.—Permanent way materials for 300 miles of line have been supplied, and a further 230 miles are ordered. The revenue account of the Lucknow and Cawnpore line, 42 miles in length, for the half-year ended the 30th of June, shows that the gross earnings were 10,931*l*, and the expenditure 9,620*l*, leaving a balance of 1,311*l*. The capital account shows a total receipt of 1,591,940*l*, and a total expenditure of 472,632*l*, leaving a balance in cash and stores of 1,119,308*l*.

BANKS.

Agra—(Old Agra and Masterman's Bank Shares).—It is announced by the committee that an arrangement has been made under which the Agra Bank have agreed to take over the interest of shareholders in the surplus assets of the former bank at the rate of 4*l* 15s per share, by an immediate cash payment,

which will be open for the acceptance of shareholders resident in Europe up to and including the 31st inst.

Anglo-Austrian.—The administration have announced the payment of coupon No. 8, due the 1st January, at the rate of 8s 9d per share (being 5 per cent. per annum on 7*l* 10s for the first half-year, and 5 per cent. per annum on 10*l* for the second half-year), free of income tax.

Anglo-Hungarian.—An interim dividend of 4 florins silver, or 8s per share, is payable at the offices of the Anglo-Austrian Bank.

Delhi and London.—It has been resolved to reduce the capital from 50*l* to 25*l* per share.

London and River Plate.—At the meeting the 12½ per cent. per annum dividend was declared.

National of Scotland.—Year's net profits, 141,494*l*. At the meeting it was decided to pay a dividend of 13 per cent., while 11,494*l* was carried to "rest" (now 321,720*l*), and 8,500*l* was carried forward.

Provincial of Ireland.—The directors notify that a dividend for the half-year ending Christmas, at the rate of 4 per cent. on the paid-up stock, and also an extraordinary dividend of 30s on each 100*l* share, and 12s on each 10*l* share, will be paid on the 15th of January.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Argentine 6 per Cent. Loan.—The numbers of bonds representing 32,500*l* have been drawn for redemption on the 1st January.

China Submarine Telegraph.—The order for the manufacture of the cable has been given.

Contract Corporation, Limited.—The official liquidator is prepared to pay another dividend of 1s in the pound, which will give 20s in the pound, with interest, to creditors who hold the joint names of the Joint Stock Discount and the Contract Corporation.

Crystal Palace.—An ordinary dividend of 1½ per cent. is recommended, in addition to the usual preference distributions. Year's available profit, 47,356*l*; balance after dividend, 1,512*l*. The cost of "special attractions" has been heavy, but they have been profitable, especially as programmes and reserved seats covered more than half the cost. The debt on the Dulwich Wood account has been reduced to 3,247*l*. The accounts show a capital expenditure of 1,482,089*l*; gross revenue, 143,916*l*.

Dowraven United Collieries, Limited.—Creditors are required to send the particulars of their claims to the official liquidator, at Cardiff, by the 31st January, the 28th February having been appointed by the Court of Chancery for adjudicating upon them.

Guinea Wallsend Colliery, Limited.—A first dividend of 7s 6d in the pound is payable on the 8th proximo.

Northern Assam Tea.—Creditors are required to send the particulars of their claims to Mr Samuel Barrow, of Gresham street, the official liquidator. Creditors resident in Europe are allowed till the 5th February, and those resident elsewhere are allowed till the 15th of April.

Phosphate of Lime, Limited.—Creditors are required to send the particulars of their claims by the 12th of January to Mr S. L. Price, the liquidator appointed by Vice-Chancellor Malins, the 19th January having been fixed for adjudicating upon them.

Russian (Vykzounsky) Ironworks.—The debenture debt has been arranged, and the net profit has been set aside in extinguishing the amount charged for the Koulebak Works, and in adding 17,500*l* to the reserve (now 37,500*l*). It is proposed to increase this reserve to 60,000*l* to cover the estimated value of the goodwill.

Special Settling Day.—The Stock Exchange Committee have appointed Thursday, the 30th inst., a special settling day in the English scrip of the Italian Government Five per Cent. Stock of 1867 (second issue), and also in the scrip of the Bucharest and Giurgevo State Railway Bonds, both of which are to be officially quoted.

ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation, Limited.—The liquidators have requested the opinion of the creditors with reference to an offer received by them of 10s in the pound from a large body of the alleged contributories of the corporation as past members, with the view practically of terminating the pending litigation.

National Widows' Fund, Limited.—Mr George Scott, of Bond-court, Walbrook, has been appointed official liquidator by the Master of the Rolls.

Royal Exchange Assurance.—A dividend of 4 per cent. has been declared for the half-year.

MINING COMPANIES.

Great Wheal Vor.—At the quarterly meeting the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 4,141*l*, out of which a dividend of 5s per share, making 1,477*l*, was declared, and a balance of 2,664*l* carried forward to the credit of next account. Since September tin ore has fallen 9*l* per ton, making a difference in this company's receipts for the three months of nearly 1,200*l*.

Van.—Dividend of 10s per share payable on the 31st inst.

Literature.

A Brief Review of Some of the Principal Arguments for and Against the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Proposal to Reduce the Quantity of Gold in the Sovereign. With Observations. By James Maclaren, Barrister-at-Law. London: Edward Bumpus. 1869.

The discussion on the sovereign is very protracted; but this short pamphlet certainly deserves a remark amid the crowd of communications which assail the public. The author has plainly thought out the subject for himself, and goes to the root of the theoretical question in his final conclusion—that though the cost of production regulates the price of gold coin as of everything else, and to charge a seignorage would add to its value in the first instance, yet the demand for coin is very variable, and intervals would be of frequent occurrence when the over-supply would cause depreciation, until the cessation of production brought things round again. On this account, he maintains, a coin on which no seignorage is charged is more useful, as the over-supply of coin is at once checked by its conversion into bullion, and the consequent depreciation prevented. We suspect this will be the practical view, and it coincides with our own. A very little risk of depreciation, it should be remembered, will be a strong argument against any change, as it cannot be said that the present system, which secures us against the risk, costs us anything to speak of in comparison.

Thoughts on Double Entry and Balance Sheets; Addressed more Particularly to Shareholders in Joint-Stock Companies. London: Edward Stanford. 1869.

This is a popular explanation of the most important technical words of book-keepers and a good introduction to the art. There is often a deal of confusion as to books in people's minds, which a popular treatise like this will help to clear up. What has to be kept in mind is the object of an account, and those who know least of them would soon understand them, or construct them for themselves, by first answering the question what facts are to be recorded. Applied to joint-stock companies' accounts, the principle should make shareholders distrust all accountants' jargon, and teach them to look for plain statements of liabilities and assets, and entries of losses or gains in the year. The author's object is praiseworthy, and his effort towards it deserves success, which we hope it will receive, though we have our fears of the difficulty of contending with the popular incapacity for accounts.

Independence of the Judges in the Straits Settlements; and Observations on Judicial Independence in the Colonies Generally. By William Napier, Esq. London: W. Dawson and Sons.

By the transfer of the Straits Settlements from the control of the Indian Government to the position of a Crown colony, an interesting question as to the independence of judges has arisen. Formerly, the judges in the Settlements, like other judges under the Indian Government, were only removable by the authorities at home, a position conferring on them the practical independence of our own judges; but by becoming judges in a Crown colony they are rendered liable to removal by the local governor. The change appears to have shocked both the judges and the European community in the settlements, and there has been a good deal of excitement on the subject, resulting in memorials to the Colonial Office, which have perhaps been somewhat hastily disregarded on the plea that the rule as to judges being dependent on governors has always been so in Crown colonies. Personally the judges concerned would have no small cause to complain, and in any case as the writer of the present pamphlet contends, instead of roughly applying the old rule to a new case, the Colonial Office should rather have been led to inquire into the rule by having brought before it the experience of Singapore under a different system. We must say we can see little reason for conferring on the Colonial governors the extreme power over judges given them by the present rule. At first sight it would seem the most expedient course to make the Colonial Governor the Chief Judge, concentrating all authority in his hands, as his rule must be despotic; but if there must be judges they should at least be independent of him—the only doubt being whether that independence might not be farther secured than it would be by subjection to the home Executive. The rapidity and facility of communication, which are daily increasing, tend to make all judges, even in the most distant colonies, liable to the action of Parliament, on some scandal occurring, as if they were at home. The whole question is most interesting, and is thoroughly treated in the present pamphlet from Indian and Colonial experience.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The *Moniteur* has published the following return of the Bank of France, made up to Dec. 23. The return for the previous week is added:—

DEBTOR.	Dec. 23, 1869. f	c		Dec. 16, 1869. f	c
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	0	.....	182,500,000	0
Profits, in addition to capital	7,044,776	2	.....	7,044,776	2
Reserve of the bank and branches	22,105,750	14	.....	22,105,750	14
New reserve	4,000,000	0	.....	4,000,000	0
Notes in circulation and at the branches	1,348,369,150	0	.....	1,345,949,050	0
Drafts drawn by the bank on the branches of the bank payable in Paris or in the provinces	46,271,819	61	.....	47,365,491	95
Treasury account	231,458,219	57	.....	219,870,156	42
Accounts current at Paris	361,360,028	85	.....	369,355,747	50
Ditto in the provinces	43,650,081	0	.....	44,554,089	0
Dividends payable	791,076	0	.....	825,004	0
Various discounts	9,642,354	67	.....	9,365,4 3	74
Re-discounts	991,650	35	.....	921,690	38
Sundries	8,827,520	79	.....	9,347,427	55
	2,267,012,477	4	.....	2,263,275,417	50
CREDITOR.	f	c		f	c
Cash and bullion	1,266,849,696	14	.....	1,259,871,089	6
Commercial bills overdue	227,669	28	.....	2,869,744	74
Ditto discounted in Paris	310,042,089	19	.....	302,625,806	0
Ditto in the branches	287,275,214	0	.....	292,125,580	0
Advances on bullion in Paris	22,577,300	0	.....	22,457,800	0
Ditto in the provinces	1,725,900	0	.....	2,699,880	0
Ditto on public securities in Paris	22,410,100	0	.....	21,612,700	0
Ditto in the provinces	9,089,900	0	.....	8,051,800	0
Ditto on obligations and railway shares	29,095,800	0	.....	39,340,100	0
Ditto in the provinces	32,986,250	0	.....	32,946,170	0
Ditto on securities in the Credit Foncier in Paris	1,118,200	0	.....	1,121,800	0
Ditto in the provinces	1,127,900	0	.....	1,299,000	0
Ditto to the State	60,000,000	0	.....	60,000,000	0
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	14	.....	12,980,750	14
Ditto other securities	80,595,187	21	.....	80,595,187	21
Securities held	100,000,000	0	.....	100,000,000	0
Hotel and property of the bank and branches	9,055,892	0	.....	9,048,897	0
Expenses of management	2,948,103	50	.....	2,554,010	93
Sundries	6,873,525	68	.....	9,295,002	42
	2,267,012,477	4	.....	2,263,275,417	50

The discounts of the Bank are a little better this week, presenting an increase of 2,606,000f, and the present deposits are 8,900,000f less. In the coin and bullion there is an augmentation of 6,972,000f, and in the circulation of notes one of 2,420,000f.

Confidence in the political situation continues to be displayed by speculators on the Bourse, and prices of most speculative securities are firm:—

	Dec. 16. f	c		Dec. 23. f	c
Threes	72	47½	.....	72	60
Four-and-a-Half	102	75	.....	102	75
Thirty Years' Bonds	492	50	.....	497	50
Bank of France	2840	0	.....	2850	0
Credit Foncier	1690	0	.....	1725	0
Credit Mobilier	208	75	.....	210	0
Société Générale	587	50	.....	590	0
Comptoir d'Escompte	703	75	.....	...	
Credit Industriel	636	25	.....	638	75
Depots et Comptes Courants	566	25	.....	560	0
Ottoman Bank	567	50	.....	570	0
Parisian Gas	1640	0	.....	1637	50
Compagnie Immobilière	85	0	.....	82	50
Transatlantiques Françaia	236	25	.....	223	75
Messageries Imperiales	773	75	.....	770	0
United States 5-20 Bonds	98¾		.....	98½	5
Italian Loan	55	15	.....	56	60
Italian Tobacco Loan	440	0	.....	442	5
Spanish Exterior	25⅞		.....	26⅜	0
Turkish Five per Cent	44	90	.....	45	3
Egyptian, 1868	79½		.....	79½	
Mexican Loan, 1864	...		.....	...	
Ditto of 1865	170	50	.....	173	0
Northern Railway	1130	0	.....	1130	0
Orleans	956	25	.....	960	0
Eastern	...		.....	...	
Mediterranean	978	75	.....	975	0
Western	595	0	.....	...	
Southern	640	0	.....	...	
Austrian	801	25	.....	822	50
South Austrian Lombard	525	0	.....	523	75
Meridional of Italy	298	50	.....	298	50
Suez Canal	342	50	.....	358	75

In last letter it was stated that twenty-two deputies of the Corps Legislatif favourable to the maintenance of the treaties of commerce had demanded to interpellate the Government respecting them, and that a counter demand bearing fifty signatures had been presented by the Protectionist deputies. From this it must not be assumed that these latter have the majority in the Chamber; for the fact is, that the former might have had upwards of 100 signatures if they had chosen, but they deemed it sufficient to have their demand signed by the committee they have placed at their head.

The shipping interest is not touched by the treaties of commerce, but a law of 1866 exposed it, by the abolition of differential duties, to the competition of foreign flags. Accordingly, the Protectionists have made great efforts to induce this interest to join in the agitation they are making against the treaties of commerce, and they have partially succeeded. At Havre a number of the principal shipowners have signed a declaration that the said law has done shipping and the industries dependent on it grave injury, and they demand to be allowed to prove their allegation before a Committee of the Legislature. At Nantes the Chamber of Commerce, in announcing that it will send delegates to the Superior Council of Commerce charged with the "inquest" on the treaties, takes occasion to say that the Merchant Navy is suffering grievously, and to demand an inquiry respecting it. These demonstrations are certainly not without importance. But against them are to be set these facts:—1. The Chamber of Commerce of Havre, which has to deal with other interests of the town as important as shipping, complains of certain special burdens weighing on the latter (maritime inscription, vexatious regulations, &c., &c.), but does not denounce the law of 1866, and demands a liberal commercial policy with moderate protection duties. 2. At Bordeaux, the general feeling of the Chamber and the public is not hostile to that law, but the said special burdens are complained of. In that port, however, the merchant captains have in a meeting expressed fears of the foreign flag. 3. At Marseilles no unreasonable dread of foreign competition has been manifested either by the Chamber of Commerce or the shipping interest, but a remedy of the peculiar grievances of shipowners and seamen is demanded.

The Protectionists pursuing their "campaign" have during the past week got up a grand meeting of the iron trade at St Dizier. It is affirmed that representatives of iron works in not more than 31 departments were present. The meeting, after listening to fiery speeches, passed resolutions demanding the denunciation of the treaties of commerce; the abolition of navigation duties on canals and rivers; the extension of railway communications; a "return to the identical" in temporary admissions, and the suppression of the traffic "in the powers of introduction." For readers not initiated in the mysteries of French tariffs it may be necessary to explain that what the iron-people mean by the "identical" is this—iron is allowed to be imported free of duty for the manufacture of machines, &c., destined for export; but as it is almost impossible to follow the transformations it undergoes [in the making of a locomotive for example], the importer is permitted to present to the Customs a corresponding quantity in its place. In demanding, therefore, that the "identical" brought in shall, after being worked up, be sent out, the iron-masters evidently want to stop the import altogether. The "traffic in the powers of introduction" is a demand for the same thing in different words. But if the wishes of these gentry were to prevail, engine-builders and other workers-up of iron would be injured.

In addition to the demonstration of the iron-masters, the Protectionists have had a new one of the manufacturers of Mulhouse, in which M. Pouyer-Quertier figured, and they have obtained "adhesions" from the Chambers of Commerce or commercial societies of small towns. In one place an agricultural association has declared for them, but it evidently does not understand agricultural interests.

The defenders of the treaties on their part have had grand demonstrations in the departments of the two Charentes, and are preparing a very imposing one at Lyons. The Chamber of Commerce of Nice has pronounced in their favour; and the Chamber of Exports of Paris, which represents the most important interests of the capital, has published an energetic defence of the treaties. At Montpelier an association has been formed to support commercial liberty, and the Chamber of Commerce of that town has passed resolutions declaring that the treaties have been advantageous to the country, and would have been still more so if they had been courageously accepted, and if trade had not been disturbed by the clamours of the Protectionists.

The French post-office has not thought fit to accept propositions for a reduction of rates made by the United States, and accordingly the latter power denounced their treaty with France. In consequence of this denunciation the French Emperor has decreed that from 1st January next the postage of a letter of 10 grammes to the States shall be 60 centimes (nearly 6d) when sent by vessels going direct from France, and 70 centimes by way of England.

The new inquiry into the monetary system recommended some time back by the Minister of Finance is about to be undertaken by the Superior Council of Commerce. A committee has been appointed by it to draw up a series of questions to be elucidated. This committee is in favour of the issue of a gold-piece of 25f. The Minister has reinforced the Council by adding to it M. Victor Bonnet, an economist, and M. Bordet, of the Council of State, who are authorities on the monetary question.

In the Senate a few days back two petitions were presented from holders of Austrian bonds of 1865, complaining of the income tax imposed on those securitities, representing that it was a violation of a promise made when they were issued, and calling on the French Government to interfere on their behalf, for the reason that it had authorised the quotation of the bonds at the Bourse, and had thereby given them a certain sanction. But a committee which examined the petitions reported that the authorisation refused to engage in any manner the responsibility

of the Government. The President of the Senate added that there was another reason for declaring the Government irresponsible, and that was that it had by a common law no right to refuse or accord permission for quotations at the Bourse, the matter being entirely within the jurisdiction of the stockbrokers, except however in cases in which the quotation was for a State at war with France, and the Government could check it. The Senate accordingly passed to the order of the day on the petitions. But in spite of the dictum of M. Rouher, it is certain that the present Government has arrogated to itself the power of refusing or admitting the negotiation of foreign loans at the Bourse, and that statesman himself once said in the Corps Legislatif that it was unfortunate it had the power, since a refusal might give offence to a friendly State, and authorisation would appear to recommend the security, though it might be bad.

The shareholders of the Credit Mobilier have held a meeting to deliberate on the proposition of the directors for amalgamating that "institution" with the Immobilière Company. The basis proposed was the reduction of the capital of the Mobilier to 60,000,000f, one-fourth thereof to be awarded to the shareholders of the Immobilière for their shares. Two groups of shareholders opposed the project and presented new ones. None of the three schemes was approved of; but eventually the directors' plan was accepted with the modification that the Immobilière should only get 12,000,000f, instead of 15,000,000f. It now remains for the Immobilière shareholders to sanction or reject this arrangement, and the general belief is that as they thought 15,000,000f too little, they are not likely to content themselves with 12,000,000f.

Although somewhat important demands have recently been made for foreign enterprises, it is said that new ones are contemplated by certain bankers for an operation in connection with American securities, and for a personal loan to the Viceroy of Egypt. The latter has consented not to borrow any more for the Egyptian State without permission of the Sultan of Turkey; but he has not consented to abstain from raising money on his own account.

The Meridional of Italy Railways Company has obtained from the Banque de Paris, the Bank des Pays Bas, and some other establishments, an advance on security of the obligations it has not yet issued, though authorised so to do; and the banks propose to offer a portion of them to public subscription at 400f to 420f, reimbursable at 500f, and bearing 30f interest.

It was stated last week that refiners and importers of sugar complain of the "types" employed by the Customs for the classification of raw sugars. The Minister of Commerce has issued a circular on the subject to the Chambers of Commerce. This document says:—"The report has been spread in some seaports that in consequence of conferences held at the Hague, the types applicable to sugars declared in temporary admission [that in claiming exemption from duty after being refined and exported] were to be modified. In that report there is exaggeration, and it is as well to state the facts. According to the minutes of the conferences held at the Hague the types of Havana and the West Indies, which interest specially the commerce of maritime towns, have not become changed; but the same is not the case with the types of beetroot sugar. Accordingly, in conformity with the arrangement concluded at the Hague, every department is at this moment occupied in modifying the types in order to approach them as much as possible to those of Holland. As soon as this operation shall be terminated, I will transmit the result to the Chambers of Commerce, and will send them a box of samples of the model types." From an address just sent to the Minister by the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, in the name of a considerable number of refiners, shipowners, merchants, and brokers, it appears that they desire that new types, like those used in Holland, shall be "immediately" issued, "in order to put an end to the intolerable and trying inequality in which their industry is placed with respect to its Dutch competitors." At the same time they demand that the French Government shall "be inspired somewhat with the spirit which has always animated that of Holland"—that is to say, shall cast aside various amended calculations about Customs' duties, and promote the prosperity of colonies and shipping by developing the refining industry. The "intolerable inequality" referred to is said to consist in this fact:—"That it is proved that there is a difference of one and two numbers between the Customs' types of France and Holland, and that the sugars of Java, typed to commence Nos. 16 and 17, are in Holland daily classed Nos. 13 and 14, and consequently admitted to the yield of 88 per cent., whilst the same sugars in France are invariably classed 15 to 16, and subjected to a yield of 94 per cent." The practical working of this is, says the Chamber, that the Dutch (as already stated) are underselling the French refiners in Italy, notwithstanding they have to bear greater expenses for carrying, insurance, averages, and interest than the French.

The subscriptions to the 44,000 obligations of the Orleans to Rouen Railway (section from Orleans to Dema) are only to receive about 50 per cent. of their demands.

The coupon on the Tobacco Obligations of Italy falling due 1st January, and that of interest on shares, are to be paid by Messrs Stern and Co. The former, tax deducted, is 13f 68c, the latter 7f 50c *lire* of Italy. From the same date the obligations of series V, recently drawn, are to be paid off at 500f.

The Comptoir de l'Agriculture is from 3rd January to distribute 10f per share on account of dividend of 1869.

The Parisian Gas Company will distribute from 3rd January next 12f 50c as interest on paid-up obligations, and 7f 50c on those on which 300f are paid.

The Lyons and Mediterranean Railway Company is to pay their coupons from 1st January:—7f 50c on Geneva and Dauphine bonds; 7f 50c on the 1852 and 1855 Lyons; on the Bourbonnais; on the 1853 and 1854 Grand Central; on the 3 per Cent. Rhone and Loire; 12f 50c on Rhone and Loire 4 per Cent.; 25f and 27f on St Etienne to Lyons; 26f on St Etienne to the Loire; 25f on Marseilles to Avignon.

The coupons which the Eastern Railway Company is to pay after the 1st January are 25f on the Montereau obligations; 12f 50c on the Strasbourg to Bale; 7f 50c on the Dieuze to Avricourt; 7f 50c on the Ardenner.

The South of Austria and Upper Italy Railway Company is to pay from 3rd January 7f 50c as interest on obligations.

The Company of the Docks et Entrepots of Havre (represented at Paris by Messrs de Rothschild) is to pay 7f 50c on bonds after the 2nd January next.

The Company of the Docks et Entrepots of Marseilles is to pay from 3rd January 7f 50c as interest on obligations.

The coupon of the mortgage bonds of the Viceroy of Egypt falling due the 8th January are to be paid from that date by Messrs Pastré.

The French Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company is to pay from 3rd January 6f 25c per share on account of dividend of 1869, and 12f 50c as interest on bonds.

The Credit Mobilier is to pay from 3rd January for the Cordova to Seville Railway Company 10f per share on account of dividend of 1869, and 7f 50c interest on obligations.

The Company of the Herault Railway (local interest) is to pay from 1st January 7f 50c on obligations.

A company formed for employing in lighting and heating a new sort of gas called "gaz aerifuge," which it alleges is 50 per cent. cheaper than that ordinarily used, solicits the public to subscribe 8,000 shares at 500f.

The Madrid Gas Company, represented by the Credit Mobilier, offers shareholders the choice between paying a new call of 125f, or receiving three new shares in exchange for four old ones.

The directors of the Spanish Credit Mobilier call for the 26th February a general meeting of shareholders, to take into consideration a proposition for reducing the capital.

The market report is as follows:—

FLOUR.—At *Paris*, yesterday, eight marks, 55f the sack of 157 kilogs; superior, 54f.

COTTON.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, the sales amounted to 27,003 bales. Compared with the prices of the preceding week, United States were 5f to 7f higher from very low to low, and 1f to 3f from very ordinary to ordinary. Surat, Tinnevelly, Scinde, and Madras, 2f to 3f; Coconada, 1f; Bengal, 4f to 5f. The price of New Orleans, very ordinary, was 137f the 50 kilogs; Oomrawuttee, good ordinary, 117f; Tinnevelly ditto, 112f; Madras ditto, 107f. This week calm has prevailed, and yesterday New Orleans, very ordinary, 136f and 136f 50c; low middling, 135f; Oomrawuttee, good ordinary, 117f to 118f.

COFFEE.—The sales at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, were 1,400 sacks Hayti, 58f 50c to 68f the 50 kilogs; 200 ditto, 60f 50c; 500 ditto, 50f 50c to 61f; 500 St Marc, 62f to 68f; Rio, 52f to 58f 50c; 578 ditto washed, 72f to 72f 50c; 1,000 Santos, 57f 50c; 50 Porto Rico, 84f; 217 Mysore, 70f; 2,900 Winard, 72f; 50 Reunion, 120f, duty paid. This week Rio, 42f 50c to 59f, and washed, 72f 50c and 78f; Capitania, 52f; Guatemala, 66f 50c; Mysore, 70f to 72f; Winard, 70f and 72f; Java, 84f 50c; Ceylon, 72f; ditto Plantation, 84f to 87f; St Marc, 70f; Hayti, 52f to 70f; Gonaives, prices not stated. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 100 sacks La Guayra, 67f; 230 ditto garbled, 83f 50c and 84f; 90 Costa Rica, 104f; 217 Mysore, 100f; 60 Rio, 57f; 270 ditto washed, 84f 50c to 86f; some Guadaloupe, 147f 50c. This week, La Guayra garbled, 72f; Winard, 103f. At *Nantes*, last week, 328 bales Reunion, prices not stated. No sales this week. At *Marseilles*, last week, 530 sacks Rio, 54f and 56f; 300 Capitania, 54f 50c. This week, Rio, 56f; Capitania, 54f 50c.

SUGAR.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, some French West India, 53f 25c the 50 kilogs, duty on sample; and some usine, 61f 50c. This week, usine, on sample, 48f 50c to 53f. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 12,960 sacks Mauritius, 55f 25c to 56f 50c, bonne quatrieme; some French West India usine, 58f to 62f. This week, Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme; French West India, 50f 50c, ditto; Havana, 32f 50c, No. 12. At *Nantes*, last week, 11,290 sacks Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme; 7,028 Mauritius, 56f 25c, ditto. This week, Reunion, 54f 50c, bonne quatrieme. At *Marseilles*, last week, 1,800 bales Mauritius, 36f 50c and 37f, No. 12; some Martinique, 32f 50c, bonne quatrieme. No sales this week.

INDIGO.—The market was calm at *Havre*, in the week ending Friday. 2 serons Guatemala and 2 chests New Granada, at established prices. This week, Bengal. At *Bordeaux*, last week, 54 chests Kurpah, at advanced prices; 10 Madras, 20 Bengal, 24 Caracca, at established quotations. This week, Bengal, Caracca, and Guatemala.

HIDES.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 874 La Plata dry, 106f the 50 kilogs for ox, and 112f 50c cow; 1,780 Monte Video salted saladeros cow, 60f; 2,800 Buenos Ayres ditto, 57f 50c to 57f 75c; 500 Pernambuco salted, 55f. By auction, 1,308 ditto dry salted, 61f 50c to 82f; 65 ditto salted, 42f; 111 Lima dry, 90f; 165 ditto dry salted, 70f to

87f 50c; 783 Martinique salted, 53f 75c to 62f 50c; 685 Hayti dry and dry salted, 56f 50c to 81f 50c. This week, Rio Janeiro salted ox, 52f 50c; Pernambuco dry salted, 81f; ditto salted, 54f 50c; Monte Video dry ox and cow, 102f 50c; ditto salted, 60f 50c; Buenos Ayres dry cow, 117f 50c; ditto salted saladeros, 57f 75c; La Plata horse dry, 9f each.

WOOL.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, 600 bales La Plata unwashed, 1f 35c to 1f 70c the kilog; 40 Peru unwashed, 1f 35c to 1f 85c; 70 Russia washed, 5f to 5f 50c; 53 La Plata sheepskin unwashed, 97½c to 1f 35c. This week, Monte Video unwashed, 167f 50c and 165f the 100 kilogs; Buenos Ayres ditto, 130f to 155f, and washed, 395f; Australia unwashed and washed, prices not stated; La Plata sheepskin, 80f.

TALLOW.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, sales were active. La Plata saladeros ox, 53f 25c to 53f 75c the 50 kilogs, and for delivery, 53f 50c; mataderos, 49f; sheep, 51f 25c to 51f 50c; and for delivery, 51f 62½c to 51f 75c. This week, La Plata sheep, 51f 50c and 51f 62½c; ditto mataderos, 50f. At *Paris*, yesterday, the 100 kilogs, without octroi duty, were for French, 102f 50c.

SPIRITS.—At *Paris*, yesterday, 3-6 first quality, 90 degs., 55f and 54f the hectolitre. At *Bordeaux*, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc, 86 deg., 78f; 3-6 beetroot, first quality, 90 deg., 60f.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The Board of Trade have received, from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, enclosing a Decree of the Spanish Government, relating to the dues to be paid on vessels introduced into the Islands of Cuba and Puerto Rico; the careening, sale, mortgage, and manning of Spanish vessels; and the importation of materials for shipbuilding and machinery for steam vessels.

The official returns of the trade of Austria (exclusive of Dalmatia) in the first half of the year 1869 show that in that period the imports of merchandise, not including bullion and specie, were of the value of 181,587,825 fl, an increase of 10,289,938 fl over the corresponding period of 1868; and the exports of merchandise were of the value of 199,737,923 fl, a decrease of 20,410,172 fl, still leaving the exports of greater value than the imports. A material decrease in the value of the exports in 1869 is shown in corn, wool, sugar, wood, and small wares. The export of corn (of all kinds) declined from 52 million florins in the first half of 1868 to less than 30 million florins in 1869, the imports in both years being about four million florins. Small wares declined from 27,778,045 fl to 23,506,968 fl. Most of the other articles of export however shew some increase in 1869. Linen yarns reached 4,068,445 fl, and linen manufactures 8,570,806 fl, the import of linens rising to 4,744,382 fl. The export of cotton manufactures also rather increased, and amounted to 2,832,725 fl, the import also increasing to 2,660,520 fl; the import of raw cotton amounted to 19,000,000 fl. The import of silk manufactures increased to 10,597,920 fl; the export to 5,383,430 fl. The export of woollens advanced to 7,358,531 fl; the import decreased to 6,296,580 fl; the export of raw wool declined to 100,493 zoll. centner (nearly equal to our cwt), of the value of 13,064,090 fl; and the import is returned as amounting to as much as 7,736,605 centner, of the value of 5,320,115 fl. The export of sheep and goats increased, the number reaching 131,009; and the export of oxen amounted to 48,977, the import to 30,890. The export of apparel exceeded the import by 3,000,000 fl. Leather gloves of the value of 1,524,000 fl are among the exports. The import of machinery into Austria advanced to 3,786,610 fl; power-looms of the value of 326,800 fl were imported. The import of metals increased largely, and amounted to no less than 15,172,405 fl, iron rails accounting for 6,886,674 fl, and the import of metal wares reached 4,593,279 fl; on the other hand, the export of metals, rough and half-manufactured, amounted to 1,738,936 fl, and the export of metal wares shows a great increase, the value amounting to 6,346,108 fl. Paper is an article of export of the value this year of 2,421,948 fl, and paper wares 1,333,866 fl; the import of paper was only to the extent of 432,165 fl, and paper-hangings 267,750 fl. Books and maps are in the imports for 3,743,730 fl, and in the exports for 2,086,590 fl, both amounts showing an increase. The export of corn spirit advanced to 268,291 centner of the value of 4,024,365 fl, of butter to 1,288,950 fl, and of lard to 2,543,046 fl. Coffee and its substitutes form a large item of import, amounting in the half-year to 8,301,492 fl. The export of glass increased, plain glass advancing to 4,090,734 fl, and silvered 3,857,040 fl. Corn constituted 15 per cent. in value of the exports, and small wares nearly 12 per cent. Textile manufactures appear for about 24,000,000 fl, both in the imports and exports; the import of silks exceeding the export, and the export of other textile manufactures exceeding the import.

The following condensed statement of the United States Revenue and Expenditure is taken from Mr Boutwell's annual report to Congress:—

RECEIPTS.

	Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1869. Official Returns. Dols. c.	Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1870. Partly Estimated. Dols. c.	Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1871. Wholly Estimated. Dols.
Customs	180,048,426 63	187,598,921 86	185,000,000
Inland revenue	158,356,460 86	174,926,352 51	175,000,000
Land sales	4,020,344 34	4,893,864 8	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	28,518,515 38	27,412,483 57	28,000,000
Total	370,943,747 21	394,831,622 2	393,000,000
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil list	58,474,061 53	55,102,202 5	60,000,000
Pensions and Indians	35,519,544 84	34,647,242 79	36,000,000
Army	78,501,990 61	54,095,468 5	50,000,000
Navy	20,900,757 97	19,782,630 98	18,000,000
Debt interest	130,994,242 80	131,202,270 74	127,000,000
Total	321,490,597 75	294,730,514 59	291,000,000
Surplus	49,453,149 46	100,101,107 43	102,000,000

Of the tax collected on spirits in the United States in 1869, $30,543,998 were collected from spirits at the rate of 50 cents per gallon, against $13,419,092 in 1868 at $2 per gallon. Of the tax on tobacco there were collected $13,638,934 on chewing, $3,206,544 on smoking tobacco, and $4,957,679 on cigars. There were collected from retail liquor dealers $1,676,690. Of the taxes on gross receipts, railroads paid $3,255,487; insurance companies, $1,323,330; express companies, $579,567; steamboats, $222,964; telegraph companies, $205,441; theatres, operas, &c., $231,052; stage coaches, $183,128; ferries, $144,978; bridges, $51,257; lotteries, $60,329; ships, barges, &c., $36,967; canals, $649,456. On special taxes, retail dealers paid $1,885,099; wholesale dealers, sales not over $50,000, paid $1,405,994; wholesale dealers, sales over $50,000, $4,081,696; stock-brokers paid, $75,507; produce-brokers paid, $86,954; claim agents, $36,986; lawyers, $337,818; lottery ticket dealers, $58,240; hotels, $587,162; manufacturers, $1,222,675; physicians and surgeons, $489,410; stallions and jacks, $325,602; peddlers of fish, $12,397. Of the income tax, there was derived from personal income $25,025,068, from bank dividends $3,769,185, from railroad companies (dividends) $2,831,140, from railroad companies (interest on bonds) $1,503,846, insurance companies (dividends) $847,668, from salaries of United States' officers $561,962. On articles in Schedule A there were derived from billiard tables $22,605, from carriages $184,035, from silver plate $204,537, from watches $471,286.

An account, pursuant to the Act 8 and 9 Vict., cap. 38, of the amount of bank notes authorised by law to be issued by the several banks of issue in Scotland, and the average amount of bank notes in circulation, and of coin held, during the four weeks ending Saturday, the 4th day of December, 1869:—

Name and Title.	Authorised Circulation.	Average Circulation.	Average Amount of Coin held.
	£	£	£
Bank of Scotland	343418	645705	387722
Royal Bank of Scotland	216451	654318	523557
British Linen Company	438024	554449	188142
Commercial Bank of Scotland	374880	732710	425770
National Bank of Scotland	297024	541371	309227
Union Bank of Scotland	454346	663818	315241
Aberdeen Town & County Banking Company	70133	186142	136274
North of Scotland Banking Company	154319	288890	153858
Clydesdale Banking Company	274321	475338	251149
City of Glasgow Bank	72921	445491	431776
Caledonian Banking Company	53434	97234	57051

The following is a return of the number of paupers (exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants) on the last day of the second week of December, 1869, and of the corresponding week in 1868:—

	Paupers. Indoor. Adults and Children	Outdoor. Adults.	Outdoor. Children under 16	Total. 2nd week Dec., 1869.	Corresp'nding Total in 1868.
West district	5,897	9,331	7,640	22,868	19,963
North district	6,371	12,105	9,039	27,515	27,648
Central district	7,046	8,228	6,794	22,068	21,663
East district	8,149	11,955	11,487	31,591	31,876
South district	9,227	18,649	18,484	46,360	42,856
Total of the Metropolis	36,690	60,268	53,444	150,402	143,004

The West district includes Kensington, Fulham, Paddington, Chelsea, St George (Hanover square), St Margaret and St John, and Westminster.

The North district includes St Marylebone, Hampstead, St Pancras, Islington, and Hackney.——No return has been received this week from Hackney.

The Central district includes St Giles and St George (Bloomsbury), Strand, Holborn, and City of London.

The East district includes Shoreditch, Bethnal green, Whitechapel, St George-in-the-East, Stepney, Mile-end old town, and Poplar.

The South district includes St Saviour's (Southwark), St Olave's (Southwark), Lambeth, Wandsworth and Clapham, Camberwell, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Lewisham.——No return has been received this week from St Olave.

TOTAL PAUPERISM OF METROPOLIS.—Population in 1861, 2,802,000.

	Number of Paupers. Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total.
Second week of December, 1869	36,690	113,712	150,402
— — 1868	36,641	106,363	143,004
— — 1867	36,539	110,651	147,190
— — 1866	33,444	89,483	122,927

A table showing the actual and proportional increase in the number of paupers in such of the metropolitan parishes and unions as were reported to have had an increase in the fourth week of November, 1869, over the corresponding week of 1868:—

No.	Name.	Actual Increase.	Proportional Increase. Pr. Cnt.
1	Fulham	666	39·15
2	Lewisham	422	30·7
3	Woolwich	798	15·95
4	Kensington	508	18·8
5	Camberwell	693	18·5
6	Bethnal green	761	17·9
7	Paddington	291	13·7
8	Wandsworth	552	13·6
9	Islington	501	10·3
10	Hampstead	38	9·6
11	St Giles	200	9·1
12	St Olave	289	6·9
13	City of London	436	5·7
14	Mile End Old Town	165	5·7
15	St George, Hanover square	135	5·6
16	St Margaret, Westminster	248	5·1
17	Shoreditch	249	4·9
18	St Saviour	375	4·0
19	St George-in-the-East	134	3·4
20	Holborn	224	2·7
21	Chelsea	18	·7
	Aggregate in 21 Unions	7,713	
	Decrease reported in 10 other Unions	3,960	
	Actual increase	3,753	

During the week ended Dec. 22, the imports of the precious metals were:—Gold, 107,880*l*; silver, 31,152*l*. The exports were:—Gold 104,849*l*; silver, 133,986*l*.

The Bankers' Gazette

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

AN ACCOUNT pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 22nd day of Dec., 1869.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	33,317,350	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,964,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	18,317,350
		Silver Bullion	...
	33,317,350		33,317,350

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities	13,811,953
Rest	3,092,894	Other Securities	18,088,159
Public Deposits, including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	8,013,647	Notes	10,662,410
Other Deposits	17,319,112	Gold and Silver Coin	916,267
Seven-day and other Bills	500,136		
	43,478,789		43,478,789

Dated the 23rd Dec., 1869. GEO. FORBES, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result :—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	23,155,076	Securities	32,267,112
Public Deposits	8,013,647	Coin and Bullion	19,233,617
Private Deposits	17,319,112		
	48,487,835		51,580,729

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,092,894*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£
Circulation	249,671	...
Public Deposits	1,240,156	...
Other Deposits	79,605	...
Government Securities	...	...
Other Securities	1,510,278	...
Bullion	66,508	...
Rest	7,354	...
Reserve	...	188,122

The following is the official return of the cheques and bills cleared at the Bankers' Clearing-house :—

	Week ending Dec. 22, 1869.	Week ending Dec. 15, 1869.	Week ending Dec. 23, 1868.
	£	£	£
Thursday	12,641,000	8,475,000	10,830,000
Friday	11,731,000	9,745,000	13,403,000
Saturday	12,469,000	10,197,000	11,873,000
Monday	11,089,000	10,318,000	8,959,000
Tuesday	10,453,000	9,351,000	10,417,000
Wednesday	8,759,000	27,494,000	9,450,000
Total	67,135,000	75,590,000	64,932,000

GEORGE DERBYSHIRE, Chief Inspector.

Bankers' Clearing-house, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Bank of England return for the week ending Wednesday, the 22nd December, shows as its principal feature the large increase in the Government deposits, and also in the other securities. The return however shows the Bank to be but little influenced by the extra demand for accommodation during the week, the total reserve being less by only 188,122*l*.

Subjoined is our usual table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges, during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1859 :—

At corresponding dates with the present week.	1859.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.
	£	£	£	£	£
Circulation, including bank post bills	21,401,717	22,383,975	23,930,564	23,374,372	23,155,076
Public deposits	9,575,026	8,706,361	7,178,757	6,899,795	8,013,647
Other deposits	18,310,324	18,592,224	18,766,205	17,850,762	17,319,112
Government securities	10,925,157	13,011,222	13,019,203	14,124,874	13,811,953
Other securities	19,686,996	20,241,256	17,518,502	18,339,395	18,088,159
Reserve of notes & coin	10,831,139	12,314,494	13,578,182	10,351,436	11,578,677
Coin and bullion	17,001,740	19,217,859	21,941,047	18,291,621	19,233,617
Bank rate of discount	2½ p c.	3½ p c.	2 p c.	3 p c.	3 p c.
Price of Consols	95⅞ xd	90½ xd	91½ xd	92⅝ xd	92 xd
Average price of wheat	43s 8d	59s 5d	66s 9d	49s 5d	43s 1 d
Exchanges on Paris (short)	25 10 15	25 17½ 25	25 12½ 22½	25 17½ 25	25 15 22½
— Amsterdam ditto	11 13½ 13¾	11 15½ 16½	11 18½ 19	11 19½ 12	11 18½ 18¾
— Hamburg (3 months)	13 5 5½	13 8½ 8¾	13 9¾ 10½	13 10 1 ⅛	13 10½ 11

In 1859, the publication of the French pamphlet, "The Pope and the Congress," had created a great sensation throughout Europe. Money, although only at 2½ per cent., was in good demand. The French funds were falling in consequence of doubts being thrown on the assembly of the proposed Congress, doubts which subsequent events verified.

In 1866, the demand for money was active, at a fraction below the Bank rate.

In 1867, the uncertain aspect of political affairs at home and abroad promoted an uneasy feeling in all departments of trade. There was a good supply of money unemployed, and it was freely offered at about ¼ per cent. below the Bank rate. The rate of interest on India bonds was to be lowered from 4 to 3 per cent. from January 1.

In 1868, the Lord Mayor had granted the summonses against the Overend directors. The difficulty existing between Turkey and Greece had caused a panic in the market for foreign stocks, and a heavy depreciation had taken place in the value of nearly all securities. Cotton had tended upwards in value, but corn had been somewhat inactive.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed, in 1859, a deficiency of 6,276,772*l*; in 1866, a deficiency of 1,649,032*l*; in 1867, an excess of 1,247,703*l*; and in 1868, a deficiency of 488,633*l*. In 1869, there is a deficiency of 769,047*l*.

DISCOUNT AND MONEY MARKET.—The last time which we shall have an opportunity this year of referring to the influences which have been at work in 1869 in the discount and money market may be employed perhaps with advantage to show what the movements have been throughout the year in the Bank of England official rate. They have been as follows :—

From 3	to 4	per cent. on the	1st April
— 4	to 4½	—	6th May
— 4½	to 4	—	10th June
— 4	to 3½	—	24th June
— 3½	to 3	—	15th July
— 3	to 2½	—	19th Aug.
— 2½	to 3	—	4th Nov.

At the commencement of the year money ruled at about 2¾ to 2⅞ for 3 months' bank bills, and there was very little change in the rates until the beginning of April, when an advance was suddenly made by the Bank from 3 to 4 per cent., and the market was for some little time unsettled in consequence of a fall in the American exchange, bringing with it the fear that there might be an efflux of gold to that quarter. This was followed in the early part of May by an advance to 4½ in the Bank official minimum, which was brought about chiefly through the introduction of foreign loans and the importation of United States' bonds. The worst however was reached just after the withdrawal of a large amount of gold for Russia, as a result of the frequent loans which had been up to that time introduced upon this market. For some little time the brokers and bankers placed their rates even above the Bank minimum, 4¾ and even 5 per cent. being freely paid for some days for full three months' paper, 5¼ for six months' bank, and 6 to 6¼ for first-class six months' trade. From this point however the fears that any very large and continued absorption of money in this market was impending were shown to be groundless by a steady decline in the rates until July was reached, when the Bank rate was lowered from 3½ to 3, and in the open market 2½ was freely taken by discounters. Since that period the Bank lowered its terms ½ per cent., but raised it again to 3 per cent. on the 4th of November, as the reserve was being somewhat trenched upon. From that period to the middle of December the terms in the open market have been about 2¾, with a tendency downwards if either way, until the usual operations at this season limited the supply. Most quarters it would appear are rather under than over-supplied, except the Bank of England, where consequently there has been more doing latterly. The large distribution of dividends which takes place with the opening of the new year, when viewed in connection with the well-supplied Paris market, justify the belief that no material change will take place in the value of money for the present, although some effect may be produced by the early collection of income and other taxes.

There has been a good demand the last few days, and the terms for short paper have advanced to the Bank minimum in the open market. At the chief establishment a brisk demand has been experienced both yesterday and to-day, and it is expected to continue until the close of the year, after which the previous ease will probably be returned to.

The current quotations for mercantile paper having various periods to run are as follow :—

30 to 60 days	3 per cent.
3 months	3 per cent.
4 to 6 months—Bank bills	3½ per cent.
4 to 6 months—Trade bills	4 4½ per cent.

The allowance for deposits at the joint stock banks and discount houses is as follows :—

Joint Stock Banks	2 per cent.

Discount houses at call	2	per cent.
Do with seven days' notice	2¼	per cent.
Do fourteen days	2¼	per cent.

The discount quotations current on the bourses of the chief continental cities are as follows :—

	Bank Rate. Per cent.	Open Market. Per cent.
Paris	2½	2¼
Vienna	5	5
Berlin	5	4½
Frankfort	4	3½
Amsterdam	5	5
Turin	5	5
Brussels	2½	2½
Madrid	5	5
Hamburg	...	3
St Petersburg	6½	7

The following are the changes in the Bank of France return for the week :—

Increase.	fcs
Treasury balances	11,600,000
Cash	7,000,000
Bills discounted	2,600,000
Notes	2,400,000
Advances	333,000
Decrease.	fcs
Private accounts	8,900,000

English Government Stocks.—The funds have been without especial feature, the approach of the holidays thinning the attendance of members and checking speculation. A few more sales of money-stock have taken place, but have been counterbalanced by purchases for the account. Consols throughout the week have remained at 92 to 92⅛ for money, and 92⅛ to 92¼ for the January account. New Threes and Reduced, 91⅞ to 92.

Exchequer Bills.—The March issue are 1 lower, at 1 dis. to 4 prem.; and the June show a fall of 2 at par to 5 prem.

Foreign Stocks.—The approach of the Christmas holidays, and the desire which most people feel to limit as much as possible their arrangements at the close of the year, has caused some heaviness in the prices of foreign stocks. Such a period in fact affords a very good opportunity for noting the extent to which certain descriptions have been supported in value by speculation. The markets have been more or less thinly attended latterly, and the operations have been for the most part realisations.

The capacity of the public for absorbing foreign bonds alone, to say nothing of the various colonial, railway, and municipal loans which have been offered upon the market during 1869 for subscription, is shown by the large total which has been added to the list since the close of the year 1868. The nominal amount of the strictly foreign loans which have been launched in 1869 is something over 73,000,000*l*, and so far as can be seen there is every prospect of the total being equalled in 1870. Russia is expected early in the year, and it is said the sum asked for will be a large one, in consequence of which all Russian securities have given way ½ to 1 per cent. Past experience has no doubt shown the Finance Minister that it is better policy to calculate beforehand the amount which may be required to work with with reference to the construction of new lines of railway, and to take a larger loan into the markets of Europe, than to be making such frequent appeals. The latter course weakens the credit of the borrower, if it be only from the fact that people who are always wanting to borrow are looked upon with a certain suspicion, whatever the object may be. Argentine bonds are ¾ higher for the week; Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, on the more satisfactory news of late from the scene of conflict with Lopez, have improved 1¼. Egypt 7 per Cents. of 1862, the Viceroy 7 per Cent. Loan, and the Loan of 1868 are each 1 per cent. better. Italian 5 per Cents. of 1861 have gone up 1¼. Peruvian 5 per Cents. of 1865 are ¼ higher. Spanish stocks show a fractional advance. The different Turkish loans are from 1 to 1¼ better, the 1869 scrip being ½ higher at 9-16 to 11-16 premium.

Subjoined are the closing prices of stocks dealt in to-day :—Argentine, 1868, 86⅜ to 86⅝. Brazilian 5 per Cents., 1865, 87⅛ to 87⅜. Chilian 6 per Cents., 1867, 98 to 100; ditto 7 per Cents., 1866, 104 to 105. Egyptian 7 per Cents., 1862, 83½ to 84½; ditto Railway Debentures, 99 to 100; ditto 9 per Cent. Viceroy Loan, 94¾ to 95¼; ditto 7 per Cent. ditto, 82½ to 83; ditto 1868 ditto, 79⅜ to 79⅝. Italian 5 per Cents., 1861, 56½ to 56⅝; ditto State Domain, 85 to 87; ditto Tobacco, 87 to 89. Mexican, 13¼ to 13½. Orel and Vitebsk Obligations, 82½ to 83. Peruvian 5 per Cents., 1865, 84 to 84¼. Portuguese, 33½ to 34; ditto, Scrip, 1869, 1½ to 1⅝ prem.; ditto Paid up, 33½ to 33¾. Russian 4½ per Cents., 89½ to 90½; ditto 3 per Cents., 53½ to 54½; ditto 5 per Cents., 1862, 85 to 85½; ditto Anglo-Dutch, 1866, 91 to 91½; ditto Moscow, 80½ to 81; ditto Nicolas, 65 to 65½; ditto ditto, 1869, 64½ to 65; ditto Charkof, 80½ to 81; ditto Krementschug, 80¼ to 80¾. Spanish New Threes, 27½ to 27⅝. Turkish 6 per Cents., 1854, 80 to 82; ditto ditto, 1858, 65½ to 66; ditto ditto, 1862, 68¼ to 68¾; ditto 5 per Cents., 1865, 45 to 45¼; ditto 6 per Cents., 1865, 68¼ to 68½.

Subjoined is a list of the highest and lowest prices of Consols every day, and the closing quotations of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day :—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Money. Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Account. Highest.	Exchequer Bills. March.	Exchequer Bills. June.
Saturday	92	92½	92½	92¾	par 5s pm	2s 7s pm
Monday	91½	92½	92½	92¾	par 5s pm	2s 7s pm
Tuesday	92	92½	92½	92¾	par 5s pm	2s 7s pm
Wednesday	92	92½	92½	92½	par 5s pm	1s 6s pm
Thursday	92	92⅜	92½	92½	1 dis 4 pm	par 5 pm
Friday	...	...	92	92½	par	par

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent. consols, money	92½	92½
Do account	92½ ½	92½ ½
New 3 per cents	91½ 2	91½ 2
Reduced 3 per cents	91½ 2	91½ 2
Exchequer bills, March	par 5s pm	1 dis 4s pm
Do June	2s 7s pm	par 5s pm
Bank stock	235 7	...
East India stock, 10½ p.c, 1874.	shut	shut
Do 5 per cent, 1830	111½ 12	...
Do 4 per cent, 1888	100½ ⅝	...
Argentine 6 per cent	85¾ 6½	86 7
Austrian sterling 5 pr ct, 1859	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent, 1865	85⅞ ⅞	86½ 7½
Chilian 7 per cent, 1866	104 5	...
Do 6 per cent, 1867	99 100	...
Danubian 8 per cent, 1867	95 6	95 7
Do 7 per cent, 1864	85 6	85 7
Dutch 2½ per cent	54 6	...
Do 4 per cent	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent, 1862	83 4	83 5
Do do 1864	87½ 8½	89 90
Do do Gov. Rail. Debentures	99 100	99 100
Do do Viceroy, 1866	81¾ 2½	...
Do 9 per cent, 1869	94¾ 5½	...
Do 7 per cent, 1868	78¾ ⅞	79½ ¾
Italian 5 per cent, 1861	54¾ 5	...
Do 5 pr ct State Domain, '65	85 6	85 7
Do 6 pc Tobacco Loan, 1868	87 8	...
Mexican 3 per cent	13½ ¾	13½ ¾
Peruvian 4½ per cent, 1862	97 8	97½ 8½
Do 5 per cent, 1865	83½ ¾	83¾ 4½
Portuguese 3 per cent, 1853	33½ 4	33¾ 4½
Russian 5 per cent, 1822	86 7	85 7
Do 3 per cent, 1859	53½ 4½	53 4
Do 5 per cent, 1862	85½ 6½	84½ 5½
Do 4½ per cent, 1850	89 91	89 91
Do 4½ per cent. 1860	...	...
Do 5 p.c, Anglo-Dutch, 1866	91½ 2½	90½ 1½
Do 4 pr ct, Nicolai Railway	65½	64¾ 5½
Do 5 per cent, Orel-Vitebsk	82½ 3	...
Do 5 per cent, Moscow, 1868	80½ 81	...
Do 5 pr ct, Charkof-Azoff	81 ½	...
Sardinian 5 per cent	69 71	69 71
Spanish 3 pr ct (New), 1867	27½ ¾	27½ ¾
Turkish 6 per cent, 1854	79½ 80½	80 1
Do do 1858	64 5	65 6
Do do 1862	66½ 7	68 9
Do 5 per cent, 1865	43¾ 4	45 ½
Do 6 per cent, 1865	66½ ½	68 9
Venezuela 6 per cent, 1862	19 21	19 21
Do do 1864	19 21	19 21

English Railway Stocks.—During the past week some important variations have taken place in these markets. Midland stock has been purchased very largely. One broker is said to have bought over 90,000*l* stock, which amount will be taken off the market at the end of the year. The quotation to-night was 121⅝ to 121⅞, or a rise of about 2 for the week. London and North-Western is ¾ higher at 122⅜ to 122⅝. North-Eastern stocks show a further improvement; "Berwicks" are 1 better at 123 to 123½' and "York," 1¼ at 120¼ to 120¾. Great Northern ordinary stock has also improved 1 to 109 to 110. On the other hand Caledonian stock has been pressed for sale, and has fallen 1¼ to 76¾ to 77. Metropolitan has been largely dealt in, and has given way 1 per cent. to 82⅜ to 82⅝. At one time to-day they were offered by a leading dealer at 81½ for the end of January, but later there was a slight reaction. London and Brighton have receded 1 to 46⅝ to 46⅞.

Subjoined is the usual list of the closing prices of the principal railway shares last Friday and this day :—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	73 5	74 6
Caledonian	78½ 9	76½ 7
Cape	...	...
Central Argentine	19½ ¾	19 ½
Eastern Bengal	108½ 9½	108½ 9½
Great Eastern	37¾ ⅞	37½ 8
Great Northern	107½ 8½	108½ 9½
Do A Stock	109 10	109 10
Do B Stock	127 9	127 9

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing price this day.
Great Western	55⅝ ½	55⅝ 6½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	126⅝ 7½	127 ½
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	47½ ⅝	46½ 7
London, Chatham, and Dover	15½ ⅝	15 ½
London and North-Western	121⅞ ⅞	122½ ⅝
London and South-Western	92½ 2½	92 4
Manchester, Sheff., & Lincoln	53 ½	53½ ⅝
Metropolitan	83½ ⅝	82½ ⅝
Do Extension	82 3	79 81
Midland	119½ 20½	121½ 2
North British	34½ 5½	34 5
North-Eastern—Berwick	122 ½	123 4
Do Leeds	123 ½	80 1
Do York	79½ 80	120 1
North Staffordshire	61 3	60 2
Oude and Rohilcund	107 8	107 8
Oxford, West Midland	34 6	...
South-Eastern	77½ ⅝	77½ ⅝
Do A Stock	111½ 2½	111½ 2½
Do B Stock	43 4	43 4
South Wales	57 9	...
BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
Bombay and Baroda	107 8	107½ 8½
East Indian guar 5 per cent	112 3	112 3
Grand Trunk of Canada	15 ½	14⅝ 15½
Great Indian Peninsula g 5 pc.	109 10	109 10
Great Western of Canada	16 1/16 3/16	16 ½
Madras guar 5 per cent	108 9	108 9
Scinde guar 5 per cent	106½ 7½	106½ 7½
Do Delhi shares guar 5 p c.	106½ 7½	107 8
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Bahia and San Francisco	15½ 16	15½ 16
Dutch-Rhenish	23⅝ 4½	23⅝ 4½
Eastern of France	22½ 3½	23 4
Great Luxembourg	12 1/16 3/16	12⅝ ⅝
Northern of France	44½ 5½	44 5
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	38½ 9½	38 9
Paris and Orleans	37½ 8½	37½ 8½
Sambre and Meuse	6½ 7	6½ 7
San Paulo	19⅞ 20½	20 ½
S. Austrian & Lomb.-Venetian	20⅞ 21	20⅞ 1
Recife and San Francisco	...	13½ 14
Westrn & N-Westrn of France	...	22 4

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The gradual diminution in the number of operations in securities which are in favour with the public, as in the case of United States bonds, leads as a matter of course to a little depression. In this department it is scarcely necessary to remind those interested in such matters that these bonds have had a remarkable rise in price during the year—considering the very large amount of them in the hands of the public. On referring to our impression of the 26th of December, 1868, we find that during the week ending on that date the 5-20 bonds of 1882 touched 73½; they are now 85¾ to 86, being an advance of about 12 per cent. To-day the following are the prices—The 1882 bonds are quoted 85⅝ to 85⅞; 1885, 84⅝ to 84⅞; 1887, 83⅞ to 84⅛. The 10-40's, 82⅞ to 83⅛. Erie shares, 17⅝ to 17⅞; and Illinois Centrals, 99¼ to 99¾.

BANKS.—Agra A and B shares are ¼ higher at 10¾ to 11¼ and 4⅝ to 4⅞, and Imperial have improved to a like extent at 16½ to 17. London and County have been in demand, and show a rise of a further 1 at 48½ to 49½. Anglo-Austrian are quoted ½ better at 12 to 12½ prem. Alliance Bank shares, however, have fallen ½ to 12 to 12½. There is but little business, and the inclination is towards higher values.

TELEGRAPH SHARES.—There has been a disposition on the part of operators to curtail transactions, but prices generally have been well supported. The principal alteration in the speculative shares is an advance of 1 in Société Transatlantique Francaise to 15¾ to 15⅞, which at one time were as high as 16, but do not maintain the highest point. British Indian Submarine and Extension shares are both ¼ better at 13¼ to 13½ and ¼ to ½ premium respectively. On the other hand the low price of Atlantic Old stock fails to attract purchasers, and has given way a further 2½ for the week to 10 to 12. Submarine are 5 lower on realisations at 240 to 245.

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES.—Telegraph Construction shares have been bought on the announcement that 4*l* per share will be returned at the close of this year, and show an improvement of ¾ for the week at 35⅝ to 35⅞. Crystal Palace stock is 1 higher at 22 to 24; and Indiarubber and Telegraph Works are 2 better at 29 to 31. In other respects values are much the same.

EXCHANGES.—The features for the year in foreign bill market are few. There has been continued depression in trade, and the instruments by which international dealings are adjusted have, as a matter of course, been scarce. The rates upon those countries which have silver standards, such as Hamburg and Amsterdam, have ranged very high. The rate on Italy at the beginning of the year was 29, 50, and it is now 26, 50, or a fall of 10 per cent. On St Petersburg the rates have been continually falling from 31⅞ to 32 to 29, or a difference of 9 per cent. against Russia. This is owing for the most part to the large issues of paper money, and the great excess of importations over the exportations.

BULLION.—No operations at the Bank to-day. The following is taken from the circular of Messrs Pixley, Abell, Langley, and Blake, on the transactions in bullion during the week:—

Gold.—The arrivals of gold since our circular of the 16th inst. have been but small, and comprise only:—44,000*l*, per Dover Castle, from Melbourne; 4,500*l*, per Nyanza, from Alexandria; 30,000*l*, per City of Rio, from Brazils; 19,000*l*, per Patagonia, from Valparaiso—total, 97,500*l*. The demand for the Continent has for the moment ceased, and about 62,000*l* has been sent into the Bank. The overland mail is bringing 428,500*l* from Australia; this amount is due here the 1st proximo. The Atrato has taken 50,000*l* to the West Indies, and the Poonah 43,500*l* to Bombay.

Silver.—The market remains without alteration in price at 60½d per oz standard, the demand having been chiefly for the East. The Atrato has taken 10,000*l* to the West Indies, and the Poonah 77,000*l* to Bombay. The Weser has brought 17,000*l*, Doré, from New York, and the City of Rio, 17,000*l* from the Brazils.

Mexican Dollars are firm at the rates quoted below, the amounts coming to hand being so small. The Holsatia has brought 2,000*l*, and the City of Paris 5,400*l* from New York.

Exchange on India for Banks drafts at 60 days' sight remains as last quoted by us, viz., 1s 11½d per rupee on Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

India Government Loan Notes show no material alteration from our last quotations. The 4 per Cents. are 91½ to 92; the 5 per Cents., 105 to 106; and the 5½ per Cents., 110 to 111.

Quotations for Bullion.—Gold—Bar gold, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto fine, 77s 9d per oz std; ditto refinable, 77s 11d per oz std; South American doubloons, 73s 9d to 74s per oz, last price. Silver—Bar silver, fine, 5s 0½d per oz std; ditto containing 5 grains gold, 5s 1d per oz std; fine cake silver, 5s 5½d per oz. Mexican dollars, 4s 11½d to 4s 11¾d per oz; five-franc pieces, 4s 11¾d per oz, last price. Quicksilver, 6*l* 17s per bottle; discount, 3 per cent.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hlf-year.	Name.	Paid.	Price.
£			£	
...	3 pr ct.	Canada, 1877-84	100	107½
...	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	106
...	3 pr ct.	Do.	100	106
2214808	2½ pr ct.	Do.	100	98½
585808	2½ pr ct.	Do. Inscribed Stock	100	96
...	2½ pr ct.	Do. Dominion of 1903	100	95
200000	5 pr ct.	Cape of Good Hope, 1878	100	103
...	3 pr ct.	Do. 1880-1900	100	110½
...	5 pr ct.	Do. 1880-90	100	109
...	5 pr ct	Do. 1891	100	112
254000	4½ pr ct.	Do. 1900	100	101
250000	5 pr ct	Ceylon, 1878	100	110
100000	5 pr ct.	Do. 1872	100	...
350000	5 pr ct.	Do. 1882 and 1883	100	112
1000000	2½ pr ct.	Madras Irrigation & Canal, guaranteed 5 per cent	100	106
200000	5 pr ct.	Mauritius, 1878	100	106
200000	5 pr ct.	Do 1878	100	109
150000	5 pr ct.	Do. 1882	100	107
400000	5 pr ct.	Do. 1894-96	100	110
165500	5 pr ct.	Natal	100	109
100000	5 pr ct	Do.	100	107
166000	5 pr ct	New Brunswick	100	106
1135800	2½ pr ct.	New South Wales, 1871-6	100	102
3671800	2½ pr ct.	Do. 1888-96	100	102
850000	2½ pr ct.	Do. red. by annual drawings from 1867 to 1872	100	102
95700	5 pr ct.	New Zealand, 1891	100	107
589400	2½ pr ct.	Do.	100	94½
3981000	3 pr ct.	Do. Consolidated	100	94
252100	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	106
336600	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	104
250000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia, 1876	100	105½
225000	3 pr ct.	Do. 1886	100	106½
1850200	3 pr ct	Queensland, 1884-5	100	110½
1177450	3 pr ct.	Do. 1891	100	110½
15681000	3 p ct. / 3 p ct.	South Australian, 1869-77 / Do. 1893-1908	100 / 100	... / 112½
102500	6 pr ct.	Tasmanian, 1895	100	109½
400000	5 pr ct.	Do. redeemable 1893-97	100	109½
333000	2 pr ct	Victoria	100	...
850000	4 pr ct	Do. 1891	100	114½
700000	3 pr ct	Do.	100	111

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Dates.	Rates of Exchange on London.		
Paris	Dec. 22	25 17½		Short
Antwerp	— 22	25 20		—
Amsterdam	— 22	11 83		—
Frankfort	— 22	119½		—
Hamburg	— 22	13 8		—
—	— 22	13 6½		3 months' date
Berlin	— 22	6 23c		—
Vienna	— 22	123 85		—
St Petersburg	— 22	29 1/16		—
Gothenburg	— 5	17 80		—
Alexandria	— 29	95⅝ ⅞		—
Barcelona	— 9	49		90 days' date
Cadiz	— 6	50 05		—
Madrid	— 9	49 70		—
Lisbon	— ...	...		—
Oporto	— ...	...		—
New York	— 22	108⅝		60 days' sight
Havana	Nov. 9	15 per cent.		—
Melbourne	Oct. 14	⅝ per cent. pm.		—
Sydney	— 12	1 per cent. pm.		—
Jamaica	— ...	1 per cent. pm.		90 days' sight
Rio de Janeiro	Dec. 2	12½ ⅝		—
Bahia	— 26	12½		—
Pernambuco	— 28	10½		—
Buenos Ayres	— 13	29		—
Valparaiso	— ...	...		—
Mauritius	— ...	...		—
Singapore	Nov. 23	4s 6¾d per dol.		6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 22	½ per ct. dct.		—
Bombay	— 27	1s 11 15/16d per rupee		—
Madras	— 23	1s 11½d per rupee		—
Calcutta	— 23	1s 11½d per rupee		—
Hong Kong	— 15	4s 5¾d per dol.		—
Shanghai	— 23	5s 11½d per tael		—

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
3 per Cent. Consols	2 ¼ xd	92⅛ ¼ xd	92⅛ 2 xd	92 ⅛ xd	92 ¼ xd	92⅛ 2 xd
Do. for account	...	92⅝ ½ xd	92⅛ xd	92¼ xd	92¼ xd	...
3 per Cent. Reduced	91⅞ 2	92 ⅛	92⅛ 1⅞	91⅞	92 1⅞	91⅞
New 3 per Cent.	91⅞ 2	92⅛ 2	92⅛ 1⅞	91⅞ 2	91⅞	91⅞ 2
New 3½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent. Jan. 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 5 per Cent. Jan. 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annuities, Jan. 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. April 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (Red Sea Tel.) Aug. 1908	...	19 11-16	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000l 2⅛d & ¼, c	7s p	2s p	2s p	1s p	2s p	par
Do 100l, 200l, & 500l —	2s p	6s p	...	...	6s p	...
Bank Stock, 4½ pr ct last hf-yr	...	236	235 36	237	235½ 37	236
Do. for account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Securities with Interest. guar. by the English Government.						
Canadian 4 p c Bds Redeem. by Dominion of Canada in 1903	...	...	104½	...	...	...
Inter-Colonial Omnium	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Government Securities.						
India Stock, 10½ p c April 1874	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. for account	...	...	...	...	...	207 xd
Do. 5 per Cent. July 1880	111⅞ xd	112 xd	111⅞ xd	111⅞ xd	111¾ xd	111⅞ xd
Do. 4 per Cent. Oct. 1888	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝ ½	100⅝
Do. do. Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Enfaced Paper 4 pr Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	92
Do. do. 5 pr Cent. Jan. 1872	105⅛	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 5½ pr Cent. May 1879	...	110½	...	...	...	...
Do. do. 5 p c Rup. Deben. '72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do. do. '77	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do do. '82	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Debent. 5 p c Aug 1873	...	104	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000l	25s p	25s p	25s p	21s p	...	...
Do. Do. under 1,000l	...	...	25s p	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Argentine Republic 6 per cent	86⅝ 5⅞	86⅛ ⅜	86½	86½ ⅝	86½ 6	86½ ⅝
Austrian Bonds 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazilian 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1852	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	73 xd	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1863	...	...	...	73½	...	74½
Do. 5 per cent 1865	85⅞ ⅛	85⅝ 6¼	86⅛ ⅛	86⅛	86⅛ ⅞	86⅛
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	92	92	...	92	92
Do. 2 per cent (Deferred 3 per cent)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent	...	...	75½ x	74¾ xd	...	...
Do. 7 per cent. 1866	...	105	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent. 1867	...	99	...	...	...	99½
Colombian 6 per cent	...	24	...	...	...	...
Danish 3 per cent 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 4 per cent 1850 and 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent 1863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1855-8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent Governmnt Deben. 1869-72	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danubian Principalities, 7 per cent.	...	86	...	...	86½ 7	...
Do. 1867 8 per cent	95	95	95⅞	...	95⅝ 6	...
Equador New Consolidated 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egyptian 7 per cent	83½	84	...	84 3⅞	...	...
Do. Second Issue	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do 500l Bonds	...	...	...	84⅞	85	...
Do. 100l Bonds	...	85½	85½ ⅛	84⅞ 5	85	84⅞ 5
Do. 1864, 7 per cent	...	88⅞ ⅜	89	89 ⅛	...	...
Do. 500l Bonds	...	88⅞ 9⅛	89⅝	89⅛	89	90
Do. 100l Bonds	89½	89⅞ ⅛	90 ⅛	89⅞	...	90⅛
Do 7 per cent. English scrip, 1868	78⅞ ⅛	78⅞ ⅞	79 8⅞	79	79⅛ 9	79⅞
Do. 100l Bonds	...	78⅝	...	78⅞ ⅝	79	...
Do. Government Railway Debentures 7 pc	...	99 ⅝	99⅞	99⅛	99½ ⅝	99½ ⅝
Greek 5 p c 1824-25, ex Coup. orig. attachd.	...	8⅞	8⅞ 9	...	...	...
Do. Coupons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guatamala 5 per cent 1869	68½ 9	...	69½	...	68½	...
Honduras Government Railway Loan	86 5½	85⅞ 6¼	85⅞ ⅛	86½ 5⅞	85⅛ 5	85½ 6
Italian 5 per cent 1865	86	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 per cent (Maremmana Railway)	...	...	57⅛	56⅞ ⅛	57	...
Mexican 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	13½
Do. 1864	...	6	...	...	6	...
Montevidean European 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moorish (Imperial) 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Grenada	...	...	17⅛ xd	...	...	...
3 per cent ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Deferred	...	...	7⅛ xd	...	...	...
Do. Land Warrants (Hectares) —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peruvian 5 per cent 1865	83⅞	83⅞ 4	84	83⅞ 4	83⅞ ⅞	84
Do. 4½ per cent (Uribarren)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portuguese 3 p c 1853 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, & 63	34	33⅞ 4½	4 3⅞	34 ⅛	...	33⅞
Do. 3 per cent. 1867	...	...	34	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent. 1869	...	34 3⅞	33⅞	34	33⅞ ½	...
Russian 5 per cent in £ Sterling	86⅛	...	...	...	...	86
Do. 4½ per cent 1850	...	...	90	...	90 89½	...
Do. 4½ per cent 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1859	...	...	54 ⅞	54½	54	54
Do. 5 per cent 1862	85½ ⅛	85⅞ ⅛	85⅞ ⅛	85⅞ ⅛	85½ ⅛	85⅞ 4⅞
Do. 5 pc Anglo-Dutch 1864, 100l Bonds	91⅛	91⅛	...	91⅛	91⅛	...
Do. — 84l 15s do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 5 p c — 1866, 100l Bonds	91⅛	91½	91½ ⅛	91	90⅞ 1½	91⅛ ⅛
Do. — 84l 15s do.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent. Nicolas Railway	66 5⅞	65⅞ 6	65	...	65⅞	65⅞ ⅛
Do. 1869	...	65⅛	65½	65⅛	...	64⅞ 5
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	28½	28⅞ ⅛
Do. 3 per cent 1867	27⅛	27⅞ ⅛	27⅞ ⅛	27⅞ ⅝	27⅛ ⅝	27⅞
Do. 3 per cent Deferred	...	2 ⅛	...	...	...	...
Do. 3 per cent 1869	25⅞	26⅛	...	26 5⅞	...	...
Swedish 4½ per cent 1864	...	...	...	90½	...	...
Do. 5 per cent 1868	101	101⅛	101½	101½	101½	101½
Turkish 6 per cent. 1854	...	80⅛	...	80⅛ 1	...	81
Do. 6 per cent 1858	64½ ⅛	64½ 5	64⅞ ⅛	63⅞	65½ ⅛	65⅛
Do. do. 100l Bonds	...	...	...	72	...	73
Do. 6 per cent 1862	67	67½ 6⅞	67½	67⅛ ⅛	68⅛ 8	68⅞ ⅝
Do. 100l Bonds	69 8⅞	69⅞ 8⅞	...	70 69⅞	69⅞	70⅞ 70
Do. 6 per cent 1865	...	...	65½	...	66 ⅛	65⅛
Do. 5 per cent 1865	43⅞ 4	44⅛	44⅛ ⅛	44 ⅛	44⅞ ⅛	45⅛
Do. 6 per cent 1869	60⅛	65⅞ 7⅛	67⅛ ⅛	67⅛ ⅛	68	69⅞ ⅛
Do. Guaranteed 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS—Continued.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Venezuela 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 1½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1862	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 6 per cent 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent Ex. 10 florins	49	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4½ per cent. Ex. 25 francs	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent Ex. 12 Guil.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. 4 per cent Certificates	...	85½	...	...	86⅝	86½ 6
Italian 5 per cent. 1861. Ex 25 francs	55	55⅝ 6	55⅞ 6⅛	55⅞ ⅛	55⅞	56 ⅛

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum.	Names.	Shares	Paid	Price per share
			£	£ s d	
40000	7 per cent	Agra, Limited (A)	10	10 0 0	10⅝ 11⅛
60000	...	Ditto (B)	10	10 0 0	4½ 5
10000	4l per cent	Albion	50	15 0 0	5 7
40000	4 per cent	Alliance Limited	100	25 0 0	12½ 13⅛
100000	76⅞ p cent	Anglo-Austrian	20	10 0 0	21 3
40000	10 per cent	Anglo-Egyptian Limited	20	20 0 0	22 ½
50000	9s 7d pr sh	Anglo-Hungarian	20	8 0 0	7½ 8
20000	...	Anglo-Italian Limited	20	10 0 0	6½ 7½
30000	10 per cent	Australasia	40	40 0 0	50 1
12500	4 per cent	Bank of British Columbia	20	20 0 0	14½ 15⅛
9600	4 per cent	Ditto New issued at 2l pm	20	5 0 0	1 2
10000	10l pr cent	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	39 41
25000	...	Bank of Otago Limited	20	10 0 0	5⅛ 6⅛
20000	10 per cent	Bank of South Australia	25	25 0 0	32½ 3½
20000	10l pr cent	Bank of Victoria, Australia	50	25 0 0	37 9
50000	15l pr cent	Bank of New Zealand	10	10 0 0	17½ 18½
20000	8l per cent	British North America	50	50 0 0	51½ 2½
20000	5l per cent	Central of London, Limited	10	5 0 0	2½ 4
40000	6l per cent	Chartered Bank, India, Australia, and China	20	20 0 0	17 ½
80000	8l per cent	Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China	25	25 0 0	32 3
50000	7l per cent	City	20	10 0 0	10 11
10000	14l pr cent	Colonial	100	25 0 0	42 4
200000	5 per cent	Consolidated Bank Limited	10	4 0 0	4 ½
20000	...	Delhi and London Bank, Limited	50	25 0 0	...
80000	...	English and American, Limited	30	10 0 0	...
50000	8 per cent	English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, L	20	10 0 0	10 11
30000	7l per cent	English, Scottish, & Australian Chartered	20	20 0 0	17 18
20000	...	English and Swedish Limited	50	25 0 0	...
20000	12 per cent	Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Cor	28½	28 2 6	37 9
20000	12 per cent	Ditto New do	28½	11 5 0	15⅞ 16⅛
22500	5l per cent	Imperial, Limited	100	20 0 0	16½ ½
202500	12½ pr cent	Imperial Ottoman	20	10 0 0	12½ ⅛
6000	6 per cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	19 20
6000	6 per cent	Ditto New	25	10 0 0	4 7
100000	...	Land Mortgage Bank of India Lim.	20	4 0 0	½ ⅛
500000l	5 per cent	Do 5 p c Deben. 1864, for 30 yrs	100	100 0 0	82 7
20000	8l per cent	London Bank of Mexico & South America, Limited	30	20 0 0	14½ 15½
15000	...	London and Brazilian Limited	100	45 0 0	10 15
22000	...	Do New	20	7 10 0	1½ 2½
5000	20 per cent	London and River Plate Limited	100	40 0 0	49 51
40000	10 per cent	Ditto New, issued at 1½ pm	25	10 0 0	12½ ⅞
50000	8l per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral.	20	20 0 0	22⅛ 3½
37500	17 pr cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	48 9
12500	17 pr cent	Ditto New	50	20 0 0	...
80000	12½ pr cent	London Joint Stock	50	15 0 0	31½ 2½
25000	2½ per cent	London and South African	20	20 0 0	8 10
10000	2½ per cent	London and South-Western Lim.	100	20 0 0	7 9
5000	...	London and Venezuela Limited	50	12 10 0	...
100000	16l pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	58⅞ 9½
15000	5l per cent	Merchant Bank Limited	100	25 0 0	17 18
50000	...	Mercantile and Exchange Limtd	50	12 10 0	...
20000	5l per cent	Metropolitan Limited	10	10 0 0	8½ 9
8040	6l per cent	Midland Bank Limited	100	20 0 0	18½ 19½
100000	12½ pr cent	National of Australasia	5	4 0 0	6⅛ 7
30000	5 per cent	National of Liverpool Limited	25	15 0 0	12 14
10000	12 pr cent	National Provincial of England	100	42 0 0	...
55000	12 pr cent	Ditto	20	12 0 0	...
50000	5 per cent	National	50	30 0 0	...
50000	15 per cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	38 40
54000	5 per cent	North Western	20	7 10 0	...
60000	2l pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	41 2
22269	7½ per cent	Provincial Banking Corpor. Lim.	50	10 0 0	3 4
20000	20l pr cent	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	88 90
4000	20l pr cent	Ditto New	10	10 0 0	...
17053	4l per cent	Standard Bank of British South Africa Limited	100	25 0 0	11 13
6108	4l per cent	Ditto New	100	1 0 0	2½ 3½
50000	5 pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	46½ 7½
10000	...	Union of Ireland Limited	100	22 0 0	...
80000	20l pr cent	Union of London	50	15 0 0	37 8

COURSE OF THE EXCHANGES.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.		Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	
Amsterdam	short.	11 18½	11 18⅞	11 18½	11 18⅞
Ditto	3 ms.	12 1½	12 1⅛	12 1¼	12 1½
Rotterdam	—	12 1½	12 1½	12 1½	12 1½
Antwerp	—	25 40	25 45	25 37½	25 42½
Brussels	—	25 40	25 45	25 37½	25 45
Hamburg	—	13 10½	13 11	13 10½	13 11
Paris	short.	25 15	25 25	25 15	25 22½
Ditto	3 ms.	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Marseilles	—	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort on the Main	—	120⅛	120⅝	120⅛	120⅝
Vienna	—	12 65	12 70	12 65	12 70
Trieste	—	12 65	12 70	12 65	12 70
Petersburg	—	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝
Copenhagen	—	9 18	9 22	9 18	9 22
Berlin	—	6 27½	6 27⅞	6 27½	6 27⅞
Madrid	—	48⅛	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
Cadiz	—	49	49⅛	49	49⅛
Leghorn	—	26 57½	26 62½	26 50	26 55
Milan	—	26 57½	26 62½	26 50	26 55
Genoa	—	26 57½	26 62½	26 50	26 55
Naples	—	26 57½	26 62½	26 50	26 55
Palermo	—	26 57½	26 62½	26 50	26 55
Messina	—	26 57½	26 62½	26 50	26 55
Lisbon	—	51½	52⅛	51½	52
Oporto	—	51⅛	52	51⅛	52

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names	Shares.	Paid.			Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
25000	...	Albert Medical Life & Family End.	20	3	0	0	...
500000	77 14s 6dpc	Alliance British and Foreign ..	100	11	0	0	...
10000	per cent	Do. Marine	100	25	0	0	...
24000	12½ pr cent	Atlas	50	5	15	0	...
3000	6 per cent	Argus Life	100	25	0	0	...
50000	10 per cent	British & Foreign Marine Limited	20	2	0	0	...
20000	10 per cent	Church of England	50	2	0	0	...
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life..	100	10	0	0	...
500000	7½ per cent	Commercial Union	50	5	0	0	6
4000	40 p c & bs	County	100	10	0	0	...
6160	4½ per cent	Crown..	50	50	11	0	...
400000	5 per cent	Eagle	50	5	0	0	...
10000	77 2s 6d pc	Equity and Law	100	6	0	0	...
200000	77 2s 6d pc	English and Scottish Law Life ..	50	2	10	0	...
10000	...	English and Scottish Marine Lim...	100	8	0	0	...
10000	6 per cent	General	100	5	0	0	...
5000	5 per cent	Gresham Life	20	5	0	0	...
20000	5 per cent	Guardian	100	50	0	0	...
2000	..	Hercules Fire, Life, and Marine...	10	10	0	0	...
23000	...	Ditto	10	2	0	0	...
20000	5 per cent	Home & Colonial Assurance, Lim.	50	5	0	0	3½
12000	1 pr share	Imperial Fire	100	25	0	0	...
7500	10 per cent	Imperial Life	100	10	0	0	...
184834	40 per cent	Indemnity Marine	100	50	0	0	...
80000	12 per cent	Law Fire	100	2	10	0	...
10000	44 per cent	Law Life	100	83	17	6	...
100000	20 per cent	Lancashire	20	2	0	0	...
25000	5½ per cent	Legal and General Life	50	8	0	0	...
49626	8 per cent	Lpool & London & Globe (11 Amos)..	1	1	0	0	...
301752	20 per cent	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2	0	0	...
55862	4 per cent	London	25	12	10	0	...
20000	...	London & Caledonian Marine Lim.	25	5	0	0	...
40000	...	London and Lancashire Fire ...	25	2	10	0	...
10000	5 per cent	London and Lancashire Life ...	10	1	0	0	...
200000	4½ per cent	London and Provincial Law ...	50	4	17	6	...
50000	10 per cent	London and Provincial Marine ...	20	2	0	0	2
10000	44½ pr cent	Marine	100	18	0	0	...
49410	10 per cent	Maritime (Limited)...	10	2	0	0	...
40000	16 per cent	North British and Mercantile ..	50	6	5	0	23½
40000	10 per cent	Ocean Marine	25	5	0	0	19½
40000	...	Oriental and General Marine ...	25	2	10	0	...
..	5 per share	Pelican	..	32	0	0	...
..	7½ pr share	Phœnix	..	..			...
2500	12½ pr cent	Provident Life	100	10	0	0	...
100000	80 per cent	Rock Life	5	0	10	0	...
648223	20 per cent	Royal Exchange	Stock	All			...
100000	11½ pr cent	Royal Insurance	20	3	0	0	...
1500	72½ per cent	Union	200	20	0	0	...
—	...	Sun Fire	..	All			...
...	23s pr shre	Do. Life	..	All			...
100000	20 per cent	Thames and Mersey Marine Lim...	20	2	0	0	4½
41200	12½ pr cent	Union Marine Limited	50	5	0	0	10½
5000	37 per cent	Universal Life	100	10	0	0	...
50000	7½ per cent	Universal Marine Limited... ...	20	5	0	0	9½

AMERICAN STOCKS.

	Redeemable.	Per Dollar.	Closing Prices.
United States 5 20's	1882	4s 6d	85½ 6
Ditto	1884	4s 6d	83 5
Ditto	1885	4s 6d	84½ 5
Ditto	1874	4s 6d	...
Ditto 1867, 371,346,350 dollars issued up to Feb. 27, 1869	1867	...	86 ½
Ditto 10.40's	1904	4s 6d	82½ 3½
Massachussets	...	Sterling.	88 92
Virginia State	...	Sterling.	47 51
Ditto	...	4s 6d	37 9
Atlantic and Great Western, New York section, 1st Mort.	1880	4s 6d	50 60
Ditto, ditto, 2nd Mortgage	1881	4s 6d	45 55
Ditto Pennsylvania, 1st Mortgage...	1877	4s 6d	50 60
Ditto, ditto, 2nd Mortgage	1882	4s 6d	45 55
Ditto Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	1890	100 paid	25½ 6½
Ditto ex coupons, to be funded from April, 1867, to Jan., 1871, both inclusive...	...	...	..
Detroit and Milwaukie 1st Mortgage Bonds	...	4s 6d	64 6
Ditto 2nd Mortgage Bonds	...	4s 6d	64 6
Erie shares, 100 dollars, all paid	...	4s 6d	17½ 18
Ditto 7 per cent. preference, ditto	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 6 per cent. Convertible Bonds	...	Sterling.	60 5
Ditto 1st Mortgage	1867	4s 6d	...
Ditto 2nd Mortgage	1869	4s 6d	...
Ditto 3rd Mortgage	1883	4s 6d	60 5
Illinois Central, 100 dollars shares, all paid...	...	4s 6d	100½
Ditto	1875	4s 2d	...
Ditto Redemption Mortgage Bonds	...	Sterling.	100 2
Ditto	1875	4s 6d	85 90
Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Bonds	...	4s 6d	75 8
Michigan Central, Convertible	1869	4s 6d	...
Ditto Sinking Fund, 1st Mortgage...	1882	4s 6d	...
New Jersey United Canal and Railroad	...	Sterling.	94 6
New York Central, 100 dollars shares	...	4s 6d	90 100
Ditto Sicking Fund	1883	4s 6d	...
Ditto, ditto	1876	4s 6d	...
Panama, 2nd Mortgage...	1872	Sterling	...
Ditto General Mortgage	1897	Sterling.	105 7
Pennsylvania, 50 dollars shares	...	...	41 2
Ditto 1st Mortgage	...	4s 6d	...
Ditto 2nd Mortgage	...	Sterling.	95 7
Ditto General Mortgage	1910	Sterling.	89 91
Philadelphia and Erie, 1st Mortgage (guaranteed by Pennsylvania Railroad Company)	1881	Sterling.	86 8
Ditto with option to be paid in Philadelphia	...	...	86 8
West Wisconsin, Rail. Land Grant. Mortgage	...	...	63 8

DOCKS.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price per Share
			£	£	s	d	
965885	7½ per cent	East and West India	Stk	100	0	0	154 26
2756697	2½ per cent	London and St Katherine	Stk	100	0	0	59 2
8625000	4½ per cent	Do Debenture Stock 4 per cent.	Stk	100	0	0	...
1610000	...	Millwall Freehold Land & Docks	Stk	100	0	0	28 31
360350	6½ per cent	Southampton	Stk	100	0	0	72 5
964189	6 per cent	Surrey Commercial Dock	Stk	100	0	0	108 10

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Stock or Shares.	Dividend per annum.	Names.	Shares.	Paid.			Price per share
			£	£	s	d	
60000	24 per cent	Anglo-American Telegraph, Lim. .	10	10	0	0	18¾ 19½
28000	6 per cent	Anglo-Mediterranean Telegraph, L	10	10	0	0	17½ ¾
20000	..	Anglo-Mexican Mint.....	10	10	0	0	14½ ½
462850	...	Atlantic Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	12 14
600000	8 per cent	Do 8 per cent.	Stock	100	0	0	49 5
20000	3½ per cent	Australian Agricultural.....	25	20	10	0	15½ 16½
40000	10 per cent	Austral. Mort. Land & Finan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	4½ ¾
10000	...	Baugparah Tea Estates, Limited...	10	9	5	0	3 5
60000	9 per cent	Berlin Water Works (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	14½ ¾
17008	10 per share	Bolckow Vaughan, Limited	100	30	0	0	44 6
40000	4½ per cent	Bombay Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	5 ½
10000	4½ per cent	Ditto new	5	4	0	0	4 ½
6000	1 pr share	British American Land	50	44	0	0	15 17
515170	12 per cent	Brit. & I Magnetic Telegraph (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	178 83
12500	...	British Indian Tea (Limited).....	20	20	0	0	2 3
50000	5 per cent	British Ship Owners	20	7	10	0	...
8917	3 per shre	Canada Company.....	29	29	0	0	64 6
25000	6 per cent	Ceylon Company	20	10	0	0	6 7
12500	6 per cent	Ditto A shares.....	20	5	0	0	3 4
20000	4½ per cent	City of London Real Property (Lim)	25	10	0	0	4½ 5½
20000	...	City of Milan Improvements (Lim)	20	30	0	0	4 5
20000	...	City Offices (Limited).....	50	35	0	0	11 12
30000	8 per cent	Colonial, Limited	50	20	0	0	15 17
40000	2½ per cent	Company of African Merchts (Lim)	10	3	0	0	1½ 2½
20000	8 per cent	Continental Union Gas (Limited)....	20	20	0	0	26 7
100	...	Do New.....	20	2	10	0	4½ 5
10900	7 per cent	Do 7 per cent pref	20	20	0	0	23 4
11531	...	Copper Miners of England, pf 7½ pc	25	25	0	0	5 7
265000	4½ pr cent	Corporatn of London Bds, 1877, 4½ pc	100	100	0	0	...
200000	4½ pr cent	Do do 1879, do	100	100	0	0	...
500000	4½ pr cent	Do do 1882, 4½ pc	100	100	0	0	...
200000	...	Credit Foncier of England, Limited	10	10	0	0	2½ ½
10000	7½ per cent	Credit Foncier of Mauritius (Lim.)	50	10	0	0	7½ 8½
1092675	...	Crystal Palace	Stock	100	0	0	22 4
160395	7 per cent	Ditto Preference	Stock	100	0	0	95 100
327000	6 per cent	Ditto 6 p c Perpetual Debentures	Stock	100	0	0	107 12
20000	...	E. Indian Land Credit & Finance (L)	50	7	0	0	2 3
50000	5 per cent	East India Irrigation and Canal ...	20	20	0	0	...
74475	16s per sh	Ebbw Vale.....	32	27	10	0	17½
2009200	9 per cent	Egyptian 9pc Viceroyg. by Egyp Gov	100	100	0	0	94½ 5½
100519	...	Egyptn Commercial & Trad. (Lim)	20	6	6	0	...
599675	25 per cent	Electric Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	280 65
70000	1½ per cent	English and Australian Copper...	3	2	10	0	¾ ¾
20000	6½ per cent	English and Foreign Credit	15	7	10	0	2½ 3½
2344 6	11 per cent	European Gas.....	10	10	0	0	16 17
12900	11 per cent	Do new	10	5	0	0	8½ ¾
25000	5 per cent	Fairbairn Engineering	6	5	0	0	2 3
30000	10 per cent	Fore Street Warehouse (Limited)...	20	13	0	0	16½ ¾
5885	6 per cent	Foreign & Col. Gov. Trust & Loan	100	100	0	0	92 4
200000	5 per cent	General Credit & Discount, Limited	10	7	10	0	6¾ 7½
20000	10 per cent	General Steam Navigation.....	15	14	0	0	28 30
5000	6 per cent	Hong Kong and China Gas	10	10	0	0	...
100000	3½ per cent	Hudson's Bay	20	20	0	0	12½ ¾
28000	16 per cent	Imperial Continental Gas	50	43	15	0	124 28
10000	...	India Rubber, Gutta Percha, and Telegraph Works	50	45	0	0	29 31
50000	...	Indian Carrying (Limited).....	2	1	15	0	...
150000	5 per cent	International Financial Society (Lim)	20	5	0	0	2½ 3½
300000	...	International Land Credit (Lim) ...	20	6	0	0	2
20000	7 per cent	Italian Land	50	5	0	0	4½ 5
50000	...	Italian Irrigation Canal Cavour)...	20	20	0	0	3¾ 4
10000000	6 per cent	Do. 6 p c Bds red 1870, issued 90	100	100	0	0	65 7
20000	4 per cent	Land Securities (Limited)	50	5	0	0	3 4
20000	...	London African Trading	25	10	0	0	...
50000	..	London County Land & Building (L)	10	4	0	0	...
12000	...	London Provincial Telegraph (L)..	5	5	0	0	2½ 3½
40000	...	London Financial Association (Lim)	50	30	0	0	8½ 9½
148525	6½ per cent	London General Omnibus (Limited)	4	4	0	0	2½ ¾
5000	...	London and Glasgow Engineering Iron Ship, Limited	50	25	0	0	6 8
25000	10 per cent	Mauritius Land, Credit, & Agency Lm	20	2	0	0	½ 1
12000	...	Mediterranean Extension Tel. (Lim)	10	10	0	0	6½
10000	5 per cent	Merchant Shipping (Limited)	50	50	0	0	32 7
45000	...	Millwall Iron Works	50	12	10	0	...
35500	5s pr share	Natal Land & Colonisatn Co. (Lim.)	10	10	0	0	3½ 4½
160000	15½ per cent	National Discount Co. (Limited)....	25	5	0	0	11¾ ¾
75000	10 per cent	National Steam Ship (Limited).....	10	10	0	0	13½ 14½
12500	...	Nerbudda Coal and Iron (Limited)	20	0	6	6	½
25000	6 per cent	New Consolidated Discount (Lim)	10	4	0	0	...
51000	...	New Quebrada Land, Rail., & Min, L	5	4	12	0	½
300000	6 per cent	New Zealand, Prov. of Auckland, 6 p c Loan, 1st & 2nd series, 1896	100	100	0	0	...
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency, Limited	25	2	10	0	2½ ¾
20000	10 per cent	New Zealand Trust and Loan (Lim)	25	5	0	0	6¾ ¾
15000	...	Northern Assam Tea, Limited.....	10	7	0	0	2
1871735	5 per cent	North British Australasian (Lim.)	100	100	0	0	58 63
30000	10 per cent	Oriental Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	8½
30000	10 per cent	Ditto New.....	5	1	0	0	2¾ ¾
25000	10 per cent	Otago and Southland Investment....	10	2	0	0	1¾ 2½
10000	...	Ottoman Gas (Limited)	5	5	0	0	2½
600000	2 per cent	Peel River, Land, & Mineral (Lim.)	Stock	100	0	0	62 4
50000	6 per cent	Peninsula and Oriental Steam.....	50	50	0	0	46 8
20000	6 per cent	Ditto New, 1867	50	10	0	0	7 9
10000	10 per cent	Reuter's Telegram	25	25	0	0	78 80
10000	7 per cent	Rhymney Iron	50	50	0	0	27½ 8½
10000	7 per cent	Ditto New	15	15	0	0	8½ ¾
24000	5 per cent	Rio de Janeiro City Improvmts (Lim)	25	25	0	0	18 19
20000	10 per cent	Rio de Janeiro Gas, Limited.....	20	20	0	0	25½ ¾
12500	5 per cent	Royal Mail Steam.....	100	60	0	0	46 8
300000	4 per cent	Scottish Australian Investmt (Lim)	Stock	100	0	0	75 80
30000	...	Societe Financiere d'Egypt (Lim)..	20	10	0	0	...
100000	6 per cent	Societe Generale de l'Empire Otom	20	8	0	0	10½ 11½
15862	...	S. African Mortgage & Invest. (Lim.)	50	5	0	0	...
12200	5 per cent	South Australian Land.....	25	25	0	0	33 5
265000	5 per cent	Submarine Telegraph	Stock	100	0	0	240 50
75000	5 per cent	Ditto Scrip.....	1	1	0	0	¾ ½
37350	5 per cent	Telegraph Construction and Maintenance, Limited	20	20	0	0	35½ ¾
24047620	6 per cent	Tobacco 6 pc Loan, g. by Ital. Gov.	100	100	0	0	87 9
33300	2½ per cent	Trust & Agency of Australasia (Lim)	10	1	0	0	1½ 2
50000	5 per cent	Trust & Loan Co. of Upper Canada	20	5	0	0	5 ½
8750	10 per cent	Union Steam Ship, Limited	20	20	0	0	20 2
25000	5 per cent	United Discount Corporation, Lim	15	6	0	0	4 5
30000	4 per cent	United Kingdom Telegraph Company (Limited).....	5	5	0	0	...
2000	10 per cent	Ditto 10 per cent. preference.....	5	5	0	0	...
4000	2s 6d p sh	Van Diemen's Land.....	30	28	10	0	5½ 6½
52000	4 per cent	Viceroy of Egypt (Mortgage) Loan	100	100	0	0	82½ 3½
1000	...	Warrant Finance (Limited)	50	12	0	0	2 4
20000	5 per cent	West India & Pacific Steam (Lim)	50	20	0	0	16½ 17½
2000	..	W. London Wharves & Warehouse	20	10	0	0	...

The Commercial Times.

POST OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A postal convention has been concluded with Greece, under the provisions of which the correspondence between the United Kingdom and Greece will be exchanged exclusively in closed mails, either by French packet via Marseilles, or by the route of Italy. This convention will come into operation on the 1st of January next, on and from which date all letters for Greece will be chargeable, when prepaid, with the following reduced rates of postage (British and foreign combined), viz.:—Not exceeding ½ ounce in weight, 8d; above ½ ounce and not exceeding 1 ounce, 1s 4d; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 1½ ounce, 2s; every additional ½ ounce, 8d. When posted unpaid, the letters will be chargeable on delivery with a rate of 10d per ½ ounce. Registered letters will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a fee of 4d each. The postage as well as the registration fee must in all cases be paid in advance upon registered letters. Newspapers, book packets, and patterns—Upon every British newspaper, as well as upon all book packets and patterns of merchandise, the postage must be paid in advance, by means of postage stamps, at the following rates, viz.:—Not exceeding 1 ounce in weight, 1d; above 1 ounce and not exceeding 2 ounces, 2d; above 2 ounces and not exceeding 4 ounces, 4d; every additional 4 ounces, 4d. Under the term "book packets" are comprehended periodical works, pamphlets, bound books, prints or maps, whether printed, engraved, or lithographed, and whether on paper, parchment, or vellum; also photographs on paper, parchment, or vellum. No book packet may contain any writing, figures, or manual marks whatsoever. Ordinary corrections in writing will, however, be allowed in the case of book packets containing unbound proof sheets only. No book packet must exceed two feet in length, one foot in width or depth, or three pounds in weight. Patterns or samples of merchandise, of no intrinsic value, may also be sent to Greece at the same rates of postage as book packets, subject to the usual regulations and to the above restrictions as regards size and weight.

On the 1st of January next and thenceforward, the postage upon letters between this country and the States of Ecuador, Bolivia, Chili, or Peru, forwarded via Panama, and whether conveyed by British or French packet, will be reduced from two shillings to one shilling and sixpence for each ½ ounce. As at present, the postage on letters for these States must in all cases be prepaid, or the letters cannot be forwarded.

On the 1st of January next, and thenceforward, the combined rate of British and United States' postage on letters posted in the United Kingdom addressed to any part of the United States, and whether conveyed by packet or by private ship, will be reduced to threepence per half-ounce or fraction thereof, provided such postage be pre-paid. Unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be liable on their delivery to an additional charge of threepence each, over and above the postage.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Destinations.	Despatch of Next Mail from London.		Next Mail Due.
Australia and New Zealand	via Southampton	Dec. 25, M.	Jan. 1
	via Marseilles	Dec. 31, E.	Dec. 27
Brazil, Buenos Ayres, & Monte Video	via Falmouth	Jan. 3, E.	Jan. 22
	via Southampton	Jan. 10, M.	Jan. 18
	via Liverpool	Jan. 19, E.	Jan. 15
	By French Packet	Jan. 22, E.	Jan. 5
Brazil Monte Video, and Valparaiso	via Liverpool	Jan. 12, E.	Dec. 26
British North America (except Canada)	via Halifax	Jan. 1, E.	Dec. 29
Canada (by Canadian packet)	(Portland)	Dec. 30, E.	Dec. 24
Ditto (via United States)		Dec. 25, E.	Dec. 25
Canary Islands		Jan. 13, E.	Dec. 28
Cape de Verds (by Brazil packet)		Jan. 10, M.	Jan. 18
Cape of Good Hope and Ascension	via Devonport	Dec. 24, E.	Jan. 12
China, Ceylon, and Singapore	via Southampton	Dec. 25, M.	Jan. 1
	via Marseilles	Dec. 31, E.	Dec. 27
East Indies, Egypt, &c.	via Southampton	Dec. 25, M.	Dec. 25
	via Marseilles	Dec. 24, E.	Dec. 27
Falkland Islands		Jan. 10, M.	Jan. 18
Gibraltar	via Southampton	Dec. 25, M.	Dec. 25
Honduras		Jan. 1, E.	Dec. 29
Malta	via Southampton	Dec. 25, M.	Dec. 25
	via France	Dec. 27, E.	Dec. 24
Mauritius (by French packet)	via Marseilles	Jan. 20, E.	Jan. 16
Natal	via Devonport	Dec. 24, E.	Jan. 12
Newfoundland		Jan. 1, E.	Dec. 29
Portugal (by Brazil packet)		Jan. 10, M.	Jan. 18
St Helena	via Devonport	Jan. 10, E.	Jan. 12
United States, California, &c. (by Cunard packet, via Cork)	(New York)	Dec. 25, E.	Dec. 25
Ditto (by Cunard packet, via Cork)	(Boston)	Dec. 28, E.	...
Ditto (by North German Lloyd's packets)	New York)	Dec. 28, M.	...
Ditto (by Inman's packets)	(New York)	Dec. 30, E.	Dec. 29
Western Coast of Africa and Madeira		Jan. 3, E.	Jan. 8
West Indies and Pacific (except Honduras)		Jan. 3, M.	Dec. 29
La Guayra and Puerto Cabello		Jan. 4, E.	...
Port-au-Prince, Vera Cruz, and Tampico		Jan. 10, E.	...
Santa Martha		Jan. 19, E.	...
Mexico		Jan. 3, M.	Dec. 29
Bahamas (via New York)		Jan. 13, E.	Dec. 29
Bermuda (via Halifax)		Jan. 15, E.	Jan. 12

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On December 20, from INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, &c., via Marseilles:—Calcutta, Nov. 23; Madras, 23; Bombay, 27; Aden, Dec. 4; Suez, 10; Alexandria, 11.
On December 21, from WEST COAST OF AFRICA, per Calabar:—Sierra Leone, Dec. 4; Sta. Cruz de Teneriffe, 12; Funchal Madeira, 14; Bathurst, Gambia, 7.
On December 22, from SOUTH AMERICA, per City of Rio de Janeiro:—Buenos Ayres, Nov. 17; Rio de Janeiro, 24; Monte Video, 19; Cape de Verds, Dec. 11.
On December 22, from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per Norseman:—Natal, Nov. 5; Cape Town, 19; St Helena, 28; Funchal, Dec. 15.
On December 23, from AMERICA, per City of Paris:—Boston, Dec. 10; Chicago, 9; New York, 11; Philadelphia 10; San Francisco, 4; Halifax, 7.

AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Dec. 18, 1869:—

	Quantities Sold. qrs bush	Average Price. s d
Wheat	49,868 2	43 10
Barley	81,036 4	36 0
Oats	3,539 6	22 3

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

The following is a statement showing the quantities sold and the average price of British corn (imperial measure) as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise, conformably to the Act of the 27th and 28th Victoria, cap. 87, in the week ended Dec. 18, 1869, and for the corresponding week in each of the years from 1868 to 1865:—

Week ending Dec. 18.	Average Prices.			Quantities Sold.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s d	s d	s d	qrs bsh	qrs bsh	qrs bsh
1869	43 10	36 0	22 3	49,868 2	81,036 4	3,539 6
1868	49 5	45 3	27 7	60,331 5	65,152 3	4,830 7
1867	66 9	41 2	24 4	56,721 5	82,192 4	8,777 7
1866	59 5	44 4	25 11	58,431 0	62,889 4	7,273 0
1865	43 8	32 10	23 1	78,126 5	84,632 1	7,444 5

CORN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

An Account showing the quantities of the several kinds of Corn and Meal imported into each division of the United Kingdom; and the quantities of British and foreign Corn and Meal, of the same kinds, exported from the United Kingdom, in the week ended Dec. 18, 1869:—

	Quantities Imported (so far as the Landing Accounts were made up) into				Quantities Exported from the United Kingdom.		
	England	Scotland.	Ireland.	The United Kingdm	British.	Colonial and Foreign.	Total Exported.
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheat	635168	234995	190498	1060661	1768	...	1768
Barley	163699	43138	15551	222388	1560	...	1560
Oats	401179	25146	...	426325	346	868	1214
Rye	9041	...	...	9041	...	...	...
Peas	42616	11838	...	54454	330	...	330
Beans	30448	14735	...	45183	13	...	13
Indian corn	174115	55874	47851	277840	...	129	129
Buckwheat	8	...	...	8	...	...	...
Beer or bigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of corn exclusive of malt	1457274	385726	253900	2096400	4017	997	5014
	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
Wheatmeal or flour	80635	56580	9435	146700	130	...	130
Barley meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oat meal	210	...	...	210	117	...	117
Rye meal	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pea meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bean meal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian corn meal	...	42	...	42	...	...	...
Buckwheat meal	5	...	...	5	...	...	...
Total of meal	80902	56622	9435	146959	247	...	247
Total of corn and meal, exclusive of malt	1538176	441848	263335	2243359	4264	997	5261
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Malt	...	...	...	...	1626	...	1626

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The attendance at Mark lane to-day was very small, and the business passing in all kinds of grain was extremely limited. The supplies of English wheat on sale were short, but quite equal to the demand; nevertheless, in all sales concluded the full prices of Monday last were realised. Foreign wheat met a dull retail inquiry at the recent improvement for American and Russian descriptions. Fine malting barley maintained late rates, but inferior and grinding sorts were dull of sale. Very few transactions were reported in either beans or peas, and the quotations were nominal. Flour was without change in value, but the sales were unimportant. The week's imports of foreign and colonial produce into London have amounted to 18,830 quarters of wheat, 11,570 barley, 49,000 oats, 250 sacks and 6,780 barrels of flour.

There has been a fair inquiry in the Liverpool cotton market during the past week, but prices for American descriptions, owing to large supplies, have given way ¼d per lb, while East Indians remain unchanged since Friday last. The total sales for the week (of five days only) are 58,390 bales, of which the trade have taken 44,030 bales; speculators and exporters, 14,360 bales. The imports for the week are 75,696 bales, the actual exports 10,356 bales, and to-day's stock is estimated at 370,407 bales. To-day is a close holiday in the market.

The following return shows the quantities of cotton imported and exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week ended Dec. 23, 1869:—

	Imported.	Exported.
American ... bales	36,702	1,378
Brazilian	14,912	306
East Indian	37,905	11,568
Egyptian	15,167	39
Miscellaneous	1,383	141
Total	106,069	13,432

At New York on December 23rd, middling Upland cotton was quoted at 25½c per lb.

We extract the following from Messrs W. Nicol and Co.'s circular, dated Bombay, November 27:—We are still unable to advise any business in this market. Prices of new Oomrawuttee in the bazaar have declined to 270 rs per candy on time bargain contracts, although there are not any *bona fide* dealers willing to contract at that rate, simply we imagine because they have not as yet commenced operations in the districts. We are glad to be able to report fuller arrivals of old cotton, and as we anticipated, with increasing stocks we find holders of ready cotton are now becoming eager to sell. We reduce our quotation for old Dhollerah 10 rs per candy to-day nominally, but we believe a further reduction would be submitted to if any buyers showed themselves. The total absence of demand at present from all classes of buyers, and the fact that the dealers themselves are acting with equal caution in their dealings out in the districts for new cotton, should tend to lower prices very considerably when the crop begins to arrive at market. We hear some small parcels of Hingunghat are on the way down by rail, but we have not seen large enough samples of the new Oomrawuttee to enable us to report on the quality of the crop. In the Dharwar districts speculators are doing their utmost to keep up prices, and we hear no business is doing, and very little cotton is being sent to the coast. Latest quotations equal 297 rs, f.o.b., at Carwar for Sawginned, but at this rate there were no buyers.

EXPORT of COTTON from BOMBAY to Nov. 26.

	1869.	1868.
London.. .....bales	2,900	3,417
Liverpool	931,810	977,831
Total, Great Britain	934,710	981,248
Channel for orders	14,947	21,885
Continent	165,584	145,816
China	17,468	52,439
Grand Total	1,132,709	1,201,388

Actual exports since last mail left, 3,486 bales.

Messrs E. B. Liddell and Co., of Alexandria, have furnished the following report, dated Dec. 10:—Since our preceding report of 3rd inst. we have had a quiet cotton market, influenced by the less encouraging news from Liverpool, and in some measure likewise by the unfavourable weather prevailing here for the past few days. We have to note a decline of ⅛d to ¼d per lb in the general run of qualities, fine gallin continuing still to be paid very extreme rates. To-day's values are:—Fair to fully fair, 12⅝d to 12¾d per lb, c. and f.; good fair to fully good fair, 13d to 13¼d per lb, c. and f.; good to fine, 13½d to 16½d, ditto.

EXPORTS.

	Great Britain. bales.	Continent. bales.	Total. bales.
From Dec. 3 to Dec. 9, 1869	11,698	2,559	14,257
Previously from Nov. 1	32,596	10,387	42,983
From Nov. 1 to Dec. 9, 1869	44,294	12,946	57,240
— 1868	47,068	14,170	61,238
— 1867	35,198	11,462	46,660
— 1866	36,253	8,108	44,361
— 1865	27,814	5,387	33,201
— 1864	40,328	6,291	46,619

The colonial produce markets have been very quiet during the past week. In tea there has been scarcely anything doing, but prices remain without change. Last week duty was paid in London on 1,370,951 lbs; the exports were 519,175 lbs; and the removals coastwise, 785,851 lbs. The supplies of sugar on offer have been small, especially as regards West India descriptions, and prices for strong refining qualities have been on the advance. Coffees have ruled very firm in value, though the sales have not been extensive.

Messrs J. D. Campbell and Co., of Port Louis, writing on Nov. 19, remark:—Shortly after the mail came in considerable purchases of sugar were made for the United Kingdom and for France at about five to ten cents advance on previous rates, but prices have since receded, and we quote for No. 12 D. S. $5.65 to $5.70, No. 13 $5.75 to $5.80, No. 14 to 14½ $5.85 to $5.90. In yellow sugars there has been no animation, and finest yellow crystals can only be sold at a reduction on last month's prices. Fine yellow counters are however well maintained, and good rations are somewhat dearer. Planters are holding back as much as possible in hopes of better prices until the arrival of the mail. White crystals have been sold at rather lower prices for Bombay, but there is at present a greater appearance of firmness in the market. The want of suitable vessels is an obstacle to large operations. Hitherto the abundance of white sugars has not made itself felt in lower prices as was expected consequent on the very general adoption of Dr Icery's process, and we have no doubt that the large quantity taken by India in the beginning of the season will prevent any glut of white crystals towards its close.

Both privately and by public sale rice has realised full prices, though the demand has been far from active. The English wool market has continued without feature, but colonial wool has changed hands to a fair extent on former terms.

Messrs A. C. Stewart and Co., of Port Elizabeth, writing on November 15, remark:—The country has hardly recovered from the effects of the late floods, and wool is coming in very slowly. The chief event of the fortnight has been the sale of upwards of 700 Angora goats imported from Asia Minor, which were eagerly bought up by the farmers, who seem determined to go in extensively for the breeding of goats instead of sheep. There has been brisk competition for the few lots of wool that have come in. Good light grease wools, for scouring purposes, have been bought up at 5d to 5½d per lb, and good fleecewashed parcels have been eagerly sought for. New season's snow-white is worth 14½d to 15½d for prime lots, but little of this description is in the market as yet. Our quotations for wools now obtainable are:—Grease—Full grown, light, and clean, 5½d to 6d; fine, light, for scouring, 5d to 5½d. Fleecewashed—Superior, clean, long-stapled, 8½d to 9½d; good average, 8d to 8½d. Snow-white—Prime, 14½d to 15½d; second quality, good, 13d to 13¾d; country scoured, 10d to 12d.

The annexed is dated New York, Dec. 11.—The wholesale trade of the city continues extremely dull, and the general markets are unsettled. In fancy goods, adapted to the holiday trade, there is some little life, though this department is not so active as in former seasons, being unfavourably affected by the scarcity of money among nearly all classes. The occurrence of additional mercantile failures, here and in the neighbouring cities, during the week, has had a tendency to intensify the prevailing distrust, and it is evident that we shall have no improvement in the commercial situation until the critical turning point of the year has been past. The scarcity of money, in connection with a wide-spread distrust in the stability of values, will explain why nearly all commodities pass slowly into consumption, while as regards the export trade, the position of the gold and exchange markets is such as to preclude a free outlet of our leading surplus staples. The condition of monetary affairs shows little change, and the indications seem to point to no immediate amelioration in the hard features of the discount market. The drain to the West is not quite so large as it has been, and henceforth it is probable that the drafts from that section will become lighter and lighter till the reflex current sets in. The current rates on call loans are 6 to 7 per cent. and on discounts 9 to 15 for high grades of mercantile acceptances, and from one-and-a-half to two per cent. a month for less approved paper.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL.—DEC. 22.

The demand for cotton has continued good, but the market having been freely supplied, some reduction is made from the quotations of last Thursday. In Sea Island there has been only a small business, but at steady rates. The common qualities continue neglected. American has been abundantly offered, and has given way about ¼d per lb. A quotation of middling fair is now introduced. New York advices to the 22nd instant quote middling 25¼ cents, costing to sell in Liverpool 12⅛d per lb, by steamer. In Brazil a fair amount of business has been done, but with a larger supply a decline has been submitted to of ⅛d to ¼d per lb. For Egyptian the inquiry continues good, and in the early part of the week a slight advance was obtained, but this has since been lost. East India descriptions continue in favour, and, although freely offered, are comparatively steady in price.

In cotton to arrive the transactions have been extensive, at some decline in price. The latest quotations are—American, basis of middling, any port, November-December shipment, 11¼d; December-January, 11⅛d; December-January sailing, 11⅛d; New Orleans, at sea, 11 7/16d; Oomrawuttee, fair new merchants, via Cape, January-February shipment, 9 1/16d; February-March, 9¼d per lb.

The sales of the week (five days), including forwarded, amount to 58,390 bales, of which 7,530 are on speculation, and 6,830 declared for export, leaving 44,030 bales to the trade.

DEC. 23.—The sales to-day will probably amount to about 12,000 bales, the market without change.

N.B.—Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd January, will be close holidays in the cotton market.

PRICES CURRENT.

Descriptions.	Ord. per lb d	Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d	Fine. per lb d	—Same period 1868— Mid. per lb d	Fair per lb d	Good per lb d
Sea Island	18	21	23	26	30	48	23	25	30
Upland	10¾	11¼	...	...	...	...	10⅝	11¼	...
Mobile	11	11 9/16	...	...	...	...	10⅝	11¼	...
New Orleans	11	11¼	...	...	...	...	10⅝	11¼	...
Pernambuco	...	11¼	12	12½	12½	14	10½	11	11⅝
Bahia, &c.	...	11¼	11¾	11¾	11¾	...	10½	10¾	10⅞
Maranham	...	11¾	12½	12½	12½	14	10½	11	11⅞
Egyptian	9	10½	12½	12¾	13½	15	9½	11½	12¾
Smyrna	...	8½	10	10½	10¾	11	8½	9½	9¾
W. India, &c.	...	10¾	12	12½	12½	13½	9½	10¾	11½
Peruvian	9½	11½	12½	12¾	13½	14½	10	11	11¼
African	...	10	10½	10¾	11	11½	9	9¾	...
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	...	9½	9¾	10	...	...	9½	...
Broach	7½	8	9¾	10	11	11½	7½	8¾	...
Dholleral	7½	8	9¾	9¾	10	...	7⅞	8¾	...
Oomrawuttee	7¾	8½	9¾	10	10½	11½	7¾	8½	...
Mangarole	7	7¾	8½	9	...	...	7½	8	...
Comptah	7	7½	8¾	9	9½	...	6¾	7¾	...
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	9½	9½	...	...	...	8½	...
Western	...	...	8¾	9½	...	...	...	7½	...
Bengal	...	7½	8	8½	8¾	9	6½	6½	...

PRICES CURRENT.—Dec. 26, 1867.

Descriptions.	Ord. per lb d	Mid. per lb d	Fair. per lb d	Good Fair. per lb d	Good. per lb d	Fine. per lb d	Same period 1866 Mid. per lb d	Same period 1866 Fair. per lb d	Same period 1866 Good. per lb d
Sea Island	16	19	21	25	20	66	24	28	48
Upland	6¼	7⅛	8	...	...	...	15	16	...
Mobile	6¼	7¼	8	...	...	...	15¼	16	...
New Orleans	6¼	7⅜	8¼	...	...	...	15½	16½	...
Pernambuco	...	6¾	7⅝	7⅞	8	11	15	15½	16¼
Bahia, &c.	...	6¼	7	7¼	...	...	13	15½	16
Maranham	...	7	7⅜	7¾	8	11	15	16	17
Egyptian	4⅞	5⅞	7⅞	8¼	9¼	12½	14	17	18½
Smyrna	4⅞	5¼	6	6½	6½	7	11	12½	13½
W. India, &c.	...	6⅝	7½	7½	8	12	13	14½	15½
Peruvian	6⅞	6⅞	7½	7¾	8	...	14	15¼	16¼
Surat—Gin'd Dharwar	...	5	5¾	5⅞	6	...	...	13	...
Broach	4½	5	5¾	6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	11¼	12½	...
Dhollerah	4⅛	4⅞	5¼	5⅝	6	6¼	11¼	12¼	...
Oomrawuttee	4	4⅜	5⅛	5⅞	6	6½	11¼	12⅝	...
Mangarole	4	4½	5½	5½	...	...	11	12	...
Comptah	4	4¾	5¾	5⅞	6	...	11	12½	...
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	5½	5⅝	...	...	...	11⅞	...
Western	...	4½	5½	5½	...	...	11	12	...
Bengal	...	4	4¾	5	5½	6	8½	9	...
China	...	...	5½	6	...	...	...	10½	...

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &c.

Descriptions.	Imports from Jan. 1 to Dec 22. 1868 bales	1869 bales	Exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 22. 1868 bales	1869 bales
American	1202244	1004791	173187	130135
Brazil, Egypt, &c.	899435	799913	107044	80448
East India, China, & Japan	1147001	1139186	413871	327533
Total	3266680	2943890	694102	538116

Stock, Dec. 22. 1868 bales	1869 bales	Consumption from Jan. 1 to Dec. 22. 1868 bales	1869 bales
335850	370410	2683240	2407100

The above figures show:—

	Bales.
A decrease of import compared with the same date last year of	322,790
A decrease of quantity taken for consumption of	276,140
A decrease of actual export of	155,990
An increase of stock of	34,560

In speculation, there is an increase of 34,130 bales.

The imports this week have amounted to 75,696 bales. The actual exports are 10,356 bales.

LONDON—Dec. 23.

Annexed is a portion of the circular issued this week by the London Cotton Brokers' Association :—

There was a good demand for cotton on Friday, at an advance of about ⅛d per lb, but this was somewhat checked on Saturday by advices of heavy receipts at American ports. The market has since been quiet, and we close at about last Thursday's quotations.

Monday next, and Monday, the 3rd January, will be close holidays in the cotton market.

PRESENT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Ord. to Mid. per lb d	d	Mid. Fair. per lb d	Fair to Good Fair. per lb d	d	Good to Fine. per lb d	d	Quotations of Fair. same 1868. d	time 1867. d
Surat—Sawginned	... @	...	9¼	9¼ @	9¾	10 @	...	9½	5¼
Broach	7½	8	8¾	9½	10	11	11½	8¾	5⅞
Dhollerah	7¼	8	8⅞	9½	9¾	10	...	8¾	5¾
Oomrawuttee	7⅞	8½	9⅛	9⅝	10	10⅝	11½	8¾	5¾
Mangarole	7	7½	8⅜	8¾	9	...	...	8	5½
Comptah	7	7½	8½	8¾	9	9¼	...	7⅞	5¼
Madras—Tinnevelly	...	...	8¾	9	9½	9¼	...	7¾	5½
Northern and Western	7½	7⅞	8¾	8⅞	9½	9½	...	7¾	4¾
Coconada	...	...	...	9	9¼	...	...	7¾	5
Coimbatore and Salem	...	...	8½	8¾	9½	9¼	...	7⅞	5½
Scinde	...	...	7½	8½	8⅝	...	...	7½	4¼
Bengal	...	...	7¾	8	8½	8½	9	6⅞	4¼
Rangoon	...	...	7¾	8¼	8⅝	...	...	7½	4¼
West India, &c.	9½	10¾	11½	11¾	12¼	13	15	10¼	7½
Brazil	...	11½	11½	11⅞	12	...	...	10¼	7½
Smyrna and Greek	...	8¾	9¼	10	10¼	10¾	11	9¼	6¼
African	...	9¼	9½	10¼	10¾	11	...	9½	...
Australian and Fiji	...	...	10¾	11¼	11¾	12½	13	10¼	7
Do Sea Island kinds	10	12	15	18	24	30	42	...	...
Tahiti	...	...	15	19	22	24	30	18	18

Sales to arrive:—2,600 bales Tinnevelly, at 9⅛d to 9⅜d, February-March shipment to September-October sailing, guaranteed good fair; 400 bales Western Madras, 8⅝d to 8¾d, October-November sailing, guaranteed fair; 50 bales Coconada, 9d, September sailing, guaranteed fair red; 1,600 bales Oomrawuttee, 9 3-16d to 9⅜d, January-February-March shipment, guaranteed fair new; 50 bales Scinde, 8d, September sailing, guaranteed fair; 730 bales Bengal, 8d to 8¼d, February-March shipment to August sailing, guaranteed fair; 7⅝d, November, middling fair, and 7¼d ship named, middling; 100 bales Orleans, 11⅝d, January-February shipment, middling—total, 5,530 bales.

IMPORTS, DELIVERIES, AND STOCK OF EAST INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN COTTON IN LONDON.

	Surat & Scinde. bales.	Madras bales.	Tinnivelly. bales.	Bengal & Rangoon. bales.	China & Japan. bales.	*Total bales.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Dec. 23, 1869	7748	186086	100402	47989	...	358441
— — 1868	16681	206106		69015	86	313241
— — 1867	21208	144641		77796	1048	263805
Delivered, Jan. 1 to Dec. 23, 1869	5330	293248		61638	...	375567
— — 1868	12009	185950		51900	413	266486
— — 1867	14428	113903		52618	2357	195113
Stock, Dec. 23, 1869	5286	65036	32539	17368	...	124336
— 1868	8956	58491		42630	4	150792
— 1867	12559	72109		37648	115	132452

* Including other kinds.

COTTON AFLOAT TO EUROPE ON DEC. 24.

From	London. bales.	Liverpool. bales.	Coast, for orders. bales.	Foreign ports. bales.	Total 1869. bales.	Total 1868. bales.
Bombay	287	31701	...	183	32171	[illegible]
Kurrachee	1537	2750	...	...	4287	[illegible]
Madras	20639	...	...	2773	23412	[illegible]
Ceylon and Tuticorin	9729	...	...	...	9729	20355
Calcutta	5443	24237	...	1524	31204	4412
1869	37635	58688	...	4480	100803	...
1868	68509	78134	...	2708	...	149581

NEW YORK.—December 10.

The market for the week has been irregular, closing firm at ¼c per lb advance from Saturday. Sales for the week, 19,288 bales, including 8,810 bales to exporters, 7,360 bales to spinners, 1,558 bales to speculators, and 1,500 bales in transit. Sales for future delivery have been for the week 11,100 bales, at 24½c to 25c for December, 24¼c to 25⅛c for January, 24½c to 25½c for February, 25c to 25⅝c for March, and 25¼c to 25½c for April, all on basis of low middling. Receipts for the week:—Texas, 865 bales; New Orleans, 1,337; Savannah, 4,866; South Carolina, 2,191; North Carolina, 1,707; Virginia, 4,397; Baltimore, 209; railroad, 3,550—total, 19,113 bales. Sales and resales for the week, 19,288 bales. Receipts at this port since 1st September, 251,371 bales. Exports from this port for this week, 14,937 bales; ditto since 1st September, 136,310 bales. Receipts at all United States ports for this week, 100,030 bales; ditto since 1st September, 1,005,000 bales. Stock on hand at this port (estimated), 30,000 bales. The exports of cotton from New York to foreign ports and their value during the week were as follows:—To Liverpool, 11,804 bales, value $1,374,533; to London, 125 bales, value $16,250; to Hamburg, 738 bales, value $94,497; to Bremen, 1,181 bales, value $136,546; to Rotterdam, 182 bales, value $23,368; to Mexico, 104 bales, value $6,030—total, 14,134 bales, value $1,651,224.

The following are the figures showing the receipts and exports of cotton for the week received by Messrs Stokes and Co., from their New York correspondents:—

	1869. Bales.	1868. Bales.	1867. Bales.
Week's receipts at all the ports to Dec. 18	111,000	90 000	106,000
Week's exports to Great Britain	40,000	32,000	49,000
Week's exports to the Continent	25,000	19,000	22,000
Total week's exports	65,000	51,000	71,000
Total receipts at all ports since Sept. 1	1,091,000	375,000	768,000
Total exports to Great Britain, ditto	368,000	258,000	250,000
Total exports to the Continent, ditto	209,000	184,000	107,000
Stock at ports	325,000	280,000	315,000

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

For the time of year the accounts from the manufacturing districts this week are encouraging. Coals have ruled active, and a more than average business has been concluded in iron. Most branches of the hardware trades have been well employed, but cotton and woollen goods have ruled somewhat inactive.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 23.—There is no new feature in this week's business to report different to last. The business is again small, being checked by the firmness of producers who, being still generally under contract, cannot deliver at an early date. Notwithstanding the heavy imports of American cotton and a consequent decline in value, both spinners and manufacturers are still firm at last week's prices, though the tendency is slightly in favour of buyers. The holidays will considerably interfere with business throughout the following week, but we do not anticipate any change of importance for a few weeks.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Dec. 22, 1869 s d	Corresponding week in 1868 s d	1867 s d	1866 s d	1865 s d	1864 s d
Upland fair per lb	0 11⅞	0 11¼	0 8	1 3½	1 10½	2 3½
Ditto, good fair	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pernambuco fair	1 0	0 11	0 7⅞	1 3½	1 10½	2 3
Ditto, good fair	1 0¼	0 11½	0 7½	1 4	1 10½	2 3½
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1 3½	1 1¼	0 11¼	1 8	2 6	2 7½
No. 30 WATER TWIST, ditto	1 3¼	1 1¼	0 11½	1 8	2 5	2 7½
26-in 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 4 lbs 2 oz	6 0	5 4½	5 0	8 0	11 6	11 9
27-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 5 lbs 2 oz	7 10½	7 3	6 7½	9 9	14 3	14 6
39-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4 oz	11 3	10 1½	9 3	13 6	8 6	26 6
40-in, 66 reed, ditto, ditto, 8 lbs 12 oz	12 6	11 3	10 4½	15 6	20 0	22 8
40-in, 72 reed, ditto, ditto, 9 lbs 5 oz	13 6	12 6	11 7½	17 6	22 6	24 0
39-in, 44 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	12 0	9 7½	8 9	12 9	16 3	17 6

BRADFORD.—A more cheerful tone pervades the wool market. There is rather more disposition to do business, and some transactions in most classes of wool have occurred. The same improved tone is apparent in both worsted yarns and pieces, though the actual business done is not appreciably increased.

LEEDS.—There were many buyers in the cloth-halls, and among them were some representing Manchester and Scotch houses. Small parcels of goods were purchased, both plain and fancy. Transactions in heavy cloths were of a very exceptional character, nor was there much done in either superfine blacks or black union cloths. There was no alteration as to prices.

ROCHDALE.—Considering the period of the year and the general quietness which has for some time prevailed in both the flannel and cotton trade, a fair amount of business was done in the flannel

market. There was a moderate attendance of buyers, who purchased small selections of plain and fancy goods for immediate, rather than prospective, requirements. Prices were without any material change. Wool, too, though manufacturers are not active buyers, are steady in price.

BELFAST.—Flax—Supplies in the various markets were in excess of previous week. A fair demand generally existed, and prices were in favour of purchasers. Yarns—The slight improvement in demand announced last week continues; still no animation whatever can be reported. Transactions were chiefly on home account. Powerloom—Roughs, light linens for bleaching, and good makes of cloth for dyeing, and Hollands have been in moderate request, at prices previously ruling. Bleached and finished linens—Taking into account the season of the year, transactions on home account have been of a fair average nature. Some orders for the spring trade have been placed.

BIRMINGHAM.—The trade of this town has up to this time been moderately active; they have been tolerably well employed at most of the manufactories, and it is only within the last day or two that orders on account of the home trade have fallen off. The electro-platers report that orders for that class of goods have declined, and the button trade is suffering from the depression prevailing in Lancashire.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The coal and iron trades of this district present little change since our last notice. The demand for coal and slack is, if anything, a trifle quieter, but prices are firm. Pig iron is in improved request at better prices. Hardwares are steadier.

SHEFFIELD.—In all our principal branches workmen are now well employed. The orders for railway material are generally good, and the armour-plate mills are in active operation. The file trade is very quiet, and some of the large houses are discharging numbers of their hands. The cutlers are generally very well employed, but the saw trade continues as dull as ever. The plating branches are scarcely so busy as usual at this season of the year.

DUNDEE.—In our market for flax goods on the spot there has been little doing, as consumers are now getting their autumn purchases of fresh flax to hand, which keep them off the market. Holders of old flax continue willing sellers, and would submit to some abatement, in order to clear a quantity, but the transactions taking place are quite of a retail character. In tows there has been very little doing, and prices are nominally without change. The yarn market continues much as before. Flax yarns are rather steadier, and rather more has lately been doing in some kinds. Tow yarns continue in fair demand, and prices are maintained. The demand for linens still continues weak and irregular, at unsatisfactory prices, and no improvement is now expected till after the new year, when it is hoped business will become more active. The demand for jute goods continues to be extensive. Jute has continued quiet, and the business doing has been of a limited character.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—The flour market continues depressed, and the decline on State and Western brands has made further progress. A slight concession by sellers, and an advance in gold on Wednesday, led to a fair export trade, shippers taking some 4,000 bls choice extra State for Swansea at $5.70, f.o.b., and 2,000 to 3,000 bls for other British ports within the range of $5.50 to $5.70; but since then reduced cable quotations and a relapse in gold combined to cut off margins, and shippers withdrew. The home trade have operated sparingly throughout, as usual on a declining market, and with receipts in excess of the demand and a tight money market, many receivers have been necessitated to realise with the result above noted. Although the close of navigation has limited the receipts, the railroads are bringing considerable quantities, special rates having been made by some lines from Chicago and other points in the West. The sales are 28,000 bls, the market closing dull and unsettled. Southern flour is also lower and dull; sales, 1,200 bls, at $5.50 to $6.20 for ordinary; and $6.25 to $10 for fair to choice. Export of flour from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1869, 1,435,941 barrels, against 1,102,218 barrels in 1868. Export, from 1st to 7th Dec., 1869, 49,302 barrels, against 24,185 barrels in 1868. The receipts of wheat have materially fallen off during the week, but with lower cable quotations there has been a very light demand for export, while millers have held off on account of the depressed condition of the flour market, thus necessitating a decline of 3 to 5 cents to realise, which has been granted by most holders. The sales are 125,000 bushels at $1.17½ to $1.19½ for No. 3 spring, $1.25 to $1.28 for No. 2, closing at the inside price, $1.34 to $1.35½ for No. 1 ditto, $1.30 to $1.36 for amber winter Western, closing with no buyers above $1.32 to $1.33 for prime, $1.27½ to $1.30 for red winter Illinois. California is neglected. Barley is less active and prices favour the buyer; sales, 45,000 bushels, at $1.06 to $1.10 for two-rowed State, and $1.23 to $1.32 for Canada West. The corn market opened dull on Wednesday, with slight concessions in favour of buyers, but subsequently stiffened up a little under the development of some speculative inquiry, closing firm though quiet, at last Tuesday's currency. The demand from the trade has been more than usually light, while exporters continue to be ruled out by extreme prices. Sales 110,000 bushels, closing at $1.11 to $1.12 for sound mixed Western, $1.07 to $1.09 for unsound ditto, $1.14 to $1.15 for yellow Western, $1.06 for white Southern, and 95 to 100 cents for yellow Jersey. Export of corn from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1869, 1,781,088 bushels, against 6,293,914 in 1868; ditto wheat, 17,439,815 bushels in 1869, against 5,581,759 in 1868. Export of wheat from 1st to 7th Dec., 312,699 bushels, against 115,714 in 1868; ditto corn, 4,972 bushels in 1869, against 36,630 in 1868.

EXPORT OF BREADSTUFFS from the UNITED STATES to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND since 1st September, 1868.

		Flour	Meal.	Wheat.	Corn.
From—		bbls.	bbls.	bushels	bushels
New York	Dec. 8	230259	50	6125595	...
New Orleans	1	83374	...	51121	...
Philadelphia	4	19251	...	642639	...
Baltimore	4	26292	...	471838	...
Boston	4	898	...	...	...
San Francisco	Nov. 26	5775	...	2877501	...
Total, 1869		366049	50	10171682	...
Total, 1868		113665	110	4068877	512145
Increase		248384	...	6102805	...
Decrease		...	60	...	512145
Total, 1867		271852	33	6682110	1372818
Total, 1866		43071	416	1491535	2368808

TO THE CONTINENT

		Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.
From—		bbls.	bushels	bushels	bushels
New York	Dec. 8	3847	417169	...	31328
Other Ports	to latest dates	1388	14000	...	...
Total, 1869		5235	431169	...	31328
— 1868		17729	70354	200	...
— 1867		33111	365590	7314	207973
— 1866		1246	...	208	16113

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE DURING THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

Although the business transacted in English wheat, during the past week, has not been by any means extensive, there has been a firm tone pervading the trade, and the belief has become prevalent that prices will not undergo much further reduction, if indeed they have not already seen their lowest point. Nevertheless there are large quantities of foreign wheat on hand, the accumulation in the granaries being very heavy both in London and Liverpool, and it is impossible to look for any decided upward movement until a considerable portion of the produce now in the hands of importers has been worked off. The imports during the past few weeks have continued on a liberal scale, but they have not been so heavy as was the case a short time back, and they may be expected to dimininish as the season progresses. We notice that there still exists a demand on account of the Continent, a feature which is naturally regarded as favourable by speculators, and it is commonly asserted that a considerable portion of the wheat now on passage will be diverted in this manner. There are now afloat for the United Kingdom from the South of Europe and America to ports-of-call, 682 cargoes grain and seed, as against 639 at the corresponding period last year. Of these 371 are wheat, against 327; 173 maize, against 97; 61 barley, against 94; 3 beans, against 16; 30 rye, against 37; 2 oats against 4; 42 seed, against 57. There are also on passage to British ports direct, 76 cargoes wheat (of which 70 are from San Francisco, 5 from New York, and 1 from another port), against 46; 2 maize, against 8; *nil* barley, against 5; 8 cottonseed, against 4. Supplies, though diminishing, are still large, and will be found more than equal to the demands of consumption for some time to come. At the same time it may be remarked that the quality of the available produce is not good, there being little fine Baltic wheat on offer, the accumulation consisting principally of American and Russian descriptions. The few speculative transactions as yet entered into have been confined to fine samples, and these have consequently had a hardening tendency in value.

Continental advices generally bring lower prices for wheat, but the reduction has not led to any important increase in business so far as the export trade is concerned. At present prices there is no margin on shipments to this side, and until some movement takes place in the quotations operations for this market will be suspended. American shippers have done little, but the stocks of both wheat and flour in New York have been on the increase, and prices have tended downwards.

Trade in spring corn has ruled extremely dull. Beans and peas have again been lower where sales have been effected, and grinding barley has been little enquired after. Oats show a reaction of about 6d per quarter on the week. Maize has changed hands to a fair extent on former terms.

Mr George Dornbusch thus reports the state of the floating grain and seed trade:—During the last fortnight 45 grain and seed-laden vessels have been reported arrived at ports-of-call,

viz.:—26 wheat, 7 maize, 3 barley, 3 rye, 3 oats, 2 linseed, 1 rapeseed. The floating grain trade continued in a state of inactivity till last Wednesday, when a healthier tone appeared to be gaining ground. Wheat—A fair choice of cargoes has been offering, and several cargoes have changed hands at a decline of 1s to 2s, but the movements of the trade have still been slow. Yesterday the demand became more active. Maize this week was slow to sell at a decline of 3d to 6d from last week's rates, but yesterday the tone somewhat improved. Barley—The sale has also been slow at a decline of 3d to 6d. Rye—Early in the week the Continent bought a couple of cargoes at a slight decline, but yesterday another cargo was taken for the same destination at a recovery of 6d. The reported sales are as follows:—Wheat—22 arrived cargoes: Berdianski, 39s to 40s 3d; Marianopoli, 39s to 39s 6d; Don Ghirka Taganrog, 38s; Ghirka Nicolaieff, 39s 6d to 40s; Ghirka Odessa, 39s to 39s 9d per 492 lbs; Saide, 36s to 37s 6d; Chilian about 44s per 480 lbs; red winter Montreal, 42s 9d, less 2 per cent. Maize—9 arrived cargoes: Moldavian, 29s to 29s 3d per 492 lbs; Wallachian, 28s; Foxanian, 28s to 28s 7½d; Danubian, 28s to 28s 3d; Poti about 26s; Banat, 28s 6d per 480 lbs. Barley—2 arrived cargoes: Wallachian, 23s 6d to 23s 9d per 400 lbs. Rye—4 arrived cargoes: Danubian, 30s to 30s 3d; Wallachian, 31s; Moldavian, 30s 6d per 480 lbs. Linseed unaltered at about last week's prices. 3 cargoes Azow off the coast have been sold; as also 750 tons Calcutta arrived in London at 58s 9d per 410 lbs, A.T.; 2,500 quarters Black Sea ditto, 56s, ex-ship, per 424 lbs, A.T.; and 500 tons Patna, 59s 6d; 100 tons ordinary brown, 58s 9d per 410 lbs. 2 cargoes Azow, off the coast, sold at 56s to 56s 3d per 424 lbs, A.T. Rapeseed firm at last week's prices. 200 tons yellow mixed Calcutta arrived in London sold at 64s to 65s 100 tons; Perozepore, 60s 6d 100 tons; yellow mixed, secondary quality, 63s; and 150 tons, ordinary brown, 61s 9d per 416 lbs, A.T., ex-warehouse. 250 tons common brown, July-August, sold at 61s per 416 lbs, A.T. Cotton-seed steady. 870 tons (2 cargoes) Egyptian arrived, sold at 9*l* 4s 3d to 9*l* 5s per ton.

The London averages announced this day are:—

	qrs.	s	d
Wheat	3359	at 45	5
Barley	1399	38	7
Oats	...	...	

SHIP ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs.	Barley. qrs.	Malt. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Flour. sacks
English & Scotch	990	1260	960	...	...
Irish	...	...	...	...	...
Foreign	18330	11570	...	49000	250 / 6740 brls.

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c.

	s	s		s	s
WHEAT—English, Old white	...	...	OATS—English, Poland & potato	23	24
red	...	...	— white, feed	23	25
English, white, new	44	46	— black	...	...
red, new	42	44	Scotch, Hopetown and potato	26	28
Danzig and Konigsberg, high mixed	48	54	— Angus and Sandy	23	24
— — mixed	45	46	— common	21	22
Rostock and Wismar, new & old	46	52	Irish, potato	...	...
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	46	50	— White feed	...	...
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	...	...	— Black	...	...
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	43	45	Danish	19	20
Common and Sursk	42	43	Swedish	18	19
Kubanka	...	...	Russian	18	19
Marianopoli and Berdianski	44	45	Finland	19	20
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	42	43	Dutch and Hanoverian	18	20
Australian	49	52	RYE—English	36	38
BARLEY—English malting, new	34	40	TARES—English, winter...per qr	...	...
Scotch malting	34	38	Foreign, large, spring	32	45
— distilling	...	...	INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
— grinding	...	...	American, white	29	30
Foreign malting	30	38	— yellow and mixed	...	...
— distilling, per 432 lbs	...	...	Galatz, Odessa, and Ibrail, yellow	28	29
— grinding	27	28	FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	38	43
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	24	25	Country marks	30	34
BEANS—English	36	43	Hungarian	50	56
Dutch, Hanoverian, and French	39	40	Australian	34	36
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs	38	39	American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	25	26
PEAS—English, white boilers, new	40	42	American superfine to extra superfine	23	24
— grey, dun, and maple	...	...	American common to fine	22	23
— blue	...	...	OATMEAL—Scotch, fine, per ton £	14	15
Foreign, white boilers	40	41	— — round	14	15
— feeding	37	38			

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

[Business on the various markets has been very small during the past two days, and there will not be any public sales of colonial produce until the 4th proximo.]

SUGAR.—The market is steady, and a good business has been done in West India at stiffer rates, leaving a small supply on offer. Other kinds are rather firmer in consequence. Manila meets with some inquiry at late rates. Sales of West India in three days were 2,170 casks. Barbadoes by auction, 36s to 39s 6d; crystalised Demerara, 44s to 44s 6d; Berbice, 43s 6d to 45s. A cargo of Mauritius has sold for the United Kingdom; also one resold. The statistics of sugar have not undergone any alteration this week. Deliveries are steady, and the stock remains at a moderate point.

Mauritius.—Business has been done in brown by private contract. A floating cargo of 600 tons sold at 29s 3d for the United Kingdom, equal to No. 13.

Madras.—2,000 bags have sold: soft brown, 26s; low Jaggery, 24s 9d.

Penang.—Some business done from last week's sales.

Bengal.—Privately, low brown has sold at 25s 3d.

Natal.—783 bags sold as follows:—Brown, 27s to 33s 6d; grey and yellow, 34s to 36s.

Foreign.—About 400 casks Porto Rico have changed hands privately at 37s to 40s 6d; 28,000 bags Manila clayed at 30s to 32s; unclayed, 26s 9d. A cargo of grainy Cuba sold at 27s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—Dry goods meet a steady inquiry.

MOLASSES.—Small sales at previous rates.

RUM.—About 250 puncheons Penang have sold at 1s 8½d; small sales of Demerara, at 2s 3d Leewards, 2s 1d per proof gallon. The total stock is 4,200 puncheons less than at same date last year.

COCOA.—There have not been public sales. Any business done privately is not reported, and the market remains quiet.

COFFEE.—A good demand prevails for plantation Ceylon, and several contracts have been made at firmer prices. The total stock in London is still large, viz., 24,130 tons, against an average stock of 16,350 tons in the three previous years. 143 bales and half-bales small greenish berry mocha sold at 102s to 105s per cwt. The public sales of plantation Ceylon have been too small to quote.

TEA.—The market has been very quiet, and the trade have taken small supplies. Prices steady. Common congou quoted, 1s 0½d per lb. Business may be considered closed for the year.

RICE.—At the public sales 998 bags Bengal were taken in at 9s 6d to 10s for broken white. 13,210 mats Siam were bought in at 9s. Privately 7,500 bags sold: white Bengal at 9s 6d to 12s; low cargo kind, 7s 7½d cash. A cargo of Bassein sold at 8s 9d per cwt, ex ship, for London.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE to Dec. 18, with STOCKS on hand.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Imports ....tons	78820	71700	25400	40370
Deliveries	60170	54450	38100	43830
Stock	51350	33840	17150	26050

SPICES.—At the public sales 597 bags Penang black partly sold at firmer prices, from 4d to 4½d. Privately a few sales have been effected on similar terms. White is rather easier. 209 bags Singapore by auction sold at 5½d per lb. Cloves meet with some inquiry: Zanzibar, 3d per lb.

SALTPETRE.—The market has become quiet, but find quotations are firm. 150 tons Bengal sold afloat at 22s 9d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to Dec. 18, with STOCKS on hand.

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Imported ....tons	11140	7050	9140	12070
Total delivered	10680	10920	11370	9800
Stock	4650	4270	8515	10350

DRYSALTERY GOODS.—Turmeric steady. Bengal has sold at 21s on the spot and afloat. Business has been done in Gambier at 16s 9d, ex ship. 72 bales Bengal safflower part sold at 12*l* 2s 6d to 12*l* 12s 6d per cwt. A good business done for arrival. Cutch firm: fine Pegue in boxes sold at 25s per cwt.

METALS.—The few sales effected this week have not altered general quotations. Chili copper steady at 66*l* 5s to 66*l* 10s. Other kinds are nominally unaltered. The iron market maintains the late improvement. Scotch pig after advancing to 58s 10½d fell to 58s per ton cash. Tin dull. Straits, 110*l* to 111*l* per ton. Spelter quiet at last week's quotation. A sale of common plates reported at 19*l* 15s.

HEMP AND JUTE.—Transactions have been upon a small scale only, and prices are the same as last quoted. Petersburg clean, 35*l* to 35*l* 10s per ton.

TALLOW.—Prices of Russian have been influenced by speculative operations in settlement of contracts. A decline of 9d to 1s has occurred, and the market is still rather quiet. Petersburg Y.C., 44s 9d to 45s, according to date of delivery; October to December, about 46s per cwt.

OILS.—Common qualities of olive continue in steady demand, on the spot and afloat. English brown rape meets a moderate inquiry, at 38*l* 10s to 39*l* 10s, according to date of delivery. Linseed is rather higher but quiet at the close, at 29*l* 10s here. Cocoa-nut steady at last week's rates. Ceylon, 41*l*; Cochin, 43*l* to 43*l* 10s. The market for palm remains inactive. Fine Lagos quoted 40*l* 10s per ton.

PETROLEUM.—American refined, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon.

LINSEED.—A fair demand prevails for Calcutta, at 58s 9d. Black Sea cargoes on the coast sold at 56s to 56s 3d per cwt.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, Dec. 20, 1869.

	1866. casks.	1867. casks.	1868. casks.	1869. casks.
Stock this day	48,757	40,206	39,812	31,671
Delivered last week	2,163	1,832	1,267	1,866
Ditto from 1st June	56,710	46,115	55,231	51,742
Arrived last week	1,486	2,474	2,868	2,923
Ditto from 1st June	77,142	67,690	73,896	55,296
Price of Y.C.	44s 9d	43s 3d	49s 0d	46s 0d
Price of Town	45s 9d	44s 3d	50s 0d	48s 0d

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market remains steady, but little doing. Dutch crushed continues firm, at previous rates.

GREEN FRUIT.—A lively demand exists for all kinds; the market being amply supplied for Christmas and prices being moderate, the trade have taken stock freely. The supply of oranges from the Azores, Spain, Portugal, and Sicily, has been large; some parcels of which, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at previous rates. The sale of Almeria grapes is dull, but prices well sustained. A good trade doing in black Spanish and Barcelona nuts.

COLONIAL WOOL.—Market very firm; fair inquiry for time of year.

FLAX.—Market dull.

HEMP.—Market steady at the quotations.

SILK.—Prices very firm, but market rather inactive.

TOBACCO.—The market has presented a very quiet appearance, which, under ordinary circumstances, is usually the case at this period of the year. Sales generally of a limited character to supply immediate requirements. Prices steady and unchanged. Substitutes in fair demand at previous rates.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—The trade in leather has been generally of a limited character during the past week. At Leadenhall on Tuesday there was a short supply of fresh goods, and the demand in most cases

was quiet. Light English bellies and shoulders and English horse hides are the articles the most scarce and in request. Prices are unaltered.

METALS.—There has been little doing this week. Copper has been done in to a moderate extent and closes steady. Iron is well maintained. Tin has been drooping in price, and very little sold. Lead is fairly maintained. Spelter and tin plates are very dull.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	46	6
Fat by ditto	2	3½
Yellow Russian ditto	47	0
Melted stuff	33	6
Rough ditto	18	0
Greaves	17	0
Good dregs	6	0

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 7,918 head. In the corresponding period in 1868 we received 3,926; in 1867, 7,614; in 1866, 8,935; and in 1865, 11,703 head.

As usual, at the market immediately following the great day, the supplies of both beasts and sheep were limited, the wants of butchers having been met by the large arrivals of last week. The show of foreign stock comprised some very fair French and Dutch beasts; but the trade ruled very quiet, and prices had a decidedly downward tendency. From our own grazing districts the arrivals were limited in number, but a good proportion consisted of fat stock of the usual Christmas character. Some prime Scots came to hand; but even the best beef met with little inquiry, and the quotations gave way 4d per stone as compared with last week, the top price not being above 5s 6d per 8 lbs. The number of sheep in the pens was very short, and there was a fair inquiry for choice mutton; prices consequently advanced 2s per 8 lbs, the top figure for best Southdowns and half-breds being 6s per 8 lbs. In the value of inferior sheep no change took place. Veal and pork met a quiet sale at the quotations annexed.

SUPPLIES ON SALE.

	Dec. 21, 1868.	Dec. 20, 1869.
Beasts	2,480	2,128
Sheep	11,840	10,340
Calves	105	128
Pigs	230	175

METROPOLITAN MEAT MARKET.

Per 8 lbs by the carcase.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	3	4	to 3	8	Inferior mutton	3	6	to 4	0
Middling ditto	3	10	4	0	Middling ditto	4	2	4	4
Prime large ditto	4	4	4	8	Prime ditto	4	8	5	0
Prime small ditto	4	8	5	0	Veal	5	0	5	4
Large pork	4	0	4	4	Small pork	5	4	5	8

HOP MARKET.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—The hop market has been without a feature of importance. The demand has not been active, but prices have been well maintained. Mid and East Kents, 7*l* to 12*l* 12s; Weald of Kents, 5*l* 5s to 7*l* 15s; Sussex, 5*l* 10s to 7*l*; Bavarians, 7*l* to 11*l*; French, 4*l* to 8*l*; Americans, 5*l* 10s to 7*l*; Yearlings, 2*l* 10s to 5*l* 5s per cwt.

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Friday, Dec. 24.—These markets have been fairly supplied with potatoes. The trade has been rather more active, at our quotations:—English Shaws, 70s to 80s; Regents, 70s to 90s; Rocks, 65s to 70s; Scotch Regents, 75s to 100s; and French, 60s to 70s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

WOOL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Our market has been very quiet this week, and we do not expect much activity before the close of the year, as at this season buyers do not like to increase their stocks to a greater extent than is absolutely necessary. Prices maintain a pretty firm tone.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WAKEFIELD, Friday, Dec. 24.—The show of wheat was limited, and the finest sorts of red were 1s per quarter higher. Not much change in other kinds. Barley as before.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED

R. S. Wayne, Great Malvern.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Abbott, Wandsworth, glass dealer—A. B. de Liale Allen, Kilburn Park road, surgeon—T. Allen, Paddington, horse dealer—R. Barber, Mile end, cab proprietor—G. J. Barnwell, St Leonard's road, grocer—W. J. Bonfield, Bishopsgate, grocer—G. H. Brace, Red Lion square, signboard writer—J. Braid, Fulham, coach builder—T. Brigden, Somers town, cowkeeper—G. Bristow, Long lane, coffeehouse keeper—J. Brown, Millwall, timekeeper—E. G. Bryant, Battersea, dealer in building materials—L. Bryett, Gosport, auctioneer—F. Buckle, Westbourne grove, upholsterer—C. Chaplin, Norwich—R. Childs, Islington, lithographic artist—W. H. Child, Wandsworth road, builder—C. Corby, Hillingdon builder—L. Cornwall, Stratford—R. Corringham, Canterbury, watchmaker—E. Crow, Hammersmith, tailor—M. R. Currie, Haseldein, merchant—William C. Davies, Hammersmith—Charles Davis, Smithfield—John Davis, Northamptonshire, licensed victualler—L. A. J. A. D. De Lavigerie, St Swithin's lane, contractor—Martin Théodore de la Trinté Déplanche, Great Titchfield street, milliner, and clerk to the Consul-General of France—P. M. Dunstan, Harrow road, grocer—J. D. Edmunds, Stratford, grocer—A. J. Eldridge, Hammersmith—Robert Gordon Fergusson, Victoria Dock road, commercial traveller—C. W. F. F. Fischart, Paddington—J. Ford, Brompton and Soho, watchmaker—J. Francis, Leicester square, licensed victualler—J. Franklin, Portman square, milliner—T. French, Upper Norwood, lodginghouse keeper—J. Gaunt, Godmanchester and Birmingham, pig dealer—C. Goeby, Haverstock hill, china dealer—S. Grainger, Canterbury, steam saw-mill proprietor—T. Griffiths, Plumstead, carpenter—W. Harrington, Clerkenwell—H. Haydon, Lower Sydenham, butcher—T. Higgs, Cockspur street—T. Hore, South Lambeth, grocer—G. Hubbard, Leytonstone, carpenter—T. Hubbard, Titchborne street, dairyman—B. Hyams, Haggerstone, beershop keeper—L. Isaacs, Stratford, assistant to an outfitter—T. Jennings, Peterborough, boot salesman—G. Kirk, Plumstead—T. Lee, Chelsea, plumber—F. J. Lock, Reading, printer—M. G. Martinez, Hammersmith—H. Mason, Tabernacle square, beerseller—P. Montagnol, Moorgate street, keeper of refreshment rooms—T. W. Morley, Hackney, hat manufacturer—J. A. Moulson, High street, barman—F. Musgrave, Adelphi terrace, professor of music—J. O. Page, Old Kent road, pork butcher—G. Pates, Westbourne park, tobacconist—P. Pease, Bow, traveller in the timber trade on commission—W. G. Power, Oxford street—E. Preston, Sussex street, commission agent—J. Rowe, Hommerton, charcoal burner—F. Sanderson, Brixton—J. J. Schafer, Shepherd's bush, tobacconist—R. Sheen, Castle Hedingham, grocer—A. J. Smee, New cross road, grocer—J. Smith, High Holborn, baker—W. A. Smith, Finsbury square, medical practitioner—T. Spriggs, Battersea Park terrace—C. M. Spurgeon, Lower Thames street, merchant—J. Startup, Woolwich, baker—G. Stedman, Brighton—W. Stevens, Borough, licensed victualler—J. Styles, St George street East, licensed victualler—J. Thorne, Sutherland place, admiral in the Royal Navy—J. Thorogood, Wilson street, upholsterer—F. G. Trestrail, St Alban's, straw hat manufacturer—W. E. Walker, Oakley common, horse dealer—J. H. Weitzel, Kilburn, baker—J. Wilcox, Robert street, carpenter—J. Williams, Cumberland street, hat manufacturer—G. Willmott, Hungerford road, builder—J. W. Wootton, Warsall street—E. Alexander, Sunderland—C. Andrews, Henfield, miller—S. Aspinall, Liverpool, grocer—C. Atkins, Birmingham—W. Baker, North Molton, miller—T. Barker, Bishop Auckland, greengrocer—E. Barnett, Liverpool, commission agent—W. Barrow, Liverpool, licensed victualler—T. A. Baxter, Bristol, commercial traveller—J. Bannber, Aby, baker—E. Beard, Cardiff, fishmonger—W. C. Benjafield, Gorleston, seaveenger—W. Blake, jun., Mansfield, painter—J. W. Bland, Harwich, beerhouse keeper—T. S. Bokenham, Wenhaston, miller—R. Bowman and J. H. Williams, Everton, metallic cask manufacturers—J. M. Bovey, Torquay, painter—H. L. Brooks, Brighton, bather—W. Brooks, Staffordshire, chartermaster—E. J. Brown, Manchester—T. Browning, Dover, licensed victualler—W. Cartwright, Stourbridge, printer—C. H. Carter, Pudsey—J. Clarkson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, boot dealer—J. Clements, Birkenhead and Liverpool, photographer—A. Clegg, Heywood, beerseller—W. F. Cooper, Tranmere, accountant—J. B. Cooper, Market Lavington, greengrocer—J. Cooper, Aston, labourer—R. Corless, Liverpool, hemp dealer—G. Cowley, Coventry, watch manufacturer—T. Craddock, Rawnsley, grocer—J. Crossley, Keighley—M. Day, Manchester, agent—J. W. Dean, Bristol—E. Dixon, Preston—W. Dixon, Featherstall, woollen weaver—J. Donnelly, Dewsbury, grocer—J. Drake, Liverpool, licensed victualler—T. Embleton, Sunderland, butcher—D. Evans, Machynlleth, attorney's clerk—H. Fenn, Birmingham, engineer—S. Finch, Hanley Castle, Worcestershire—T. Fitton, Littleborough, waste dealer—W. Flowers, Worcester, accountant—J. Forster, Ryehill, grocer—R. Green, Heigham, plasterer—C. and G. Hampson, Normanton, Castleford, and Rothwell, boot dealers—J. Hardesty, Dewsbury, provision dealer—J. F. Harper, jun., Dudley, soda water manufacturer—E. Hayes, Monks Kirby, beerseller—T. Hill, Great Gidding, baker—E. J. Holbrook, Birmingham—J. Hutchings, Plymouth, accountant—S. Johns, Sithney, farmer—G. King, Hawkhurst, fishmonger—A. Kirk, Leeds, provision dealer—W. Kirkley, Bishopwearmouth—W. Knight, Birmingham, stationer—J. Knowles, Dudley hill, boot maker—J. Lawton, Walton Vale, cotton dealer—W. Lee, Maidstone, carpenter—G. Leach, Stockton, painter—J. Lover, Hadley, sergeant-major of the South Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry—J. Llewellin, Bristol, tobacconist—R. Lloyd, Dolgelly, blacksmith—W. Lloyd, Little Bolton, contractor—I. Mark, Keswick, gentleman's servant—G. Mason, Birmingham, jeweller—G. Maggs, Winterbourne, hat maker—A. Martin, Bristol, boot maker—E. A. E. Mills, Birmingham, upholsterer—H. Milsom, Bishopston, butcher's assistant—J. Moody, Frome, fishmonger—H. Mosdell, Bradfield, tailor—J. S. Mountain, Moss-side—W. H. Morris, Blackpool, joiner—W. Naylor, Drighlington, shopkeeper—D. Oliver, Dowlais, grocer—G. Overs, Worcester and Hallow, bookbinder—W. H. Pelling, Bristol, commercial traveller—J. Penney, Southsea, clerk—A. Pope, Bridgwater, draper—W. Poole, Leeds—T. Potter, Nottingham—J. Price, Tunstall—E. Pryce, Welshpool—J. Pullman, Ottery St Mary, stonemason—T. Raistrick, Bradford, bootmaker—W. Ramsden, Thornes, shopkeeper—W. C. Ricketts, Gloucester, baker—J. Rider, Old Heath, innkeeper—D. Robinson, Floore, rope maker—E. Roberts, Shrewsbury—J. Roberts, Liverpool, butcher—W. Robinson, Brighton—E. Sansom, Minchinhampton and Gloucester, foreman—T. Silvey, Bristol, labourer—W. W. Smith, Scarborough, jeweller—J. Smith, Halifax, piece sorter—W. Smith, Bradford, grocer—W. Smith, Broadstone, tailor—J. Stanton, Happy Land, tailor—J. Travis, sen., Treeton, stonemason—J. Thompson, Bristol, mason—W. A. Torringe, Shoreham, commission agent—E. Wall, Much Wenlock, market gardener—J. L. Webster, Pudsey, auctioneer—A. Wildsmith, Batley—W. Willis, Manchester, general merchant—J. Wilson, Bristol, tailor—W. White, Liverpool, commission agent—C. Wright, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, coach proprietor—J. Wynne, Liverpool, draper—H. W. Mountain, Moss-side, Lancashire, warehouseman.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. Todd and A. Aitken, Kilmarnock, nuseryman—T. W. Robertson, Perth, manure merchant—J. Wylie, jun., New Cumnock, woollen manufacturer—G. M. Crichton, Edinburgh, outfitter—D. Maclaine, Tobermory, flesher.

THE GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

N. Lamb, Kentish town, carpenter—I. Whatley, Waterloo road, tailor—W. D. Portch, Camden town, grocer—C. B. Baird, Chatham, bootmaker—G. Wainford, Epsom, pork butcher—F. Pontecorboli, Piccadilly, licensed victualler—E. Bellis, Harrow road, carman—T. Waghorn, Tunbridge Wells, job master—W. Bickmore, Notting hill, builder—G. T. Pedder, Putney, builder—M. W. Morgan, Wandsworth road, general dealer—E. G. Hackworth, Norwich, commercial traveller—L. Steggall, Stratford, clerk—W. Payne, Woolwich, hair dresser—J. Gullett, Kentish town, builder—J. B. Holmes, Battersea, builder—R. Blackham, Hackney, boot and shoe manufacturer — Horatio Alderton and Portiphar Alderton, Wandsworth road, grocers—William Morgan, Hammersmith, bricklayer—Joseph Cawdery, jun., Hammersmith, builder—W. Barclay, West Croydon, provision dealer—J. Bennett, East India road, licensed victualler—B. J. Ware, Copenhagen street, boot salesman—W. White, Kingsland, licensed victualler—W. H. D. Milton, Park lane, commission agent—J. Bushell, Liverpool road, manager—J. Sarrington, Brigstock, innkeeper—J. P. Chapple, Battersea, pawnbroker's assistant—H. F. Vallance, Craig's court, solicitor—G. Ferriman, Abingdon, grocer—J. Cheshire, Holloway road, ham and beef vendor—G. R. Burton, Bromley, chandler's shopkeeper—G. W. Reeve, Shoreditch, hosier—E. Brooks, Notting hill, cattle dealer—H. J. K. Bouchette, jun., Horseferry road, jeweller—W. Belton, Leytonstone, commission agent—H. Garner, St James' road, builder—G. J. Mitton, Poplar, marine store dealer—E. Sanders, Islington, milliner—J. Chapman, South Hornsey, manager—J. Corker, Stepney, baker—C. Turner, Battersea, carpenter—E. F. Barber, Cloudesley road, bicycle rider—F. G. Skelton, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, builder—R. J. Taylor, Marylebone, watchmaker—S. Rudd, Lambeth walk, printer—R. P. Eddy, Kentish town, builder—H. Hudson, Woolwich, publican—J. Harris, Kingsland, dealer in tools—H. Whomes, St Mary Cray, publican—G. E. Evans, Westbourne park, builder—A. Broquet, Torrington square, watch manufacturer—T. S. Manwaring, Lewisham, carpenter — D. Kemp, Plaistow marshes, publican—R. T. Hubbard, Farnham, licensed victualler—T. Rudkin, Southwark, builder—W. F. Carpendale, Great Castle street, governess—W. Killwick, Clerkenwell close, mattress manufacturer—E. Stevens, Wimbledon, surveyor, scrivener, and estate agent—J. Farrin, West Walton, farmer—C. H. Clarke, Paternoster row, publisher—A. Mason, Soho, military belt maker—F. Whitehead, New Cross road, cheesemonger—W. Todd, Upper Thames street, corn chandler—J. H. Scarll, Barking, carpenter—C. Stopp, Chieveley, baker — Henry Moore Owen, Norfolk street—W. H. Surridge, Islington, provision merchant — Henry Berry, Kingston-on-Thames, slater — Thomas Thorpe, Letcombe Bassett, publican — W. Brewster, Hammersmith, builder—G. Field, Stoke Newington, cheesemonger—D. Scott, West Drayton, coal merchant—J. A. Richardson, Peckham, clerk—H. Stanley, Upton, banker's clerk—D. Digby, Upper Tooting, traveller—E Emery, Waltham Cross, wood dealer—W. G. Sutton, Bishopsgate street, builder—W. Lamb, Stratford, woollen agent—A. J. Lyons, Newington causeway—J. Fergusson, Walnut tree walk, grocer—G. L. Batey, Crockenhill, journeyman smith—G. Pegden, Notting hill, grocer—R. Galletley and R. W. Wright, Goodge street, jewellers—J. Cole, jun., Aldeburgh, corn and coal merchant—W. S. Harris, Notting hill, baker—J. Leach, Clerkenwell, confectioner—F. Rossiter, Woolwich, draper—J. Defries, Islington, assistant—E. Hardcastle and T. Hardcastle, Homerton, dyers—F. M. Briggs, New Cross, family grocer—T. W. Lockyer, Monkwell street, manufacturer—R. Whiteway, Westbourne park, house decorator—W. Phillips, Deptford, baker—G. Doran, jun., St John's wood terrace, licensed victualler—E. Carly, Camberwell, upholsterer—C. King, Woolwich, pastry cook—J. T. Stanley, Grosvenor square, commission agent—John King, New North road, baker—H. and C. Sendal, Nutfield, butchers—R. Eaton, Hereford, tea dealer—W. Mincher, Aston, spoon and fork manufacturer—T. Wood, Middridge, miller—D. Sparrow, Hoxne, farmer—T. Beaman, Sheffield, paper hanger—J. Bloomfield, Hemplain, carriage proprietor—W. Shaw, Oldham, cotton waste dealer—W. Thompson, Winterton, machine maker—C. Kember, Ashcott, general shopkeeper—R. S. Adams, Devonport, professor of music—F. G. Burt, Stoke Damerell, commission agent—G. Vosper, Devonport, plasterer—J. Wilson, Carlisle, grocer—R. Beanland, Rochdale, smallware dealer—J. H. Jones, Bath, beer retailer—J. Simmons, Newark-upon-Trent, boot maker—T. Eardley, Newport, saddler—H. Heyden, Cheltenham, tobacconist—L. Jenkins, Mynyddyslwyn, tailor—J. Smith, jun., Overbury, licensed victualler—J. Smith, Overbury, blacksmith—T. Clayton, Sturton-le-Steeple, cottager—G. Johnson, Worksop, sadler—E. Crompton, Kersley, shopkeeper—Sarah Smith, Morley, confectioner—J. Rhodes, Tathwell, butcher—A. Ryall, Smallridge, baker—C. Hobbs, Shalfleet, carpenter—W. Pinhorn, West Cowes, stationer—S. Young, Leominster, milliner—G. Haworth, Liverpool, manager—M. Gibbons, Liverpool, spinster—A. Roe, Liverpool, music hall proprietor—T. Dukes, Middlesborough, labourer—J. Vernon, Leeds, grocer—R. J. Pike, Nottingham, bookseller—J. Horsley, Nottingham, coal dealer—A. Hammond, Kirton, farmer—W. Dowse, Wainfleet All Saints, draper—B. Rowe, Burslem, plumber—M. Rooks, Manchester, beerseller—William Jordan, Manchester, refreshment house keeper—J. Toole, Halifax, fishmonger—W. L. Abbey, Hockering, publican—J. Blakeman, Northampton, hatter—T. Kelly, Northampton, chemist—R. Le Grice, Great Ellingham, baker—G. Grimbley, Loughborough, butcher—W. J. Simcocks, Southampton, clerk—A. Raffell, Stapenhill, engine driver—G. Browning, Llanover Upper, grocer—J. Little, Exeter, boarding house keeper—C. A. Paull, Redruth, sadler—J. W. Reed, Seaham, butcher—A. Hobbs, Mayfield, baker—D. H. Sondes, Ramsgate, fish dealer—H. Bailey, East Orchard, shoemaker—G. Rosier, Hungerford, painter—G. Calvert, Knaresborough, innkeeper—W. Milligan, Great Yarmouth, fish curer—C. Harding, Little Yarmouth, cowkeeper—R. Harrison, Darlington, bricklayer—T. J. Osborne, Derby, dealer in elastic webs—I. Rose, Derby, sawyer—J. Payne, Derby, innkeeper—E. Ball, Eccleston, shopkeeper — H. Halsall, Ormskirk, assistant—G. Ide, Worthing, bricklayer—W. Lloyd, Harts Hill, iron turner—Thomas Caswell, Peterborough, farm labourer—Joseph Raw, Whitby, mariner—William Moss Ward, Sunderland, beerhouse keeper—R. Holden, Blackburn—M. Evans, Aberdare, labourer—H. Bentley, Halifax, clogger — H. Shaw, Halifax, coal dealer — J. Greenwood, Halifax, bread baker—A. Shaw, Halifax, wheelwright—T. Pollock, Leeds, commission agent—M. Greenbaum, Kingston-upon-Hull, watch dealer—G. Pearson, Stockport, hatter—H. R. Aird, Heaton Norris, commission agent—J. Wilson, Manchester, cabinet maker—W. Marsh, Charlton-on-Medlock, beer retailer—M. S. Holden, Manchester, beerhouse keeper—J. Jervis, Manchester, journeyman baker—J. Bennett, Lower Broughton, licensed victualler—J. H. Firth, Salford, provision dealer—W. Dillon, Hulme, beerhouse keeper—H. Baggs, Hulme, butcher—W. Deakin, Hulme, stonemason—J. Haley, Lancaster, greengrocer.

Official Railway Traffic Returns.

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile	Dividend per cent. First half 1868.	Dividend per cent. Second half 1868.	Dividend per cent. First half 1869.	Name of Railway	Week ending.	Receipts: Passengers, parcels, &c	Receipts: Merchandise minerals, cattle, &c.	Receipts: Total Receipts	Same week 1868	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1869	Miles open in 1868
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1869	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
1,154,636	11,580	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Belfast and Northern Counties ..	Dec. 17	825 0 7	852 14 2	1677 14 9	2083	16	99½	99½
670,000	18,611	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	Blyth and Tyne	4	417 0 0	2103 0 0	2520 0 0	1668	66	36	36
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Bombay, Baroda, & Central India.	Nov. 13	4450 6 9	4794 13 11	9245 0 8	8554	30	308	307½
4,801,721	33,345	1 17 6	2 7 6	1 10 0	Bristol and Exeter...	Dec. 19	4222 19 0	2729 3 10	6952 2 10	6704	48	143¾	134½
22,205,100	32,900	0 15 0	1 17 6	1 15 0	Caledonian	19	9533 0 0	26655 0 0	36188 0 0	35540	53	674½	668
...	...	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Detroit and Milwaukee	Nov. 25	.....	.....	6436 0 0	6396	33	189	189
1,000,000	17,460	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Dublin and Drogheda	Dec. 18	1034 19 11	727 14 0	1762 13 11	1714	23	75	75
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	East Indian	Nov. 7	.....	.....	38964 0 0	43827	34	1131	1131
6,926,091	27,515	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	Glasgow and South-Western ...	Dec. 18	.....	.....	10966 0 0	10588	44	249	249
...	...	...	...	0 10 0	Grand Trunk of Canada	Nov. 27	.....	.....	33252 0 0	31776	24	1377	1377
29,472,020	89,307	...	...	0 5 0	Great Eastern	Dec. 19	14922 0 0	22195 0 0	37117 0 0	37101	49	746	728
...	...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Indian Peninsula	Oct. 10	.....	.....	17560 0 0	21071	20	872¾	874½
21,321,860	43,782	2 2 6	3 15 0	2 2 6	Great Northern	Dec. 19	.....	.....	43027 0 0	44469	88	487	487
3,084,5[illegible]7	13,7[illegible]8	...	...	...	Great North of Scotland	11			3165 0 0	3124	12	256¾	256¾
6,217,299	14,803	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish).	17	5161 4 5	5100 3 10	10261 8 3	9078	24	419¾	419¾
49,822,154	25,928	0 12 6	0 15 0	1 0 0	Great Western	19	33800 0 0	43542 0 0	77342 0 0	76725	55	1386	1386
...	...	2 5 0	1 0 0	2 10 0	Great Western of Canada ...	10	.....	.....	17760 0 0	13586	50	349¾	349¾
23,313,922	35,439	3 7 6	3 7 6	3 7 6	Lancashire and Yorkshire... ...	19	14952 0 0	31751 0 0	46703 0 0	46242	110	423	411½
37,950,200	90,076	2 12 6	3 7 6	2 15 0	London & North-Western, &c....	19	47117 0 0	81980 0 0	129097 0 0	127196	88	1463½	1416½
17,688,894	47,863	...	0 12 6	...	London, Brighton & South Coast	18	14238 0 0	6522 0 0	20760 0 0	22049	56	368¾	365½
17,283,241	32,173	2 0 0	2 12 6	2 9 0	London and South-Western ..	19	.....	.....	23580 0 0	24140	45	521	503
17,828,311	129,191	...	...	...	London, Chatham, and Dover Metropolitan Ex. & Branches	12	7544 0 0	2271 0 0	9815 0 0	9339	71	138	136
798,677	17,748	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southend ...	12	759 0 0	553 0 0	1312 0 0	1176	29	45	45
16,016,826	68,559	...	1 5 0	1 0 0	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	19	5534 0 0	17406 0 0	22940 0 0	22875	91	251½	251½
737,917	19,419	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	Maryport and Carlisle	5	321 0 0	1209 0 0	1530 0 0	1523	40	38	38
6,739,731	598,636	3 10 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	Metropolitan	19	.....	.....	7714 0 0	6545	1028	7½	7
3,172,612	9 6 188	...	...	...	District	19	.....	.....	724 0 0	...	222	3¼	...
569,135	242,764	...	...	...	St John's Wood	19	.....	.....	378 0 0	365	216	1¾	1¾
34,799,940	44,051	2 10 0	2 17 6	2 17 6	Midland	19	.....	.....	65999 0 0	63268	82	800¼	761½
8,723,078	14,305	1 5 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish) ..	17	2680 15 0	4059 0 6	6709 15 6	6409	25	260¾	260¾
19,984,371	26,365	...	...	...	North British	19	.....	.....	27766 0 0	26039	36	757¼	757¼
40,419,917	31,702	2 5 0	3 0 0	2 17 6	North-Eastern—Berwick ...	18	.....	.....	33182 0 0	75152	65	1274¾	1242
		1 17 6	2 15 0	2 12 6	Do. York								
		1 1 3	1 15 0	1 13 9	Do. Leeds								
		3 2 6	4 0 0	3 15 0	Do. Carlisle								
		3 5 0	4 2 6	4 6 0	Do. Stockton and Darlington								
3,208,417	175,701	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	North London	19	3695 0 0	2647 0 0	6342 0 0	63 3	528	12	11
6,493,185	23,526	1 5 0	1 7 6	1 5 0	North Staffordshire	19	.....	.....	8739 0 0	8583	31	276	276
30,170,783	58,297	1 2 6	2 0 0	1 5 0	South-Eastern	18	18387 4 8	6178 0 10	24565 5 6	25371	71	346	346
2,829,453	26,240	0 15 0	1 8 9	0 16 3	South Devon	12	2543 0 0	1200 0 0	3743 0 0	3835	34	110¼	110¼
1,790,598	27,470	4 5 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	Taff Vale	11	.....	.....	6725 0 0	6194	107	63	63
1,452,448	13,767	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Ulster...	12	1476 0 0	1375 0 0	2851 0 0	3176	27	105½	105½

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

	s	d	s	d
Ashes—duty free				
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	31	6	31	9
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	32	6	33	0
Cocoa—duty 1d per lb				
W. I.—Trinidad..per cwt	47	0	114	0
Grenada	44	0	62	0
Guayaquil	50	0	57	0
Brazil—Para	45	0	58	0
Bahia	41	0	45	0
Coffee—duty 3d per lb				
Jamaica, good middling to fine.........per cwt	80	0	110	0
fine ordinary to mid	55	0	76	0
Mocha, ungarbled	80	0	90	0
good to fine	92	0	125	0
Ceylon, native, fine ord. and bold	53	0	61	0
good ordinary	50	6	51	0
plantation, good ord. to fine fine ordinary	56	0	67	6
low middling	68	0	70	0
middling to fine	71	0	90	0
Java, &c., low ordinary	30	0	38	0
ord. to good ord	40	0	52	0
fine ordinary	74	0	68	0
Neilgherry and Tellicherry	56	0	85	0
Mysore, plantation	70	0	98	0
Mysore & Malabar, native	50	0	61	0
Brazil, washed, fine ord. to low middling	52	0	72	0
fine and fine fine ord	43	0	55	0
good ordinary	39	0	42	6
ordinary	35	0	38	0
Costa Rica and Guatemala, gd. ord. to fine fine ord.	50	0	46	0
middling to fine	68	0	82	0
Cuba, Porto Rica, &c	54	0	85	0
Drugs and Dyes—duty free				
Aloes, Barbadoes...p cwt	82	6	190	0
Argol, Bologna	0	0	0	0
Bark, Peruvian, pale.plb	1	3	2	3
Quercitron......per cwt	6	8	9	0
Camphor, unrefined	92	6	95	0
Castol oil, good pale.p lb	0	4½	0	4½
Saffron	35	0	40	0
COCHINEAL				
Teneriffe ....per lb	2	9	3	6
Mexican	2	9	3	3
LAC DYE—Good to fine..	2	4	2	6
TURMERIC				
Bengal ....per cwt	20	0	20	6
Madras	25	0	35	0
China	20	0	30	0
TERRA JAPONICA, Cutch	22	0	24	0
Gambier	16	9	17	0
Dyewoods—duty free	£	s	£	s
BRAZIL WOOD ...per ton	70	0	85	0
FUSTIC, Cuba	9	0	10	0
Jamaica	5	10	7	10
LOGWOOD, Campeachy	9	10	9	15
Jamaica	5	17	6	0
RED SAUNDERS	7	15	7	17
SAPAN WOOD	12	0	15	0
Eggs—French 120	7s	0d	11s6d	
Fruit—CURRANTS, duty 7s per cwt				
Patras	32	0	40	0
Vostizza	38	0	47	0
Island	30	0	35	0
Gulf	31	0	45	0
Provincial	30	0	37	0
FIGS, duty 7s per cwt				
Turkey ...per cwt d p	30	0	80	0
PLUMS, duty 7s per cwt				
French, bottled 100		0	150	0
German	0	0	0	0
RAISINS, duty 7s per cwt				
Valencia, new	40	0	53	0
Muscatel	45	0	140	0
Smyrna, red & Chesme	40	0	49	0
Sultana	40	0	60	0
ORANGES	s	d	s	d
St Michael, 1st quality, large box	0	0	0	0
Do. 2nd quality	0	0	0	0
Valencia	0	0	0	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ½ ch	0	0	0	0
Sicily ....per box	0	0	0	0
LEMONS				
Messina.........per case	18	0	24	0
Barcelona nuts...per bag	27	0	27	6
Spanish nuts.........p br	0	0	0	0
Brazil nuts	30	0	32	0
Coker nuts.........per 100	19	0	21	0
Flax—duty free	£	s	£	s
Riga K ....per ton	0	0	0	0
— W F P K	75	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 12-head	53	0	54	0
— 9-head	44	0	45	0
Egyptian, govt dressed	0	0	0	0
— native ditto	0	0	0	0
Hemp—duty free				
St Ptrsbg, clean, per ton	35	0	35	10
outshot	33	0	33	10
half-clean	31	0	32	0
Riga, Rhine	38	0	39	0
Manilla	59	10	65	0
East Indian Sunn	15	0	21	0
China grass	0	0	0	0
Jute	13	9	21	10
selections	15	0	16	0
cuttings	12	0	12	10
Coir—Yarn, good & fine	35	0	60	0
ord. to fair	29	10	36	0
fibre	29	0	36	0
rope	29	0	30	10
Junk	30	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
Hides—Ox & Cow, pr lb				
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	6½	0	9½
Do & R. Grande, saltd	0	5½	0	5¾
Brazil, dry	0	7	0	9½
Drysalted	0	5	0	7½
Drysalted Mauritius	0	6¼	0	7
Rio, dry Rio Grande	0	7	0	9½
West Coast hides	0	7½	0	9
Cape, salted	0	3¾	0	5½
Australian	0	3½	0	5½
New York	0	4	0	4½
East India	0	6	1	1
Kips, Russia	0	8	0	10½
S. America Horse, p hide	6	0	11	0
Indigo—duty free				
Bengal................per lb	1	6	10	1
Oude	2	6	8	2
Madras	2	0	7	6
Kurpah	3	6	8	9
Manilla	0	0	0	0
Leather—per lb				
Crop hides...30 to 45 lbs	1	0½	1	4
do 50 65	1	3	1	7
English Butts 16 24	1	2	1	10
do 28 36	1	6	2	4
Foreign Butts 16 25	1	2	1	8
do 28 50	1	1	1	9
Calf Skins......28 35	1	10	2	7
do 40 60	1	8	2	6
do 80 100	1	2	2	0
Dressing Hides	1	0½	1	5
Shaved do	1	1	1	4½
Horse Hides, English	1	0	1	3
do Spanish, per hide	6	0	17	0
Kips, Petersburg, pr lb	1	2	1	7
do East India	0	8	1	10
Metals—COPPER pr ton	£	s	£	s
Sheating, bolts, &c	77	0	78	0
Bottoms	79	0	0	0
Old	66	0	0	0
Tough cake	72	0	74	0
Best select	73	0	75	0
IRON, per ton	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	7	0	7	5
Nail rods	7	5	7	15
Hoops	8	10	9	0
Sheets	8	10	9	0
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	5	3	15
Bars	6	10	6	15
Rails	7	5	7	10
Pig, No. 1, Clyde	2	15	2	17
Swedish	10	0	10	5
LEAD, per ton—Eng.pig	18	15	19	0
sheet	19	15	20	0
red lead	20	0	20	5
white do	26	10	0	0
patent shot	22	0	0	0
Spanish pig	18	5	18	10
STEEL, Swedish in kegs	15	0	0	0
in faggots	17	0	0	0
SPELTER, for per ton	19	10	19	15
TIN				
English blocks, p ton	117	0	0	0
bars in barrels	118	0	0	0
Refined	119	0	0	0
Banca	110	0	0	0
Straits	119	0	0	0
TIN PLATES, per box	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	27	0	29	0
Coke, I C	23	0	24	0
Oils—Fish	£	s	£	s
Sperm ....per tun	86	0	87	0
Head matter	0	0	0	0
South Sea	40	0	0	0
Seal, pale	42	0	0	0
Cod	42	0	0	0
East India	30	0	31	0
Olive, Gallipoli	0	0	0	0
Sicily	55	0	0	0
Palm ....per ton	40	0	41	0
Cocoa-nut	41	0	43	10
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	41	0	42	0
Linseed	29	0	0	0
Do cakes (Eng.)p ton	11	7	11	10
Foreign	10	0	11	12
Rape, do	6	5	7	2
Petroleum—per tun				
Crude Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0
Crude Canadian	0	0	0	0
Refined ....per gal	1s	8d	1s8½d	
Provisions—Duty free				
Butter—Waterford, p cwt	118s	0d	120s	0d
Carlow	116	0	124	0
Cork, 4ths, new	108	0	116	0
Limerick	114	0	124	0
Friesland fresh	124	0	126	0
American new	0	0	0	0
Jersey	106	0	128	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	72	0	76	0
Hamburg	64	0	67	0
Hams—York	100	0	112	0
Irish	106	0	118	0
Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder	84	0	88	0
Cork and Belfast do	80	0	84	0
Firkin and keg Irish	74	0	80	0
American & Canadian	60	0	0	0
Cask do do	64	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p.tc	98	0	112	0
Cheese—Edam	46	0	56	0
Gouda	48	0	52	0
Canter	26	0	31	0
American	66	0	72	0
Rice—duty free				
Carolina .... per cwt	0	0	0	0
Bengal, white	9	0	14	6
— cargo	7	6	10	0
Madras	9	0	10	6
Arracan, Rangoon, &c.	7	6	10	6
Java	10	0	18	0
Sago—duty 4½d per cwt				
Pearl..............per cwt	17	0	21	0
Saltpetre—				
Bengal............per cwt	21	0	23	0
Bombay and Madras	18	0	20	0
English, refined	25	6	26	0
NITRATE OF SODA	16	0	16	6

	s	d	s	d
Seeds—				
Caraway ....pr cwt	42	0	46	0
Canary ....per qr	47	0	56	0
Clover, red.........per cwt	42	0	60	0
white	49	0	80	0
Coriander	20	0	22	0
Linseed, foreign, per qr	54	0	60	0
English	60	0	62	0
Black Sea	55	6	0	0
Bombay	59	0	0	0
Mustard, br..........p bush	11	0	14	0
white	10	0	12	0
Rape, per last of 10 qrs.	£34	0	35	0
Silk—duty free	s	d	s	d
Surdah ....per lb	25	0	28	0
Cossimbuzar	17	0	23	6
Gonatea	15	6	26	6
Comercolly	16	0	25	6
China, Tsatlee	22	0	31	0
Taysaam	18	0	24	0
Canton	15	0	22	6
RAWS—White Novi	40	0	42	0
Fossombrone	40	0	42	0
Royals	33	0	37	0
Milan	33	0	37	0
ORGANZINES				
Piedmont, 22-24	43	0	46	0
Do. 24-28	43	0	46	0
Milan & Bergam, 18-20	42	0	47	0
Do. 22-24	0	0	45	0
Do. 24-28	38	0	41	0
Do. 28-32	38	0	41	0
TRAMS—Milan, 22-24	40	0	42	0
Do. 24-28	40	0	42	0
BRUTIAS—Short reel	40	0	46	0
PERSIANS	14	0	17	0
Spices—PEPPER, duty free				
Malabar, &c......per lb	0	4½	0	5½
Eastern	0	4	0	4½
White	0	5¾	1	6
PIMENTO, duty free				
mid and good ...per lb	0	2½	0	2½
CINNAMON, duty free				
Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	2	0	3	9
Malabar & Tellicherry	1	10	2	9
CASSIA LIGNEA, duty free...............per cwt	120	0	133	0
CLOVES, duty free				
Amboyna and Bencoolen ....per lb	0	5	1	0
Zanzibar and Bourbon	0	2¾	0	3¼
GINGER, duty free.				
E. India, com.....p cwt	25	0	26	0
Do Cochin & Calicut	35	0	120	0
African	25	0	26	0
MACE, duty free...per lb	2	6	4	0
NUTMEGS, duty free p lb	1	8	4	4
Spirits—Rum, duty 10s 2d per gal.				
Jamaica, per gal., bond,				
15 to 25 O P	2	3	2	8
30 to 35 —	3	4	3	6
fine marks	4	0	4	6
Demerara, proof	2	3	2	4
Leeward Island —	2	0	2	1
East India —	1	9	1	10
Foreign —	1	9	1	10
Brandy, duty 10s 5d p gal				
Vintage of 1st brand in hhds 1868	6	4	6	5
1867	6	7	6	8
1865	7	4	8	6
1863	9	0	12	6
Geneva, common	2	4	2	6
Fine	3	0	3	2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	12	2	0	0
Spirits f.o.b. Exportation	2	0	0	0
Malt spirits, duty paid	12	8	13	8
Sugar—Per cwt—Duty paid				
British plantation— Duty.	s	d	s	d
grocery yellow ...10/6	37	0	43	0
refining ...... 8/.9/7&10/6	31	0	37	0
Foreign Muscovado, low to fine yel. grocery...10/6	37	0	43	0
lw to gd refi...8/,9/7&10/6	31	0	37	0
Mauritius, crystalised—				
Nos. 15 à 17.........11/3	41	6	44	0
13 à 14.........10/6	40	0	41	0
10 à 12......... —	37	0	39	0
Syrups, low to gd yel. —	35	0	37	0
lw to fine brown.8/&9/7	27	0	34	0
Bengal, Benares, low to fine white ....10/6&11/3	38	0	43	0
Date, lwtofine yl 9/7&10/6	32	0	38	0
very low to fine brown......... 8/&9/7	25	0	32	0
Penang, superior yellow to good white...10/6&11/3	39	0	42	0
lwto fine yellow.9/7&10/6	35	0	38	6
lw to fine brown...8/&9/7	25	0	34	6
Madras—				
crystalised white 11/3&12/	41	6	45	0
low to fine yellow.10/6	36	6	41	0
Native, low brown to low yellow ....8/&9/7	26	6	32	0
Jaggery 8/	24	9	27	0
Siam and China, low to good white...10/6&11/3	39	6	41	0
low to fine yellow and grey ....9/7&10/6	34	0	39	0
brown ....8/&9/7	25	0	33	0
Manilla, clayed, common to good 9/7	30	0	30	6
Muscovado 8/	25	6	28	0
Java—				
low to good white ...11/3	40	6	42	0
low to fine yellow and grey 10/6	36	6	40	0
Havana, white, above No. 18 12	0	0	0	0
florette, Nos. 15 à 18. 11/3	41	0	42	6
yellow, 12 à 14. 10/6	39	0	40	6
— 10 à 11. —	37	0	38	6
brown 7 à 9...8/7	33	0	36	0
Bahia & Maroim, low grey to good white 10/6	36	0	38	6
low to fine brown...8/&9/7	26	6	35	0
Pernam, Paraiba, & Macelo, low to good white 10/6	36	6	38	6
yellow ....9/7&10/6	34	6	36	0
low to fine brown..8/&9/7	27	0	34	0
Beetroot .... —	0	0	0	0

	s	d	s	d
REFINED—For consumption				
8 to 10lb loaves	0	0	0	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	47	0	0	0
Lumps, 45 lb	45	6	0	0
Wet crushed	44	6	0	0
Pieces	36	0	45	0
Bastard	32	0	36	0
Treacle	19	3	20	0
For export, free on board				
Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	0	0	0	0
6 lb loaves	40	0	0	0
10 lb do	39	0	0	0
14 lb do	0	0	0	0
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	36	0	0	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	36	0	0	0
Bastards	24	0	28	0
Treacle	19	0	20	0
Dutch, refined, f.o.b. in Holland				
6 lb loaves	40	6	0	0
10 lb do	39	6	0	0
Superfine crushed	34	0	0	0
No. 1, crushed	32	6	0	0
No. 2	32	0	0	0
Belgian refined, f.o.b. at Antwerp				
4 and 3 Kilo loaves	37	0	38	0
Crushed, 1	33	0	0	0
Tallow—Duty free				
Town Tallow......per cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	46	3	46	6
Tar—Stockholm, pr brl	19	0	0	0
Archangel	18	6	0	0
Tea—duty 6d per lb				
Congou	0	8½	2	8
Souchong	1	1	3	6
Ning Yong and Oolong	0	10	2	2
Flowery Pekoe	0	10	3	6
Orange Pekoe	0	11	1	10
Foo Chow	1	1½	2	2
Caper, Canton	0	6	2	2
Foo Chow	1	2	2	0
Twankay, common	0	10	0	0
fair to good	0	0	0	0
fine to Hyson kind	1	1	1	1½
Hyson, skin	0	9	0	11
Hyson	0	11	3	8
Young Hyson	0	7	2	10
Imperial	0	9	2	8
Gunpowder	0	9½	3	6
Japan	0	11	1	2
Timber—Timber and Hewn Wood—Dantzic & Memel fir...per load	40	0	80	0
Riga fir	55	0	60	0
Swedish fir	44	0	50	0
Canada red pine	50	0	95	0
— yellowpine, large	75	0	90	0
— — small	60	0	70	0
N. Brnswk. & Can. Bd. pine	80	0	95	0
Quebec oak	110	0	115	0
Baltic oak	50	0	125	0
African oak	140	0	200	0
Indian teake	200	0	230	0
Wainscot logs 18 ft each	45	0	145	0
Deals and Sawn and Prepared Wood				
Norway, Peterbg stand	£10	0	12	10
Swedish	7	0	9	10
Russian	10	0	12	10
Finland	6	0	6	10
Canada 1st pine	16	0	17	10
— 2nd	11	10	12	10
American spruce	7	0	7	5
Dantzic deck, each	10s	0	18s	0
Staves				
Baltic, per mille	£100	0	150	0
Quebec, per standard do.	65	0	67	10
Tobacco—dy 3/plb&5pct	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	5	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	5	0	10
— stript	0	6	0	11
Kentucky leaf	0	4	0	10
— stript	0	6	0	10
Negrohead...dy 4s or 4s 6d	1	1	2	6
Columbian lf. dy 3s & 5pc	0	6½	2	2
Havana	1	6	6	0
— cigars, bd duty 5s	6	0	22	0
Turpentine—Per cwt				
American Spirits, wthcks	28	9	29	0
French do	28	0	28	3
Rough	0	0	0	0
Wool—ENGLISH—Per pack of 240 lbs				
Fleeces S. Down hogs	£13	0	13	10
Half-bred hogs	15	10	16	10
Kent fleeces	15	0	15	10
S. Dwn ewes & wthrs	12	10	13	10
Leicester do	14	10	15	10
Sorts—Clothing, picklock	16	0	16	10
Prime	14	10	15	0
Choice	13	0	14	0
Super	12	0	12	10
Combing—Wethr mat	16	10	17	0
Picklock	13	0	14	0
Common	11	0	12	0
Hog matching	16	10	17	0
Picklock matching	13	10	14	10
Super do	11	0	12	0
COLONIAL—	s	d	s	d
Sydney.—Fleece & lamb	1	0	1	8
Scoured, &c	1	2	2	0
Unwashed	0	5	0	9
Locks and pieces	0	6	1	1
Slipe and skins	0	9	1	4
P. Philip—Fleece & lamb	1	1	2	1
Scoured, &c	1	2	2	0
Unwashed	0	7	1	0
Locks and pieces	0	10	1	5
Adelaide—Fleece & lamb	0	9	1	4
Scoured, &c	0	10	1	4
Unwashed	0	5	0	9
Locks and pieces	0	8	0	9
V.D.Ld.—Fleece & lamb	0	10½	1	11
Scoured, &c	0	11	1	8
Unwashed	0	5	0	9
Locks and pieces	0	8	1	4
Cape G. Hope—Fleece and lamb	0	9½	1	5
Scoured, &c	0	11½	1	8
Unwashed	0	5	0	7

STATEMENT

Of Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the 51 weeks ending Dec. 18, 1869, showing the Stock on Dec. 18, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

*** Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

EAST AND WEST INDIAN PRODUCE, &c.

SUGAR.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
British Plantation.	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	118112	89902	3277	1543	111459	99257	20030	8390
Mauritius ...	17682	7730	978	766	14055	10966	6571	2387
Bengal & Pg.	3260	12819	184	424	2619	4390	1458	6579
Madras	3211	7828	110	450	4237	4361	2987	6497
Total B. P.	142265	117179	4549	3183	132370	121447	31046	23853
Foreign.								
Siam, &c. ...	26253	31694	2290	3200	18304	21772	33786	36045
Cuba & Hav.	12249	17996	1743	1678	11774	11684	5632	9695
Brazil.....	1322	1450	222	347	1347	1890	891	281
P. Rico, &c...	2392	6390	210	104	2419	5452	2197	3004
Beetroot ...	16464	15952	...	87	16432	16465	2466	1641
Total Frgn	58682	72882	4455	5576	50476	57264	45172	50666
Grand Total	200947	190061	9004	8759	182846	178711	76218	74519

MOLASSES.

	Imported.		Exported.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India..	8728	10067	1414	1533	6170	6576	1717	3398
Foreign	2478	1533	136	386	1617	1482	1133	767
Total ...	11206	11600	1550	1919	7787	8058	2850	4665
MELADO...	7	38	...	...	...	31	7	14

RUM.

	Imported.		Exported and delivered to Vat.		Home Consump.		Stock.	
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India..	3419470	2578725	1675620	1137735	1763145	1781550	1970865	1609875
East India...	238860	362340	200070	220405	35730	36945	28170	131220
Foreign	256730	199260	255510	228020	26900	19215	127755	88470
			Exported.					
Vatted	1889040	1541250	1603495	1190565	150885	152730	213885	225315
Total ...	5854100	4681575	3733695	2777725	1986660	1981440	2340675	2054880

COCOA.

	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts	cwts
B.Plantation	61915	68824	8487	6543	53509	62654	21215	20427
Foreign	9891	32396	3951	21970	4950	5044	14192	19401
Total ...	71806	101220	12478	28513	58459	67698	35407	39828

COFFEE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India...	1693	1138	922	272	681	740	205	334
Ceylon	44232	40710	30766	26190	12391	11021	11069	14096
East India...	9696	9722	5574	5709	3913	4094	4026	3888
Mocha	387	290	164	103	282	189	101	124
Brazil.....	6985	10869	5427	8325	1243	918	2176	3731
Other Forgn.	4876	5661	2450	3229	2322	1816	1135	1957
Total ...	67869	67899	45173	43828	19932	18778	18712	24127
RICE.....	71721	78840	...	...	54454	60173	33846	51350

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White.....	903	1084	...	...	857	973	545	770
Black	4885	5908	...	...	5941	6107	1199	1457
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS..	1426	1635	...	...	1796	1461	1434	1375
CAS. LIG....	6282	8161	...	...	5595	6463	1655	3351
CINNAMON	13197	32071	...	...	13440	22019	2287	12665
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO..	11420	30406	...	...	17139	16484	28255	41842

RAW MATERIALS, DYESTUFFS, &c.

COCHNEAL	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
	23060	25919	...	...	22967	27437	8203	7585
LAC DYE...	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
	5408	6109	...	...	5404	5639	3523	3996
LOGWOOD	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	8204	18679	...	...	10608	15178	727	4122
FUSTIC.....	3385	2747	...	...	3017	2439	899	1116

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India...	18126	18016	...	...	19183	16517	10141	11656
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	13426	15170	...	...	13419	13735	1505	3547

SALTPETRE.

Nitrate of	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Potass ...	7052	11135	...	...	10916	10683	4265	4610
Nitrate Soda	3709	4485	...	...	5626	5143	1642	880

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American ...	120	...	...	...	243	...	...	...
Brazil	1271	...	...	...	1345	...	27	...
E. India, &c	295210	337280	...	...	260376	266196	125937	91873
Liverpool, all kinds.	3218184	2863194	680557	527756	2629420	2463070	354280	349100
Total ...	3514786	3200474	680557	527756	2891384	2729266	480284	440973

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR DECEMBER.

	Due Date.	Amount per share. Already Paid	"Call." £	s	d	No. of Shares.	Amount. £
Great Eastern 5 per cent. B Deb Stock, 1867, 1,448,228*l* issue of November, 1869	6	dep.	25	0	0	1,448,228	358,557
Gt Indian Peninsula 2,000,000*l* 5 per cent. Stock	28	75	25	0	0	2,000,000	500,000
Great Northern 450,000*l* New Ordinary Stock, 1869	31	40	20	0	0	450,000	90,000
Gt Western of Canada 1,018,200*l* 5 per cent. Preference Stock, issued at 80	1	25	20	0	0	1,018,200	162,912
Lancashire and Yorkshire New Ordinary, 1868	31	4	1	0	0	128,500	128,500
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln 1,110,000*l* New Ordinary Stk., issued at 50	31	40	20	0	0	1,110,000	110,000
Pisco to Yca Bonds.....	15	60	11	0	0	not known.	
Total in December							1,350,969

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.—The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Dec. 12 amounted, on 13,569 miles, to 750,306*l*, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 13,414 miles, to 727,572*l*, showing an increase of 155 miles and of 22,734*l*. The gross receipts on 14 of the principal railways amounted, for the week, on 9,895 miles, to 628,259*l*, and for the corresponding week of 1868, on 9,754 miles, to 612,627*l*, showing an increase of 141 miles and of 15,632*l*. The total receipts for the week show a decrease of 318*l*, as compared with those of the preceding week, ending the 5th of December.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKETS.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—The share markets to-day were steady throughout, and the only changes recorded in the official list were:—In colonial and foreign railway stocks, a rise of 1 in Northern of Canada (6 per cent. Preference Bonds), ½ each in Eastern and Southern of France, ¼ in Lombardo-Venetian, and 2½ in Erie (3rd Mortgage), a fall of ¼ in Mexican, and a further ⅛ each in Erie (Original) and Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated). In mines and banks, a further fall of ½ in Great Laxey, and a decline of ½ each in Great Wheal Vor and Bank of Australasia, and a rise of ¼ and ½ respectively in Agra (New) and London and South African. In telegraphs, Anglo-American were ½ lower, Submarine 5, and Atlantic a further 1, Electric and International were 2 better, and Falmouth and Malta a further ½. In miscellaneous, Fore Street Warehouse were ½ lower, and Hudson's Bay ½, Foreign and Colonial Government Trust were 1 better, and Universal Marine (Insurance) and Viceroy of Egypt's (7 per cent.) Loan ½ each.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—The transactions in the share markets to-day were unimportant, and the closing quotations showed but few alterations. In colonial and foreign railway stocks, a decline of ½ in Great Western of Canada, a relapse of ¼ in Lombardo-Venetian, and a recovery of ½ in Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated). In mines and banks, a fall of ¼ each in East Caradoc and Cape Copper, and a rise of ¼ in Assheton, and ½ in London and County. In telegraphs and miscellaneous, a decline of ⅛ in Submarine Scrip, an advance of ¼ each in Anglo-Mediterranean and Telegraph Construction, ¼ in Ebbw Vale, and 2½ in Indiarubber Telegraph Works, and a fall of ½ in General Steam Navigation.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.—The share markets to-day were dull throughout. The changes officially recorded were:—In colonial and foreign railways, a rise of ½ each in Scinde (Delhi) and Buenos Ayres Great Southern, ¾ each in Dunaburg and Witepsk and ditto (registered), and ¼ in San Paulo, a fall of ½ each in Northern and Southern of France and Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, ¼ in Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin), and a further ¼ in Lombardo-Venetian. In mines, a decline of 1 each in Great Laxey, Margaret, and Tin Croft, ½ in Great Wheal Vor, and 1-16 in Rosa Grande (14s paid); an advance of 5 in Wheal Seton, ½ each in Alamillos and Australian United Gold, and 1-16 in Frontino and Bolivia Gold. In telegraphs and miscellaneous, British Indian Extension advanced ½, Falmouth and Malta were ½ lower, Submarine 5, City Offices ½, Imperial Continental Gas, Natal Land, and Peninsular and Oriental steam 1 each, Italian Irrigation and Rio Gas ¼ each, and Thames and Mersey Marine (Insurance) ½; Bombay Gas (New) were 1-16 better, Credit Foncier of Mauritius ½, General Credit and Oriental Gas (New) ⅛ each, London Financial 1, and Telegraph Construction a further ¾; India Rubber Telegraph Works relapsed 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.—In the share market to-day colonial railway stocks and mining, bank, and telegraph shares, and miscellaneous securities were firm at an average improvement of about ½, while foreign were dull. The changes officially recorded were:—A rise of ½ in Scinde (Delhi 20*l* shares), ½ in Bombay and Baroda, 1 in Buffalo and Lake Huron (preference), 4 in Buffalo and Goderich, and ¼ in Grand Trunk of Canada (Second Preference Bonds); a fall of ¼ each in ditto (Fourth Preference Stock) and Erie, and ½ each in Namur and Liege and Atlantic and Great Western (Consolidated), and a relapse of ¼ each in Dunaburg and Witepsk, and ditto (registered). In mines, a further decline of ½ each in Great Laxey and Great Wheal Vor, a fall of ½ in Chontales, an advance of ½ each in Capula Silver and Panulcillo Copper, and a recovery of ½ in Rosa Grande. In telegraphs and miscellaneous, Submarine recovered 5, and ditto (Scrip) ½, British Indian declined ½, and ditto (Extension) further advanced ½; French Cable were ¾ better, Bolckow-Vaughan 1.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Foreign bonds were steady at the annexed prices. Turkish were the only class that were in any way in demand, being ½ stronger. The scrip of the new loan was quoted ½ to ⅝ prem. The bonds of the Honduras Railway loan, 85 to 86. The scrip of the new Danubian Railway loan, 1½ to 1¾ prem. Beyond a fair purchase of Midland shares, which were ¼ better, there was little or no dealing in the market for English railway shares, but prices were fairly supported. Transactions in American securities were restricted; but Erie shares were ½ better. Erie, 17 to 17½.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List

THE LATEST OFFICIAL PRICES ARE GIVEN.

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	75
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	76¾
Stock	100	100	Cambrian	17½
8891	50	50	Cork and Bandon	......
8449	20	20	Cornwall	2½
Stock	100	100	Dublin and Belfast Junction	......
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc	71
23793	20	20	East London	6
Stock	100	100	Glasgow and South-Western	106
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, Ordinary Stock	37¾
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglian Stock	7
Stock	100	100	Great North of Scotland	15½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	109
			Do. A Stock	109½
			Do. B Stock	128
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (I)	99
Stock	100	100	Great Western—Original	56
Stock	100	100	Do. South Wales	58
Stock	100	100	Do. West Midland—Oxford	35
Stock	100	100	Do. do. Newport	38
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	127½
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton & South Coast	46¾
Stock	100	100	London, Chatham, and Dover	15¼
Stock	100	100	Do Metropolitan Ex, A	12
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	122½
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	93
Stock	100	100	Manches., Shef., & Lincolnshire	53½
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	82½
Stock	100	100	Do. Extension	80
60000	10	10	Do. New Redeemable	10
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	34
Stock	100	100	Midland	121¾
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham and Derby	89
Stock	100	100	North British	34½
Stock	100	100	Do. Edinb., Perth, & Dundee	......
Stock	100	100	North Eastern—Berwick	123½
40937	25	333s	Do. G. N. E. Purchase	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Leeds	80½
Stock	100	100	Do. York	120½
Stock	100	100	Do. Carlisle	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Stockton and Darlington	161
Stock	100	100	North London	121
30000	10	6¼	Do. 1868	8
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	61
Stock	100	100	North and S.-Western Junction	101
Stock	100	100	Rhymney	54
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	61
Stock	100	100	South Devon	44
Stock	100	100	South Eastern	77½
15000	20	20	Staines, Wokingham, & Woking	13¼
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale	156
28270	10	6	Do. C	10
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	......
			PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Stock	100	100	Bristol and Exeter	88
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10l 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do Scottish N.E., Aberdn ord	......
Stock	100	100	Do do Midland Stock	......
680	6¼	6¼	Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Dundee, Perth, & Aberd. Junc.	106
Stock	100	100	Glasgow & S.-W. guar 5 p cent	......
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern, E. C. Ext. No. 1	100
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2	98
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Preference	112½
Stock	100	100	Do. Eastern Union 4 p c guar.	70
Stock	100	100	Do. Norfolk 5 per ct Ext. 1846	93½
Stock	100	100	Do. Great Eastern 5 p ct Pref.	......
Stock	100	100	Do. E. U., Harwich 4 pc shares	70
Stock	100	100	Do. Woodbridge Ext. 4pr cent	70
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p c Redeem. at 10 p c pm	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 pr ct do. at 5 pr ct pm.	......
Stock	100	100	Gt South & Wst. (Ireland) 4 p c	97
Stock	100	100	Gt West. Joint RentCharge g 5pc	107
Stock	100	100	Do. (Berks, & Hants Ex) 5 p c	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference 4½ per cent	91
Stock	100	100	Do. Irredeemable 4 per cent	81
Stock	100	100	Do. 5l p c Redm. Preference	98
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham guar. Stock	71
Stock	100	100	Do. Birmingham Pref. Stock	117½
Stock	100	100	Do. Chester guarantee Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 8 per cent Pref. Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do	......
Stock	100	100	Do. S. Wales guar. 4 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do, 5 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	DoW.M.—Oxf. 1st gua. Stock	117
Stock	100	100	Do. 2nd guarantee Stock	114
Stock	100	100	Do. Newport 5 per cent pref. redeemable at 5 pr cent pm	98
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 p c preference option till 1866	107½
Stock	100	100	Do. perpetual 6 per cent. with option till 1869	......
456600	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle, 4½ p cnt	......
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6p ct	134
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent (E. Lancashire	... .
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ pc (Blackburn Purchase)	100
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall, 4½ p c St	......
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, 5 per cent guarantee Stock No. 1	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 2	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent do	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent do No. 4	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent 1858	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do 1863	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 7 p cent. Preference Stock	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per ct do. (W. E. & C.P.)	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 4 per cent 1859	......
Stock	100	100	London Chatham and Dover,	44½
Stock	100	100	Lon. & N.-W., Cov. & Nun. 5 p c	112
Stock	100	100	Do. Bedford and Cambridge	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Shrewsbury & Welshpool	......
Stock	100	100	London & S.-Western, 7 per cent	147½
Stock	100	100	Manch., Shef., and Lincolnshire	......
172800	6	6	Do. 6l	6½

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
Stock	100	100	Man. Shef. & Linc. 3½ per cent.	65
62830	10	5	Do. Redeemable 6 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Midland Cons. 6 per cent Stock	137½
Stock	100	100	Do. Con. Bristol & Birm 6 p c	134
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent redeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent irredeemable	101
Stock	100	100	Do. Leices. & Hitch. 4 p c Stk	96
Stock	100	100	North British	......
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 2, 5 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Edin., Perth, & Dun. 4 p c	......
Stock	100	100	N.E.—Consolidated pref. 4 pr ct	89
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. redeemable	100
Stock	100	100	Do. Berwk., G.N.E. 4 p c pref.	......
60872	25	10	Do. York, Hull & Selby Purc.	10½
Stock	100	100	Do. Stcktn & Darln., A 5 p ct	110
Stock	100	100	Do. B and C 6 per cent	133
Stock	100	100	Do. W.Hartlepool Harbour&R	83
38500	20	20	North Staffordshire	21
20000	10s	10s	South Devon Annuities 10s	9¾
4938	10s	10s	Do. Tavistock Annuities, 10s.	9¾
14512	10	10	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent.	8¾
40000	1l 6d	1l 6d	Sth-East.—(Readng Ann. 1l 6d)	23
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. Fixed 4½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Taff Vale, No. 1	156
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Central Ireland	......
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.	
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead	94
2102	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent. preference	101
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	93
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	55
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent	112
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	......
Stock	100	100	East Lincolnshire, gua. 6 pr cent	135
10160	25	25	Gloucester and Dean Forest	......
Stock	100	100	Gt Eastern, Newm. &c. 5 pr cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. East Anglican A, 5 p cent	......
Stock	100	100	Do. B, 6 per cent Preference	......
Stock	100	100	Do. C, 7 per cent Preference	......
Stock	100	100	Do. No. 1, 5 per cent. stock	101
Stock	100	100	G.Western, W.Midland, Hereford	98½
14000	50	50	Hull and Selby	111
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	219½
Stock	100	100	London and Blackwall	95
Stock	100	100	London and Chatham 4½ pr cent	......
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	63
Stock	100	100	Do. Preference	......
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, and Southend	90
Stock	100	100	Lowestoft, guarantee 4 per cent	79
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent	......
...	5¼	5¼	Manchester, Buxton, & Matlock	......
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	93
16862	50	50	Northern and Eastern, 5 pr cent	54
5391	50	50	Do. 6 per cent	......
Stock	100	100	North-Western A perp pref 5 p c	112
Stock	100	100	Notting. & Granth. Rlwy. & Cnal.	93
22800	25	25	Preston and Wyre	45
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	133
Stock	100	100	Shrewsbury and Hereford	138
23935	10	8	Do. do	10½
Stock	100	100	South Staffordshire	......
Stock	100	100	South Yorkshire and River Dun	101
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent guaranteed	81½
Stock	100	100	Do 5 per cent guaranteed	101
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	......
Stock	100	200	Victoria Station, Pimlico	......
Stock	100	100	West Cornwall	59
3200	20	20	West London, Class A	......
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	83
			DEBENTURE STOCKS.	
Stock	100	100	Great Eastern	......
Stock	100	100	Do A	106½
Stock	100	100	Great Northern	100½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	102
Stock	100	100	Do New Issue	112
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton &c.	......
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	100
Stock	100	100	London and South-Western	99
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan District	115
Stock	100	100	Midland	100
Stock	100	100	North British, E. P. and D. B.	......
Stock	100	100	North Eastern	107
Stock	100	100	North London	106
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern, 5 per cent	113
			BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	
...	100	100	Atlantic and St Lawrence	61
Stock	100	100	Bombay, Bar. & C. India guar.	108
...	20	10	Do. G. Shares	......
60000	20½	20½	Buffalo and Lake Huron	3½
15000	10	10	Do Preference	6
Stock	100	100	Buffalo, Brant., & Goderich, 6 p c	74½
Stock	100	100	Calcutta & Sth. East., guar. 5 p c	......
Stock	100	100	Cape Town and Dock 6 p c guar.	......
Stock	100	100	Demerara, 7 pr. ct. perpet. pref.	102
Stock	100	100	Eastern Bengal, guar. 5 pr cent	109
Stock	100	100	East Indian	112½
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 p ct debentures, 1869-71	110
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870-71	110
Stock	100	100	Do. 5 per cent. do., 1870	100½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent do., 1872	100
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	15
Stock	100	100	Do. Equipment Mort. Bonds	89
Stock	100	100	Do. First Preference Bonds	57
Stock	100	100	Do. Second Preference Bonds	41½
Stock	100	100	Do. Third Preference Stock	31
Stock	100	100	Do. Fourth Preference Stock	19
Stock	100	100	Great Indian Penin. guar. 5 p ct	109½
23878	20	10	Do. do.	11½
45655	20	1	Do. New	5½
Stock	100	100	Do 4 per cent Deben. Stock	92
Stock	100	100	Great Sth. of India guar. 5 pr ct	107
Stock	100	100	Do guaranteed 4½ per cent	100

No. of Shares or Stock.	Amount of Shares.	Amount Paid up.	Name of Company.	London.
169700	20½	20½	Great Western of Canada, Shares	16½
Stock	100	100	Do. 6 per cent Bonds 1873	101
Stock	100	100	Do. 5½ per cent. 1877-8	97
..	100	100	Indian Tramway, L. guar 5 p c	64
Stock	100	100	Madras guaranteed 5 per cent	108½
Stock	100	100	Do. 4¾ per cent	103
Stock	100	100	Do. 4½ per cent	99
210000	...	100	N. Rail. of Canada, 6 pc. 1st pf Bds	86
Stock	100	100	Oude and Rohilkund, guar. 5 p c	107½
Stock	100	100	Scinde guaranteed 5 per cent	107
Stock	100	100	Do. Delhi do	107½
...	20	2	Do. do	3
Stock	100	100	Do. Punjaub do	107
Stock	100	100	Do. Indus Steam Flotilla	......
			FOREIGN.	
50000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	10¾
90000	20	20	Bahia and San Francisco, Lim., guaranteed 7 per cent	15¾
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1½
87500	20	20	B.Ayres, G.Southern. g 7 p c Lim	23½
50000	20	20	Central Argentine, guar. 7 pr ct	19½
60000	16	16	Dunaburg & Witepsk, Lim. g. 5 p c	18
75000	20	18	Dutch Rhenish	24
25000	20	6	Do.	8½
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	23¾
100000	20	20	Great Luxembourg	12½
110165	4	4	Do. Obligations	3¾
62500	20	20	Lemberg-Czernowitz g. 7p.c.L.	16½
60000	20	20	Mexican, Limited	3½
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege gua. 14f per ann	10¾
10000	20	20	Do. guar. 6 per cent Pref.	23
525000	16	16	Northern of France	44½
15000	10	10	N. Rail. of Buenos Ayres g. 7 p c	8¾
47500	20	20	Ottoman (Smyrna to Aidin)	5½
377500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	38½
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	28
60000	20	20	Recife & San Francisco (g. 7 pc)	13¾
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	6¾
17000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent Preference	10
100000	20	20	San Paulo, Limited, guar. 7 p c	20½
750000	20	20	S. Austrian & Lombardo-Venetn	20⅝
156250	20	20	Do. Obligation	10¾
134000	20	20	Southern of France	25
40000	20	20	Turin and Savona	2½
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	10
20000	10	10	Do. 5½ per cent. Preference	11
300000	20	20	Western and N.-W. of France	23⅛
			BRITISH MINES.	
12000	5	5	Assheton, Limited	9½
3000	...	9¾	Chiverton	2½
2900	...	33½	Clifford Amalgamated	......
1024	...	1	Devon Gt Consols (Tavistock)	130
512	...	35¾	East Bassett (Illogan)	2½
6144	...	2¼	East Caradon	5½
6000	...	3¾	East Carn Brea	......
6000	...	3¾	East Grenville	3½
1906	...	69s	East Lovell	23½
486	...	72	Grambler & St Aubyn (Gwennap)	......
12500	4	4	Great Laxey, Limited	16½
6000	...	1½	Great South Tolgus	¾
5908	...	40	Great Wheal Vor (Helston)	13
6000	...	10¼	Grenville	2
1024	...	170s	Herod's-Foot	42
6000	...	110s	Hingston Downs	1½
896	...	13¾	Margaret (Uny Lelant)	7
9000	...	4¼	Marke Valley	7
400	...	59½	New Seton	40
700	...	34½	North Roskear	7
5640	...	71s	North Wheal Crofty	2½
12800	...	¾	Prince of Wales	1½
6000	...	8¼	Prosper United	......
1120	...	206s	Providence (Uny Lelant)	......
512	...	1¼	South Caradon (St Cleer)	335
6138	...	88s	South Condurrow	3
496	...	18¾	South Wheal Frances (Illogan)	5
920	...	44	Stray Park	......
6000	...	9	Tir Croft	19
12000	4¼	4¼	Van, Limited	40
6000	...	1½	West Bassett (Illogan)	......
1024	...	23¾	West Caradon (Liskeard)	1
3000	...	10	West Chiverton	54
400	...	47½	West Wheal Seton	186
512	...	5¼	Wheal Bassett (Illogan)	......
512	...	24½	Wheal Buller (Redruth)	7
1024	...	8	Wheal Mary Ann (Menheniot)	12
396	...	58½	Wheal Seton	57⅝
1040	...	11½	Wheal Trelawney (Liskeard)	3
			FOREIGN MINES.	
85000	2	2	Alamillos, Limited	1¾
20000	2½	2½	Australian United Gold, Lim.	3
15000	10	7	Cape Copper	15½
25000	2	2	Capula Silver	2
30000	5	5	Chontales Gold & Silver Mining, L.	1¾
10000	20	16½	Copiapo	2⅝
76162	1	14s	Don Pedro, N. del Rey	3¼
25000	2	2	Fortuna	2¾
50000	2	1½	Frontino and Bolivia Gold, Lim.	1
20000	20	20	General Mining Association, L.	7
68000	1½	23s	Kapunda	¼
25000	3	3	Linares	3¾
7927	5	2¾	Lusitanian	2
103816	1	1	Mariquita	......
100000	2	2	M. Aureos Braz. Gold Mng. Co.	......
50000	4	4	Panulcillo Copper, Limited	1¾
80000	3	2½	Pestarena Gold, Limited	1½
10000	20	20	Pontgibaud	13
100000	5	1	Port Phillip	1½
12000	50	45½	Royal Cobre Copper, Limited	......
120000	1	1	Scottish Australian	¾
11000	20	15	St John del Rey	19
43174	30	28½	United Mexican	3¾
10000	10	6	Vancouver Coal	7½
8000	1	1	Worthing	¾
75000	1	1	Yorke Peninsula, Limited	½
45000	3	3	Yudanamutana of S. Austral.	1¼

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*BOMBAY	" "	" "
GALLE.....		
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PENANG.....		
SINGAPORE ...		
CHINA.....		
JAPAN.....		
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17 April 15 May 12 June 10 July 7 August 4 Sept. 2 October 30 October 27 November 25 December	For Alexandria, Aden, Mauritius, Seychelles, Reunion, Point de Galle (Ceylon), Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Batavia, Saigon, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan.

9th, 19th, and 29th of every Month for Alexandria.

For passage, freight, and information, apply to E. W. and H. Horne, 4 Moorgate street, London; G. H. Fletcher and Co., Liverpool; at the Offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Imperiales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to Smith and Co., Rotterdam.

* Passengers, eastward of Suez, securing their berths in London, are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

STEAM SHIPS.—The General Steam Navigation Company's powerful and first-class STEAM SHIPS leave from St Katherine's Wharf for—

HAMBURG—Every Wednesday and Saturday. December 29 and January 1 at 10 a.m. Saloon, £2; fore cabin, £1 5s. Steamers carrying cargo only leave also on Thursday and Sunday mornings. For particulars of freight apply to F. Stahlschmidt and Co., 90 Lower Thames street.

HARBURG—Cargo only.

HAVRE—Every Thursday. December 30 at 8 a.m. Saloon, 11s; fore cabin, 8s.

ROTTERDAM and the RHINE—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 morning. The Leo and Waterloo. Chief cabin, £1; fore cabin, 15s. Return Tickets, 30s and 22s 6d.

ANTWERP, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, and the RHINE—Every Tuesday and Thursday, at 12 noon. Chief cabin, £1; fore, 15s. Return Tickets, 30s and 22s 6d. Brussels, 17s 3d; Cologne, 30s 6d. Leaving Antwerp for London every Sunday and Friday at 12 noon.

OSTEND, BRUSSELS, COLOGNE, and the RHINE—Every Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday. December 28 at 8; 29 at 9 a.m. Leaving Ostend for London every Tuesday and Friday night. Chief cabin, 15s; fore, 12s. Brussels, 18s 10d. Cologne, 32s.

EDINBURGH—Every Wednesday and Saturday, at 10 morning. Fares: Chief cabin, 15s; fore, 12s; deck, 7s.

NEWCASTLE—Every Wednesday and Sunday at 10 morning. Saloon 12s; fore, 8s.

HULL—From Custom House Quay, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 morning. Chief cabin, 8s; fore cabin, 5s.

CALAIS—From London Bridge Wharf. December 26 at 6; 28 at 8; 30 at 10 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 15s.

BOULOGNE—From London Bridge Wharf daily (except Monday). December 26 at 6; 28 at 8; 29 at 9; 30 at 10; 31 at 11 a.m. Chief cabin, 11s; fore, 8s. London to Paris, 15s.

Return tickets to Paris available for 14 days by either Calais or Boulogne, £2 8s; £1 16s; £1 12s; and £1 4s.

YARMOUTH—From London Bridge Wharf every Wednesday at 3 afternoon. Saloon, 8s; fore cabin, 5s.

Offices, 71 Lombard street, and 37 Regent circus, Piccadilly.

ARTIFICIAL ADAMANTEAN TEETH.—Mr F. Eskell, Dentist, of 25 Hanover square, has invented the method of fixing teeth by atmospheric pressure, that to remove would be impossible except at the will of the wearer. Fixed without the slightest pain or removal of stumps. A set of teeth, £5; single tooth, 5s. Mr F. Eskell's new works on the teeth: "Scientific and Painless Dentistry," being a popular exposition of the dentistry of the present age, sent post free 12 stamps; also "The New System of Dentistry," eighth edition, 6 stamps. Consultations free.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of HERNIA. The use of the steel spring, so often hurtful in its effects, is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the MOC-MAIN PAD and PATENT LEVER, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body two inches below the hips being sent to the Manufacturer.

Mr WHITE, 228 Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single Truss, 16s, 21s, 26s 6d, and 31s 6d; postage, 1s. Double ditto, 31s 6d, 42s, and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 8d. Umbilical ditto, 42s and 52s 6d; postage, 1s 10d. Post-office orders to be made payable to John White, Post-office Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT.
ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS &c. They are porous, light in texture and inexpensive and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s 6d, 7s 6d, 10s, and 16s each; postage, 6d.

WHITE, MANUFACTURER, 228 Piccadilly, London.

BANK OF CALIFORNIA.—THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION are prepared to issue Drafts at sight on the Bank of California San Francisco, the terms for which may be ascertained at their office.
Threadneedle street, April, 18

THE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK,
CONSTANTINOPLE.
(Capital, £4,050,000; paid-up, £2,025 000.)
Branches at Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, and Alexandria; and Agencies at Lanarca (Cyprus), Paris, and London
The London Agency receives money on deposit for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon. It grants credits on Constantinople, Smyrna, Beyrout, Salonica, Alexandria, and Larnaca; purchases or collects bills drawn on those places, and undertakes the negotiation of all Turkish Government securities and the collection of the coupons.
The London Agency will also execute orders through the Branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Salonica, Smyrna, and Alexandria, for the purchase of produce, such as Cotton, Wool, Silk, Madder roots, Valonea, Opium, Grain, &c.
Terms may be ascertained on application at the offices of the London Agency, No. 4 Bank buildings, Lothbury.
R. A. BRENAN, Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Paid-up Capital, £800,000.
Letters of credit on the branches are granted on the most favourable terms. Bills on the Australian Colonies negotiated and sent for collection.
Deposits received at rates and for periods which may be learned on inquiry at the office.
Letters of credit may also be obtained of the undermentioned Agents of the Bank, viz.:—
ENGLAND.
Messrs Grindlay and Co., Parliament street.
Hampshire Banking Company, Southampton]
Messrs Harris, Bulteel, and Co., Plymouth.
— A. Heywood, Sons, and Co., Liverpool.
— Heywood, Brothers, and Co. Manchester.
Lloyd's Banking Company, Birmingham.
National Provincial Bank of England.
West of England and South Wales Bank, Bristol
Messrs Williams and Co., Truro.
SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
North of Scotland Bank, Aberdeen.
Aberdeen Town and County Bank.
IRELAND.
Bank of Ireland.
By order of the Court,
HENRY MOULES, Secretary.
73 Cornhill, London. E.C.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London
BANKERS.
Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank of England.
BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—
At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.
At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.
EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.
BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the branches of the bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.
SALES AND PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realised
Every other description of banking business and money agency British and Indian, transacted.
J. THOMSON, Chairman

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 30th August, 1851.
Paid-up capital, £1,000,000; reserved fund, £444,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—James Blyth, Esq.
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—James Walker, Esq.
George Arbuthnot, Esq. | Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq. | Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
John Binny Kay, Esq. | W. Walkinshaw, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER—Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Patrick Campbell, Esq.
BANKERS.
Bank of England, Union Bank of London, Bank of Scotland, London.
The Corporation grant Drafts, and negotiate or collect Bills payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Foochow, Hongkong, Kandy, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Point-de-Galle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, and Yokohama, on terms which may be ascertained at their office. They also issue Circular Notes for the use of travellers by the Overland route.
They undertake the agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.
They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained on application at their office.
Office hours, 10 to 3. Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Threadneedle street, London, 1869.

BANK OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and BILLS issued upon Adelaide and the principal towns in South Australia. Drafts negotiated and collected. Money received on deposit for fixed periods, the terms for which may be ascertained at the Offices of the Bank, 54 Old Broad street, E.C.
WILLIAM PURDY, General Manager.

ANGLO-HUNGARIAN BANK.
In pursuance of a resolution of the General Council an interim dividend, free of income tax, of 4 fl in silver, or 8s sterling, per share, will be PAYABLE out of profits of the current year, in Pesth, London, or Vienna, on the 1st January next, against the coupons bearing that date. In London, the coupons will be paid at the offices of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, where they must be left three clear days prior to payment.—By order of the General Council,
E. LENTZ, Secretary.
18 and 19 Fenchurch street, Dec. 22, 1869.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up capital, £750,000. Reserve fund, £150,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq., Chairman.
Donald Larnach, Esq. | Claudius James Erskine, Esq.
James M. Robertson, Esq. | David T. Robertson, Esq., ex officio.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
James J. Mackenzie, Esq.
BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
Branches and Agencies in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan.
The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts Banking and Agency business in connection with the East, on terms to be had on application.
65 Old Broad street, London, E.C.

THE ALLIANCE BANK (LIMITED), London, Liverpool, Manchester, Southwark, Birkenhead.
Capital, £4,000,000,
Divided into 40,000 Shares of £100 each, in 38,826 shares, £25 called up, which are held by nearly 1,300 Proprietors.
Paid-up Capital, £970,650.
Matthew Hutton Chaytor, Esq., Chairman.
Alfred Castellain, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Interest allowed on current account balances if not drawn below £200.
Deposits of £10 and upwards received, subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, at TWO per cent. until further notice, and for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.
Every facility afforded for the transmission of money between London, Liverpool, and Manchester, and for the receipt and delivery of stocks, shares, &c.
Circular notes and letters of credit issued, and every other description of banking business transacted.
R. O. YEATS, } Managers in
WM. HANCOCK, } London.
Bartholomew lane, E.C.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY of UPPER CANADA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
ESTABLISHED 1851.
Capital £1,000,000.
Paid up, £250,000 Uncalled, £750,000.
Reserve fund, £70,618.
DIRECTORS.
The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., President.
Charles Morrison, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Hutchinson, Esq. | W. Gordon Thomson, Esq
Ashley Carr Glyn, Esq. | T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P
BANKERS—Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.
This Company was the first established in England for the purpose of receiving, upon the security of a large subscribed capital, money on deposit at a fixed rate of interest, and lending the same, together with the paid-up capital, on mortgages of real estate in Canada. The Company has been in successful operation since 1851. The Directors are now issuing debentures, for 3 years at 4½ per cent., and for 5 years and upwards at 5 per cent. interest, payable at Messrs Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., on 1st January and 1st July. Any information required can be obtained on application to F. PEARON, Secretary.
No. 7 Great Winchester street buildings, London, E.C

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial decrees of 20th of July 1854, and 31st of December, 1866.
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

	francs.		£
Capital fully paid up	80,000,000	...	3,200,000
	francs.		£
Reserved Fund	20,000,000	...	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.
Agencies at—
Lyons, Marseilles, and Nantes (France), Alexandria (Egypt), Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Saigon (Cochin-China), Bourbon (Reunion) and Yokonama (Japan).
LONDON BANKERS.
The Union Bank of London.
LONDON AGENCY—144 Leadenhall street, E.C
MANAGER—G. Pietsco.
SUB-MANAGER—Theod. Dromel.
The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.
The Agency will conduct banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., &c., &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

DEBENTURES AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT.
CEYLON COMPANY (LIMITED).
Subscribed Capital, £750,000.
The Directors are prepared to issue Debentures on the following terms, viz.:—For one year at 5 per cent. for 3 years at 5½, and for 5 years and upwards at 6 per cent. per annum. Interest payable half-yearly by cheque, or by coupons attached to the Bond as may be desired.
Applications for particulars to be made at the office of the Company, Palmerston buildings, Old Broad street, London.—By order,
R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK,
46 Regent street, Piccadilly, W.
Notes, Gold, Silver, and Copper coins of every country and description, exchanged at the highest rates. Foreign Loan Bonds and Coupons of all Countries Paid on Presentation. Agent for all the Lottery Loans throughout the World, and Lists of Winning Numbers kept. Drafts granted on all the Principal Cities of the Continent and America. Coin Cabinets Valued and Purchased.—All Particulars of Monetary Matters can be obtained of Mr A. S. BAUM, The Regent Exchange and Foreign Banking Office, 46 Regent street, Piccadilly, W.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION, 1869. FIRST PRIZE, being ABOVE the Gold Medal. Supplied to the British, French, Prussian, Russian, Italian, Dutch, and other Governments. One pint of fine flavoured Beef-tea at 2½d. Most convenient and economic "stock."
CAUTION.—Only sort warranted genuine by the Inventor, Baron Liebig whose signature is on every genuine jar.
Ask for LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT, and not for Liebig's Extract of Meat.

H. J. NICOLL'S SPECIALITIES IN WINTER DRESS FOR BOYS RETURNING FROM SCHOOL.

	s	d
Knickerbocker suits, from	21	0
Morning suits, from.....	25	0
Evening Dress suits, from	55	0
Highlands suits, from.....	31	6

Frieze Cloth Overcoats.—Four years of age, 15s 6d; six years, 17s; eight years, 18s 6d; ten years, 20s; twelve years, 21s 6d; fourteen years, 23s; and sixteen years, 24s 6d, &c.
Milled Melton, Pilot, and Witney Overcoats:—Four years of age, 22s 6d; six years, 24s 6d; eight years, 26s 6d; ten years, 28s 6d; twelve years, 30s 6d; fourteen years, 32s 6d; and sixteen years, 34s 6d.
Specialities in Hats, Shirts, Hosiery, &c., suitable for each dress.
For every article one fixed and moderate price is charged for cash payments. Garments are kept ready for immediate use, or made to order in a few hours.
H. J. NICOLL, Merchant Clothier to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Courts of Europe.
LONDON ..... { 114, 116, 118, 120 Regent street, W. 41, 44, 45 Warwick street, W. 22 Cornhill, E.C.
BRANCHES ... { 10 Mosley street, Manchester 50 Bold street, Liverpool. 39 New street, Birmingham.

"LA ANDALUZA."—SOCIEDAD de Almarenistas, Puerto de Santa Maria, Cadiz Bay, Spanish Wines exclusively. For duty paid price list of 35 different qualities of Spanish Wines, shipped and bottled by the Association, address José Piodela (sole agent), 124 Fenchurch street, E.C. Sample (one dozen assorted) cases, 22s and 54s respectively, sent on receipt of remittance.

DUNVILLE'S OLD IRISH WHISKY, BELFAST, of same quality as that supplied to the International Exhibition of 1862 Dublin Exhibition of 1865, Paris Exhibition of 1867, and now regularly to the House of Lords, the quality of which is equal to the finest French brandy, may be had direct from Belfast, in butts, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.—Quotations on application to Messrs Dunville and Co., Belfast; or 4 Beaufort buildings, Strand, London. W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.—DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.—This celebrated old Irish Whisky gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s 6d, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8 Great Windmill street, London, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ALLSOPP'S PALE OR BITTER ALE.—Messrs S. ALLSOPP and SONS beg to inform the Trade, that they are now registering orders for their SEASON-BREWED PALE ALE, in Casks of 18 Gallons and upwards, at the Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, and at the Branch Establishments.
Messrs ALLSOPP and SONS take the opportunity of announcing to private families that their Ales, so strongly recommended by the medical profession, may be procured in Draught and Bottles, genuine, from all the most respectable Wine and Beer Merchants and Licensed Victuallers, on "ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE" being specially asked for.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—The medical profession for thirty years have approved of this pure solution of Magnesia as the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies, children, and infants.
DINNEFORD and CO., Chemists, 172 New Bond street, London, and of all other chemists throughout the world.

LEGAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

10 FLEET STREET, TEMPLE BAR, LONDON, E.C.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. The Lord Chancellor.
The Right Hon. The Lord Cairns.
The Right Hon. Sir W. Bovill, Lord Chief Justice, C.P.
The Right Hon. Sir Edward Vaughan Williams.
The Hon. Sir George Rose.
Thomas Webb Greene, Esq., Q.C.
John Osborne, Esq., Q.C.
Edward Smith Bigg, Esq.
Robert Bayly Follett, Esq., Taxing Master in Chancery.

FINANCIAL POSITION ON JANUARY 1st, 1869.

Existing Assurances and Bonus	£4,650,000	Invested Funds	£1,540,000
Annual Income	200,000	Claims and Bonus paid	1,650,000

Annual Accounts have always been published in full detail.

SECURITY.—The Assurance Fund amounts to no less than seven times the total annual income. The further guarantee of a fully subscribed Capital of £1,000,000.

WHOLE-WORLD Policies granted for a single extra payment of 10s per £100, where no Special Liability to Foreign Residence then exists. Policies on Lives of full age when Assured, after Five years' existence without incurring extra charge for Foreign Licence, allow *unrestricted residence* in any part of the world.

NINE-TENTHS of the total Profits divisible every Five years amongst the Assured. A valuable provision for Policies becoming Claims between two divisions. Very moderate Non-Bonus Premiums.

The GENERAL CONDITIONS of Assurance printed thereon are specially framed to secure to Policies of the Society, when once issued, absolute freedom from all liability to future question.

LOANS are granted on Life Interests or Reversions.

E. A. NEWTON, Actuary and Manager.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies should be renewed within fifteen days from the 25th instant. Receipts may be had of the various Agencies and Branches, and at the Head Office.
London, 61 Threadneedle street, E.C.
— West-End Office, 8 Waterloo place, S.W.
December, 1869.

THE THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited.)

Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be Closed from 1st to 14th January, 1870, both days inclusive.

The Interest Warrants for the half-year ending 31st December will be forwarded to the Proprietors whose names are registered in the books of the Company on that date.

No Transfers will be received while the books are closed.—By order, P. MAUGHAN, Secretary.
1 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.

LIFE ASSURANCE.—THE TERMS of the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION are submitted to those who may be desirous of assuring, and they are specially applicable to persons requiring to Transfer their Assurances. No scheme which has been proposed, or is at all likely to be proposed in connection with Transfer, offers equal advantages to good lives

Subsisting Assurances, 6¼ millions. Accumulated Funds, from its own moderate premiums alone, above £1,600,000.

The financial position of the various offices is shown in the "Insurance Register," lately published by Kent and Co. The institution's reports, with statement giving Balance sheet, Investments, Receipts and Disbursements, &c., may be had on application at the London Office, 18 King William street, E.C.; or at the Head Office in Edinburgh.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.
Edinburgh, December, 1869.
The Books Close for the year on the 31st instant.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital—Two Millions.

Annual Revenue from Life Premiums—£110,000.
Life Reserve (exclusive of Annuity Fund)—£655,000.
Total Accumulated Funds (wholly invested in first-class Securities) as per last Report—£940,000.
Annual Revenue from Interest thereon—£42,000.
Office in London—1 Moorgate street.

The Directors invite attention to the following facts, in support of this Company's claims to public confidence:—

I. The liability of the shareholders for payment of every contract of the Company is unlimited.
II. The total expenses of management of the Life Department are only a little over 8 per cent.; or, excluding Commission paid to Agents, less than 4 per cent. upon the revenue.
III. The whole profits of the Participation Branch are divided amongst the assured.
IV. The Company estimates its future liabilities by a pure Carlisle 3 per cent. valuation (except in respect of a few of the older policies whose premiums were founded upon a 4 per cent. table, at which rate they are valued), without anticipating any portion of the "loading" made to its premiums for expenses and profit.
V. The Company publishes its accounts (including full details of the investments) in a form which enables every ordinary man of business to judge for himself of its financial position, besides affording professional actuaries the means of testing with precision the sufficiency of its reserves to meet future liabilities. Copies of these may be had by application at any of the Company's offices or agencies.

A. F. FLETCHER, General Manager.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. Instituted 1821. The rates of this Society are the same as other offices, while periodical returns have been made to the parties insured amounting to £392,430.

This office is distinguished by its liberality and promptness in the settlement of claims, £2,379,384 having been paid to insurers for losses by fire.

In proof of the public confidence in the principles and conduct of this establishment, it will suffice to state that the total business now exceeds £36,000,000.

No charge is made for policies; duty repealed.
Offices—50 Fleet street, E.C.; and Surrey street, Norwich.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
1 New Bridge street, Blackfriars, London, E.C.

The oldest Insurance Office in existence. Founded and still conducted on the Mutual System.

Large returns made to members in each department. The whole of the profits are divided annually amongst the Members of Five Years' standing and upwards—there being no shareholders.

The rate of abatement of Premium thereby given for the current year on Life Policies is 60 per cent. for the Old Series, and 50 per cent. for the New Series.

The rate of return on Septennial Fire Policies (charged at 1s 6d per cent.) is 66 per cent.

The Directors are willing to appoint as Agents persons of good position and character.

24th DECEMBER, 1868.

	£
Claims paid on Life Policies to this date	738,092
Returned in Abatement of Premiums do	555,544

ASSETS.

Accumulated Fund	1,252,174
Present Value of Life Premiums	1,271,369

LIABILITIES.

Present Value of Sums Insured (£3,166,596)	1,542,361
Present Value of Life Annuities (£5,737 per Annum)	68,293

Further details as to the Assets and Liabilities of the Office may be had on application to the Secretary.

HARDING'S FLEXIBLE ROOFING, for covering sheds, farm buildings, emigrants' cottages, and every description of temporary or permanent residences, does not absorb moisture nor breed or harbour vermin, or rot the rafters as does always the common roofing felt; it is clean, strong and inflammable durable, and entirely free from smell when exposed to the heat of the sun; it obtained the first prize silver medal at the Amsterdam Exhibition, and is extensively used by the Admiralty at the Woolwich Arsenal, Chatham, Haulbowline, and other dockyards, Metropolitan Board of Works, &c. Price 1½d per square foot, or 32s 10d per roll of 25 yards by 42 inches. Tarpaulins dressing, 3s 6d per gallon. Zinc nails, 6d per lb. Samples and trade terms free.—J. HARDING sole patentee, 20 Nicholas lane, London (8 team Works Limehouse).

KEATING'S COUCH LOZENGES relieves the difficulty of breathing in ASTHMA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES—Important remedy in cases of INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and certain remedy for relieving the IRRITATION of the BRONCHIAL TUBES.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES—which are daily recommended by the faculty, testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be seen.—Sold in boxes, 1s 1½d; and tins, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s each, by

KEATING, CHEMIST, 79 ST PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, E.C.
Sold retail by all Druggists, &c.

MANILA CIGARS.—MESSRS VENNING and Co., of 17 East India Chambers have just received a Consignment of No. 5 Manila Cigars in excellent condition, in boxes of 500 each. Price 37s 6d per box. Sample boxes of 100, 8s.—Orders to be accompanied by a remittance.

KEITH, PROWSE, AND CO.'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR.—Every variety of MUSICAL GIFTS, including Albums, Batons, &c., and the following Instruments, at 48 Cheapside:—

ALEXANDRE'S GOLD PRIZE MEDAL HARMONIUMS may be seen in all varieties, for Church, Drawing-room, and Cottage, from 5 to 100 Guineas, new and second hand, at the City Agency. Folding Harmoniums, 8, 12, 14, and 18 Guineas, at KEITH AND CO.'S.

THE ORGAN ACCORDION HAS two rows of vibrators, organ keyboard, three octaves, and is as easily played as the accordion. Any pianist can perform upon it without study. Price, Four and Five Guineas. Book of Airs, 2s 8d, at KEITH AND CO.'S.

MUSICAL BOXES BY NICOLE FRERES.—KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., direct importers, offer parties seeking really fine well-tuned INSTRUMENTS a selection of more than 200 boxes, with all the recently-introduced improvements, from Four Guineas. The new boxes with accompaniment of flutes, bells, and drum, should be heard to be appreciated, as the expressive effects upon the ear are exceedingly novel and beautiful. Album Boxes.

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CITY ROYAL MUSICAL REPOSITORY, 48 CHEAPSIDE.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE FIVE MONTHS ENDED MAY 31, 1869.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No	28,587	78,063
Calves	7,860	7,502
Sheep and Lambs	142,020	340,523
Swine and Hogs	5,940	16,222
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	20,138	13,814
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	127,626	172,361
Peruvian	7,568	4,517
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal, tons	25,277	26,543
Brimstone ....cwts	648,191	354,014
Bristles ....lbs	230,681	113,338
Caoutchouc ....cwts	48,095	48,683
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	71,613	112,416
Watches	42,314	45,140
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	3,377,886	2,210,011
Bahamas and Bermuda	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	357,271	317,933
Turkey	10,714	55,459
Egypt	607,810	574,353
British India	517,019	750,616
China	...	...
Other countries	58,178	82,390
Total	4,928,878	3,990,762
Cotton manufactures ....£	581,084	527,995
Cream of Tartar....cwts	16,069	19,205
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood....tons	253	1,494
Cochineal....cwts	7,425	9,631
Indigo	23,705	39,351
Logwood ....tons	9,179	11,994
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	146,671	65,021
Garancine	40,416	10,351
Shumac ....tons	3,504	3,822
Tera Japonica	7,107	7,046
Cutch	399	338
Valonia	10,874	9,037
Elephant's Teeth ....cwt.	4,141	5,550
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	392,372	368,820
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	976,465	1,036,514
Glass ....cwts	194,607	201,113

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	1,088,276	490,451
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool....£	33,426	18,088
Guano ....tons	82,323	28,855
Gum shellac ....cwts	5,466	9,243
Gutta percha	4,770	4,412
Hats or bonnets of straw....lbs	157,921	200,640
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	1,294	19,344
Venetia	83,968	117,055
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	15,108	27,033
British India	1,438	2,160
Philippine Islands	57,478	38,860
Other countries	36,337	43,190
Total	205,623	247,642
China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	726,395	1,312,007
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India	29,701	82,502
Other countries....cwts	19,957	18,507
Total	49,658	101,009
Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	48,768	40,793
Brazil	27,475	25,081
Australia	19,863	12,663
Other countries	35,801	52,786
Total	131,907	131,323
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	4,238,543	2,697,883
Hops ....cwts	42,798	116,990
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	133,380	163,848
Boot fronts	18,912	10,212
Gloves	4,828,752	5,053,836
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	25,022	20,399
Copper regulus	10,875	8,849
Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwts	225,900	170,246
Iron, in bars, unwrought ....tons	8,143	12,276
Steel, unwrought	1,717	1,626
Iron and steel, wrought or manufactured cwts	64,547	77,295
Lead, pig and sheet ....tons	14,355	19,208

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Metals (*con.*)—Spelter or zinc ....tons	9,174	10,621
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwts	18,553	26,009
Silver ore....£	74,796	65,467
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America. tuns	4,693	4,682
British North America	...	...
Other countries	86	223
Total	4,779	4,905
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	3,409	3,685
Palm ....cwts	315,188	200,612
Cocoa-nut	53,189	81,832
Olive ....tuns	8,706	12,391
Seed oil, of all kinds	7,834	8,715
Oil of Turpentine ....cwts	31,863	29,471
Oil seed cakes....tons	45,451	66,957
Paper for Printing or Writing....cwts	57,052	72,826
Other kinds, except paper hangings	47,039	74,445
Total	104,091	147,271
Potash, Muriate of	71,775	88,332
Potatoes	528,216	632,234
Provisions—Butter	350,262	429,921
Cheese	200,916	134,879
Eggs....No	166997160	200885760
Fish, cured or salted ....cwts	74,437	203,274
Lard	101,973	88,740
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	2,280	4,619
Pork	2,976	10,290
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams	309,176	299,120
Beef	145,607	127,943
Pork	73,217	79,902
Meat, not otherwise described	14,581	27,362
Pyrites....tons	87,555	94,078
Quicksilver ....lbs	606,492	208,244
Rags and other materials for making Paper—Linen and cotton rags....tons	4,360	4,119
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	28,714	39,273
Other materials for making paper	143	396
Total	33,217	43,788
Rice not in the husk ....cwts	954,373	1,738,633

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Rosin .....cwts	188,400	271,020
Saltpetre	39,777	64,022
Cubic Nitre.....	421,379	365,583
Seeds—Cotton .....tons	47,965	61,576
Clover.....	124,960	150,589
Flaxseed and Linseed — From Russia, Northern ports.....qrs	43,931	27,195
Ports in the Black Sea	105,564	112,033
British India	164,337	197,371
Other countries	65,586	38,340
Total	379,418	374,939
Rape	133,522	55,892
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	30,938	248,676
British India	12,190	4,417
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	1,636,342	1,328,005
Other countries	662,700	286,029
Total	2,342,170	1,867,127
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwts	7,133	12,297
Thrown—From France .....lbs	63,515	69,168
Other countries	5,229	8,442
Total	68,744	77,610

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs—From Belgium .....lbs	105,116	145,381
France.....	769,497	770,513
Other countries	28,720	23,715
Total	903,333	939,609
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ...	383,273	391,370
Other countries	40,477	40,518
Total	423,750	431,888
Gauze or crape ..... lbs	34	...
Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....lbs	59,230	49,775
Other countries	19,307	13,048
Total	78,537	62,823
Plush for making hats	33,982	26,664
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .....pieces	23,172	24,930
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	413,156	718,734
Ginger..... .....cwts	2,650	6,355
Nutmegs .....lbs	136,828	210,309
Pepper	4,177,101	4,363,457
Pimento .....cwts	1,704	16,710
Tallow—From Russia	11,927	28,917

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Tallow (*con.*)—Australia .....cwts	23,020	48,201
South America	99,666	157,358
Other countries	65,389	53,943
Total.....	200,002	288,419
Tar .....lasts	550	985
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split.....	226,742	253,783
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	12,386	11,012
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ...	223,234	216,474
Mahogany .....tons	9,503	14,216
Turpentine, common.....cwts	12,375	5,190
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe .....lbs	2,817,415	6,797,552
British Posessions in South Africa	10,868,543	12,702,449
British India.....	5,179,467	5,496,058
Australia	36,911,336	78,688,622
Other countries	7,350,592	6,826,338
Total	63,127,353	110511019
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	439,431	1,099,959
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool ...	7,224,336	8,560,048
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	703,484	709,383
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....lbs	18,668	21,095
Woollen and worsted yarn	3,005,215	4,246,022
Yeast, dried.....cwts	45,406	44,270

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Cocoa .....lbs	5,126,451	7,276,155	2,430,201	3,107,569
Coffee—From Ceylon	34,410,451	27,096,785	9,058,348	7,023,576
Other British possessions	7,631,120	6,958,841	2,924,287	3,591,662
Brazil	6,269,123	7,643,685	42,906	23,314
Central America.....	15,645	1,876,461	1,123,913	1,233,674
Other countries	4,198,714	5,323,390	577,907	416,252
Total	52,525,053	48,899,162	13,727,361	12,288,478
Corn—Wheat—From Russia .....cwts	3,895,033	3,015,148	3,895,033	3,015,148
Denmark.....	221,165	160,318	221,165	160,318
Prussia	1,716,566	1,734,041	1,716,566	1,734,041
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	27,879	24,909	27,879	24,909
Mecklenburg	317,150	276,860	317,150	276,860
Hanse Towns.....	330,766	293,881	330,766	293,881
France.....	12,424	117,726	12,424	117,726
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	353,616	390,170	653,616	390,170
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia.....	1,633,838	604,822	1,633,838	604,822
Egypt	2,013,279	329,343	2,013,279	329,343
United States	3,034,093	3,131,597	3,034,093	3,131,597
Chili	283,179	165,074	283,179	165,074
British North America	96,802	43,061	96,802	43,061

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Corn—Wheat (*con.*)—Other countries ...cwts	544,949	164,767	544,949	164,767
Total	14,780,739	10,451,717	14,780,739	10,451,717
Barley	2,164,024	4,477,477	2,164,024	4,477,477
Oats.....	2,534,888	1,984,908	2,534,888	1,984,908
Peas.....	294,978	318,229	294,978	318,929
Beans	792,323	891,425	792,323	891,425
Indian Corn, or Maize	4,004,655	5,837,048	4,004,655	5,837,048
Wheatmeal & Flour—From Hanse Towns cwts	241,923	243,822	241,923	243,822
France.....	216,379	649,692	216,379	649,692
United States.....	303,281	308,414	303,281	308,414
British North America	12,890	18,423	12,890	18,423
Other countries	446,140	437,662	446,140	437,662
Total	1,220,613	1,658,013	1,220,613	1,658,013
Indian Corn Meal	3,358	2,608	3,358	2,608
Fruit—Currants.....cwts	127,648	94,711	248,383	262,746
Raisins.....	51,542	19,939	68,495	96,245
Spirits—Rum .....proof gals	2,720,423	2,263,696	1,682,150	1,611,601
Brandy	1,704,018	2,109,554	1,218,944	1,263,720
Other sorts (except Genova) not sweetened or mixed	570,593	920,968	397,633	488,229

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1868	Imported. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ....cwts	308,277	315,028	322,342	300,791
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class..	34,817	51,437	48,328	30,379
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana....cwts	437,928	144,383	460,634	284,989
British India	4,820	8,073	7,972	17,567
Mauritius	365,962	153,117	382,138	190,357
Cuba and Porto Rico	285,909	195,178	407,655	302,461
Brazil	4,027	4,692	3,487	8,594
Java and Philippine Islands	...	4,143	...	7,341
Other countries	358,050	199,662	497,534	222,652
Total	1,456,696	709,248	1,759,420	1,033,961
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana....cwts	517,106	231,140	555,283	420,770
British India	6,657	29,574	8,683	48,978
Mauritius	77,430	47,873	96,733	61,765
Cuba and Porto Rico	155,851	197,859	195,746	315,714
Brazil	217,943	98,082	219,902	157,686
Java and Phillipine Islands	9,232	32,654	35,880	35,207
Other countries	155,157	206,299	166,175	225,072
Total	1,139,376	843,481	1,278,402	1,265,192
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwts	367,540	529,053	355,667	612,911
British India	16,670	71,898	77,045	86,180
Mauritius	83,056	56,306	97,126	63,864
Cuba and Porto Rico	120,316	224,034	107,544	246,469
Brazil	466,336	553,683	434,568	654,717
Java and Phillipine Islands	550,305	344,750	317,015	267,477
Sugar (*con.*), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries....cwts	56,873	209,056	69,918	178,657
Total	1,461,096	1,988,780	1,458,883	2,110,275
Total of sugar, unrefined	4,091,985	3,592,946	4,545,033	4,439,807
Molasses	336,571	327,159	251,538	313,207
Tea....lbs	61,629,550	60,908,785	50,811,124	46,326,702
Tobacco:—Stemmed ....lbs	2,162 135	987.922	7,918.374	7,809 073
Unstemmed	9.320,721	7,106,365	8,939,122	9,183,262
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,456,268	1,094,169	403,834	370,826
Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	8,135	6,473	7,379	5,822
Of other British Possessions	2,432	6,174	7,686	3,706
Foreign—From Hamburg	158,801	216,514	134,423	157,466
Holland	196,743	237,971	197,908	214,235
France { Red	1,486,733	1,499,320	1,401,444	1,328.457
France { White	524,491	539,475	461,327	499,012
Portugal	1,419,926	1,551,723	1,200,386	1,202,549
Madeira	21,268	12,753	11,279	9,874
Spain { Red	443,903	602,287	318,866	342,320
Spain { White	2,728,010	2,969,674	2,298,919	2,387,823
Canaries	7,219	2,173	1,718	1,849
Italy—Naples and Sicily	232,872	162,499	189,362	199,311
Other countries	144,610	115,214	125,732	112,778
Total { Of wine	7,375,143	7,922,250	6,356,429	6,465,202
Total { Red	3,439,017	3,747,812	3 001,182	2,951,092
Total { White	3,936,126	4,174,433	3,355,247	3,514,100

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
Bacon and Hams....cwts	6,420	674
Caoutchouc	17,528	16,799
Cheese	4,512	4,916
Cocoa....lbs	1,332,102	2,348,007
Coffee—Of British Possessions ....lbs	33,075,297	33,691,204
Foreign	10,626,075	14,130,535
Total	43,701,372	47,821,739
Corn—Wheat ....qrs	117,201	20,500
Wheatmeal or Flour....cwts	3.556	4,488
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North'n Ports...cwts	40,771	55,870
Prussia	51,835	77,828
Hanover	...	...
Cotton, Raw (*con.*)—To Hanse Towns.cwts	296,875	176,315
Holland	218,768	193,226
Other countries	443,681	332,706
Total	1,051,930	835,945
Cotton Manufactures ....value £	110,614	111,785
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	10,334	8,794
Indigo	30,022	33.896
Shumach ....tons	271	98
Gambier	2,500	2,422
Cutch	362	754
Fruit—Currants	64,350	73,622
Raisins	16,336	37,861
Goats' Hair, manufactures of ....value £	2,862	2 070
Guano....tons	1,334	1,227
Gum Shellac ....cwts	9,250	9,190
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp....cwts	27,099	22,322
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	174.984	187,293
Hides, untanned, dry	47,202	70,692
Wet	5.377	27,727
Hops ....cwts	3,837	1,804
Leather Manufactures—Gloves ....pairs	9,132	11,916
Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt wrght., cwt	161,093	81,687
Tin. in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	10,028	9,309
Oil—Petroleum ....tuns	1,681	953

Articles.	1868	1869
Oil—*(con.)*—Palm ....cwts	129,228	125,867
Cocoa-nut	65,626	62,718
Olive ....tuns	359	1,292
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	11,027	6,295
Other kinds, except Hangings	3,978	17,984
Quicksilver ....lbs	1,358,070	887,366
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	1,950	1,529
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	984,674	749,418
Saltpetre....	14,914	11,090
Seed—Flax and Linseed.... ....qrs	6,550	18,255
Rape	46,026	27,744
Silk—Raw ....lbs	1,277,922	1,423,754
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	507	1,855
Thrown....lbs	27,139	15,271
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs —Silk or Satin....lbs	3,964	2,074
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	657	6,028
Ribbons of all kinds	1,907	4,616

Articles.	1868	1869
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .... pieces	11,123	3,705
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	585,787	662,797
Pepper	4,207,531	2,889,349
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	970,272	669,757
Brandy	204,183	145,756
Other sorts (exc Geneva) not sweet. or mixed	66,535	142,567
Mixed in Bond	166,239	493,011
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	124,193	93,861
Refined and Candy	6,704	10,625
Molasses....	13,567	19,797
Tallow....	49,002	30,247
Tea....lbs	10,912,661	16,679,598
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	2,689	2,543
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	285,853	119,991
Unstemmed	5,967,212	7,923,391
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,029,946	740,091
Wine—Red ....gals	327,883	297,371
White....	461,551	489,557

Articles.	1868	1869
Wine—*(con.)*—Mixed in bond	15,045	19,815
Total	804,479	806,743
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	4,143,482	3,865,346
Belgium	6,926,991	6,772,305
France....	17,807,009	24,276,724
United States	75,900	238,010
Other countries	1,301,995	2,301,178
Total	30,255,377	37,453,563
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	148,154	...
Belgium	928,627	471,868
France	84,735	217,987
United States....	540,213	2,526,973
Other countries	264,903	448,655
Total	1,966,632	3,665,483
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	32,222,009	41,119,046
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....	3,689	...

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.... ....cwts	71,679	35,724	34,595	16,070
Prussia	95,087	81,397	34,702	28,051
Hanse Towns....	104,417	70,778	36,380	23,988
Holland	56,211	49,900	16,843	14,549
France....	92,233	65,072	30,737	25,012
United States....	637,164	665,360	296,200	279,274
Other countries....	366,121	446,104	167,508	175,505
Total	1,422,912	1,414,335	616,965	562,449
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) ....number	203,458	142,428	367,588	179,653
Gunpowder ....lbs	7,088,395	6,061,283	168,755	143,445
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	16,886	7,325	67,049	34,863
Bags, Empty ....dozens	783,887	883,140	328,661	358,996
Beef and Pork ....barrels	8,527	2,215	21,239	5,297
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	9,743	9,700	46,251	46,603
British West Indies and Guiana	11,501	13,191	40,548	47,879
India	97,892	99,448	266,003	305,083
Australia....	59,502	51,317	235,891	209,286
Other countries....	73,845	73,155	308,819	300,064
Total	252,483	246,811	897,512	908,915
Books, printed ....cwts	23,673	22,956	253,338	254,924
Butter	18,584	19,991	91,252	109,925
Candles, Stearine and Composition....lbs	2,033,882	1,580,108	71,816	56,338
Carriages—Railway ....No.	347	288	42,821	48,880

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts ....No.	245	276	17,181	23,897
Cheese ....cwts	11,861	8,687	47,977	37,567
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	180,410	182,034	90,298	89,247
Sweden	145,654	118,515	71,465	55,070
Denmark....	325,389	256,500	145,711	111,594
Prussia	205,406	180,442	87,293	70,187
Hanse Towns	291,629	319,553	135,269	140,564
Holland	88,453	85,990	41,177	39,486
France....	798,065	833,235	362,728	359,294
Spain and Canaries	205,838	213,687	117,947	120,918
Italy—Sardinia	93,963	106,967	48,863	50,342
United States....	44,371	24,487	28,061	13,286
Brazil	83,252	72,284	48,625	42,288
British India	198,007	116,514	111,756	67,802
Other countries	1,554,647	1,479,013	814,452	764,172
Total	4,215,084	3,989,221	2,103,445	1,923,250
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	49,295	48,908	139,167	138,297
Cotton Yarn—To Russia.... ....lbs	342,519	544,447	29,709	47,610
Prussia	3,552,130	2,940,620	302,155	320,865
Hanover	11,600	...	1,220	...
Hanse Towns	20,417,780	13,631,099	2,578,700	1,396,997
Holland ....lbs	16,345,176	14,268,290	1,470,615	1,328,240
France	1,696,477	661,067	132,785	88,323
Italy—Sardinia	1,432,200	1,775,660	81,568	106,546
Tuscany	1,077,940	1,597,940	48,837	86,030

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868 £	Declared Value. 1869 £
Cot.Yn-(*con.*)--Italy--Ancona&Romagna.lbs	651,000	730,000	32,531	41,515
Naples and Sicily	2,777,789	4,218,100	162,075	270,631
Venetia	60,500	52,500	3,038	3,115
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,283,160	873,000	64,709	54,301
Turkey	5,754,800	4,557,785	312,837	285,697
China and Hong Kong	2,048,966	1,247,220	120,658	88,324
Japan	1,432,260	2,161,322	87,746	142,750
British India—Bombay	2,045,940	1,251,037	149,217	106,411
Madras	2,824,247	2,326,853	192,329	189,467
Bengal	5,960,460	4,958,186	437,516	410,015
Singapore	637,000	355,615	49,738	30,664
Ceylon	137,700	64,422	10,065	5,315
Other countries	6,676,427	8,109,752	438,451	655,524
Total	77,166,071	66,324,915	6,706,499	5,658,340
Cotton Manuf—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed,or Coloured-To HanseTowns.yds	30,093,483	30,830,649	630,315	676,633
Holland	21,250,047	16,945,461	473,134	390,036
France	12,661,562	18,414,619	319,601	417,721
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	24,120,644	20,564,325	364,766	317,929
Italy—Sardinia	5,282,878	8,328,330	94,580	157,181
Tuscany	5,494,788	7,360,114	91,959	132,147
Naples and Sicily	9,375,761	16,929,470	171,634	327,489
Venetia	984,100	1,217,800	16,758	22,735
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	8,452,017	8,063,970	130,867	133,423
Turkey	82,985,135	73,775,407	1,555,613	1,404,468
Syria and Palestine	23,750,700	19,194,800	435,990	339,947
Egypt	110,175,306	120,303,047	1,531,476	1,707,080
West Coast of Africa	8,548,448	8,972,496	170,471	171,163
United States	42,691,085	58,183,962	1,003,909	1,356,611
Foreign West Indies	21,335,775	8,648,833	354,236	147,524
Mexico	13,256,960	7,399,694	233,303	131,216
New Granada	34,617,581	39,939,449	578,560	675,333
Brazil	41,514,886	86,932,101	758,877	1,560,141
Uruguay	3,248,643	7,129,432	61,409	142,482
Argentine Confederation	9,295,814	12,456,464	164,461	307,398
Chili	9,642,158	12,310,787	153,799	203,238
Peru	8,832,748	10,185,432	136,146	165,152
China and Hong Kong	122,664,468	129,163,284	2,047,132	2,426,575
Japan	8,062,100	9,007,022	143,057	163,923
Java	10,636,152	8,181,170	209,554	167,494
Philippine Islands	12,794,120	9,926,039	252,951	202,080
Gibraltar	4,014,277	6,962,958	86,953	132,744
Malta	2,598,388	3,315,980	39,177	50,449
British North America	5,880,554	6,553,027	128,757	137,351
West Indies	18,198,281	16,162,487	303,842	267,044
Possessions in South Africa	4,542,754	4,261,358	114,641	99,787
British India—Bombay	71,643,922	48,300,614	998,183	769,388
Madras	9,734,729	9,286,842	166,765	146,159
Bengal	265,496,789	195,565,272	3,589,847	2,653,045
Singapore	24,875,603	24,022,424	391,966	405,428
Ceylon	9,120,593	7,098,414	144,219	121,524
Australia	14,476,923	18,257,272	357,925	458,722

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868 £	Declared Value. 1869 £
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries.yds	51,880,473	55,275,547	968,471	1,021,108
Total of all kinds	1,164,730,645	1,145,426,352	19,375,304	20,109,868
Total of White or Plain	804,885,947	744,645,988	12,195,608	11,866,266
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	359,844,698	400,780,364	7,179,696	8,243,602
Hosiery—Stockings.....doz. pairs	449,129	436,168	144,174	145,680
Thread for Sewing—To France .....lbs	68,499	84,130	11,530	16,187
United States	752,069	797,082	188,490	173,933
Other countries	1,960,821	1,843,590	254,539	253,005
Total	2,781,389	2,724,802	454,559	443,125
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	20,422,148	21,365,967
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns.....packages	3,360	3,698	22,044	24,875
France	1,396	1,881	14,955	12,807
United States	38,995	47,820	279,903	323,115
Brazil	6,127	8,189	31,669	38,350
British North America	7,579	8,358	46,064	49,828
India	7,983	4,927	43,752	32,928
Australia	6,270	7,737	47,888	58,908
Other Countries	35,152	36,148	187,646	186,338
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	106,862	118,758	673,921	727,149
Total of Earthenware	105,762	117,421	657,599	711,166
Total of Porcelain	1,100	1,337	16,322	15,983
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia.....brls	11,532	4,436	15,521	5,267
Hanover	...	1,145	...	1,932
Other countries	30,069	17,067	34,058	19,481
Total	41,601	22,648	49,579	26,680
Glass—Flint .....cwts	40,287	43,097	102,181	114,720
Window	29,669	37,636	35,556	43,739
Common Bottles	306,030	311,125	151,145	154,721
Plate .....sq. feet	338,756	416,410	32,825	47,710
Hats of all kinds .....doz	133,610	149,661	217,829	225 363
Horses—To Hanse Towns .....number	397	335	33,540	33,402
France	668	719	26,501	28,481
Other countries	386	368	13,808	16,442
Total	1,451	1,422	73,849	78,325
Jute, Manufactures, not made up .....yards	16,435,724	19,916,764	282,466	303,444
— Yarn.....lbs	2,886,103	3,873,470	42,283	60,742
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought .....cwts	22,375	31,846	216,293	290,246
Wrought,BootsandShoes—ToAustralia.pairs	1,370,510	1,357,204	361,986	342,424
Other countries	684,893	715,679	191,135	200,803
Total	2,055,403	2,072,883	553,121	543,227
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia ...lbs	79,750	49,862	19,538	14,192
Other countries	254,060	304,416	55,493	58,924
Total	333,810	354,278	75,031	73,116

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	4,337,801	3,357,992	372,558	318,644
Holland	1,670,206	1,355,939	97,186	79,656
Belgium	580,105	763,888	61,128	67,296
France	930,115	1,311,009	90,935	98,413
Spain and Canaries	4,366,691	3,772,821	257,170	218,577
Gibraltar	15,654	63,460	793	3,317
Other countries	2,943,486	2,405,777	181,347	145,427
Total	14,844,058	13,230,886	1,061,117	931,330
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds —To Russia ... yards	105,884	101,456	5,696	6,433
Prussia	337,104	539,890	15,805	21,064
Hanse Towns	3,347,978	4,661,189	131,765	163,123
Holland	304,363	449,643	12,529	14,624
France	1,617,932	1,983,337	86,333	81,661
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	595,305	525,466	18,208	14,587
Spain and Canaries	1,555,323	856,874	66,254	40,049
Italy—Sardinia	344,629	467,476	14,708	20,105
Tuscany	330,595	298,009	12,165	12,230
Naples and Sicily	712,240	970,812	27,406	41,731
United States	32,771,283	47,443,676	1,014,652	1,410,592
Cuba	10,326,282	1,643,150	329,233	61,703
St Thomas	208,512	1,024,690	5,929	23,965
Hayti	1,521,020	150,718	35,875	3,553
Brazil	4,183,136	5,614,975	97,901	139,389
Chili	1,132,442	1,027,640	29,124	24,586
Peru	1,020,960	942,693	27,712	21,052
British West Indies	2,815,415	2,247,436	60,421	53,350
India	2,159,571	1,035,210	68,173	41,251
Australia	3,867,160	4,370,926	123,202	139,004
Other countries	14,506,621	15,017,107	499,947	473,638
Total of Piece Goods	83,763,755	91,372,273	2,683,038	2,807,690
Total of White and Plain	75,203,647	84,586,769	2,331,475	2,500,482
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	3,387,313	2,057,478	110,009	75,654
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	2,965,959	3,083,790	112,218	128,078
Total of Damask and Diaper	559,205	480,081	40,554	33,456
Total of Sail Cloth	1,647,631	1,164,155	88,782	70,020
Thread—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	141,741	123,740	20,858	19,987
United States	449,230	536,006	52,041	64,469
Other countries	483,292	318,847	54,822	38,372
Total	1,074,263	978,593	127,721	122,828
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	2,844,785	2,953,811
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia. tons	14,317	16,922	38,937	47,527
Holland	22,775	32,037	76,292	103,699
France	38,556	45,094	105,298	123,785
United States	23,190	54,820	69,264	165,292
Other countries	106,536	108,759	292,934	303,186
Total	205,374	257,632	582,725	743,489
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ... tons	4,440	2,950	35,640	25,360
Holland	3,128	2,797	30,062	25,692

Articles	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—(con.)—France	1,493	1,662	11,065	12,326
Italy—Sardinia	4,191	6,811	32,956	48,750
Naples and Sicily	5,456	6,586	38,041	46,046
Turkey	3,833	7,641	26,004	49,940
United States	14,032	27,166	115,456	214,419
British North America	11,180	15,574	74,435	102,949
India	21,587	22,398	159,146	160,226
Australia	4,621	6,991	37,778	56,309
Other countries	38,305	52,459	288,351	397,405
Total	112,266	153,035	848,934	1,139,422
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	12,230	52,714	102,022	413,523
Sweden	413	2,890	3,158	18,829
Prussia	3,611	2,738	29,179	33,895
Holland	14,664	4,880	109,205	35,172
France	44	2,770	1,331	31,003
Spain and Canaries	3,777	5,673	24,053	38,505
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	3,810	12,975	24,772	91,890
Egypt	10,512	3,711	67,351	30,200
United States	112,608	141,634	793,938	1,054,901
Cuba	1,672	319	12,216	2,316
Brazil	1,820	548	14,812	4,052
Peru and Chili	1,174	10,976	12,595	76,617
British North America	5,616	12,992	40,694	102,049
India	42,818	30,132	436,409	263,798
Australia	4,678	9,901	30,027	73,683
Other countries	14,322	25,892	107,268	210,161
Total	233,769	320,745	1,809,030	2,480,594
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	7,140	9,129	140,325	169,539
Iron Castings—To Russia	2,039	3,359	15,767	22,112
France	259	370	4,605	4,772
United States	107	523	1,969	5,568
Brazil	866	2,669	12,100	26,783
British India	13,135	5,842	81,526	49,728
Australia	7,914	5,143	52,605	51,511
Other countries	9,947	16,888	98,159	134,920
Total	34,267	34,794	266,731	295,394
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	1,595	1,783	15,831	20,569
Prussia	653	1,314	7,236	15,855
Hanse Towns	1,174	2,179	13,318	22,687
Holland	2,593	2,888	30,001	32,073
France	808	1,456	10,983	16,300
Spain and Canaries	1,338	1,486	14,537	14,898
United States	4,450	14,882	49,350	153,027
British North America	3,508	4,043	32,064	38,607
India	8,795	9,768	100,578	97,766
Australia	5,667	9,580	103,288	158,000
Other countries	18,774	24,975	218,750	291,152
Total	49,355	74,354	595,946	860,934

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	2,102	2,225	34,705	36,470
Prussia	671	2,086	15,873	43,560
Hanse Towns	1,287	1,725	24,465	31,134
Holland	1,032	1,654	19,071	42,730
France	988	1,405	23,294	32,378
Spain and Canaries	1,421	502	28,185	13,125
United States	1,660	3,600	30,131	58,973
British North America	2,990	3,594	46,549	55,541
Possessions in South Africa	274	299	6,931	7,096
India	16,450	5,543	257,429	98,536
Australia	4,623	5,596	92,950	115,461
Other countries	12,684	21,402	249,229	362,426
Total	46,182	49,631	828,812	897,430
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	28,930	39,374	116,892	157,427
Steel, unwrought—To France	1,014	1,167	38,201	40,919
United States	5,410	7,456	178,985	237,152
Other countries	4,224	4,788	135,937	146,168
Total	10,648	13,411	353,123	424,239
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	727,931	952,105	5,542,518	7,168,468
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ... cwts	19,154	13,468	79,573	59,287
Belgium	5,631	9,449	23,747	40,669
France	17,984	14,992	73,626	67,801
British India	36,143	21,958	136,715	81,380
Other countries	8,845	13,331	36,789	56,030
Total	87,757	73,198	350,450	305,167
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns ... cwts	10,506	8,096	38,405	29,628
Holland	8,543	6,463	31,945	24,963
France	19,428	3,112	69,346	10,878
Italy—Sardinia	10,239	8,290	39,266	30,000
Turkey	7,449	7,606	32,038	31,591
Egypt	2,678	4,676	10,890	19,638
United States	1,139	1,727	4,182	6,151
British India	91,496	89,832	337,818	327,974
Other countries	67,533	59,450	263,851	230,296
Total	219,011	189,252	827,741	711,119
Wrought, of other sorts	19,047	11,740	108,246	66,380
Brass of all sorts	19,333	21,208	92,477	95,100
Total of Copper and Brass	345,148	295,398	1,378,914	1,177,766
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia ... tons	1,694	554	33,425	11,296

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Lead—(*con.*)—To France ... tons	1,763	801	34,526	15,555
United States	3,385	2,235	69,087	35,918
China and Hong Kong	3,907	6,148	77,621	122,421
British India	823	2,310	18,064	47,728
Australia	560	963	12,018	22,592
Other countries	4,410	5,624	92,637	119,720
Total	16,542	18,655	337,378	385,230
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	4,280	4,844	106,506	115,923
Tin, unwrought—To Russia ... cwts	1,352	269	5,856	1,570
France	7,924	15,787	36,643	85,024
Turkey	2,991	783	14,284	4,819
Other countries	17,643	20,435	79,215	118,226
Total	29,910	37,274	135,998	209,639
Tin Plates—To France	25,142	14,960	26,147	17,547
United States	518,785	753,806	628,532	896,304
British North America	17,561	20,155	22,832	27,212
Australia	18,071	15,024	23,447	19,630
Other countries	161,306	121,392	192,763	146,553
Total	740,865	925,337	893,721	1,107,246
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	73,362	94,313	80,008	97,873
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ... gals	208,435	264,387	28,188	31,413
Hanover	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	356,290	659,078	48,289	77,727
Holland	154,183	799,823	21,674	102,249
France	324,450	706,804	45,353	84,559
Italy—Sardinia	73,388	37,321	11,153	4,818
United States	145,644	44,886	20,659	6,009
Other countries	1,893,357	1,994,163	292,139	264,713
Total	3,155,747	4,506,462	467,455	571,488
Paper for Writing or Printing ... cwts	50,952	53,075	170,126	179,130
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	24,969	24,633	51,699	47,655
Total of Paper	75,921	77,708	221,825	226,785
Rags and other Materials for making Paper. tons	4,349	8,529	71,651	126,077
Salt—To Russia ... tons	43,335	32,724	28,309	19,442
United States	67,546	64,335	42,395	35,305
British North America	50,833	44,487	26,606	17,326
India	106,900	97,198	65,236	49,362
Other countries	68,842	79,607	42,476	45,392
Total	337,456	318,351	205,022	166,827
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ... lbs	159,041	144,218	218,338	201,815
Belgium	13,156	11,088	21,227	16,791
France	117,278	130,194	137,387	178,934
Other countries	48,187	45,761	58,326	57,246
Total	337,662	331,261	435,278	454,786

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	28,750	14,397	24,597	12,079
Holland	11,267	19,144	10,417	22,773
France	51,310	48,237	40,497	32,594
Other countries	8,661	10,406	9,210	12,199
Total	99,988	92,184	84,721	79,645
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France ....yds	6,651	7,113	1,590	1,859
Egypt	327,677	238,344	85,990	50,422
United States	155,455	210,540	32,826	47,773
Australia	57,204	81,944	10,437	14,066
Other countries	216,426	191,846	39,383	37,070
Total	763,413	729,787	170,226	151,190
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France ....doz	518	959	833	1,215
Egypt	4,150	950	9,686	2,741
United States	53	552	133	527
Australia	...	347	...	562
Other countries	16,036	18,039	25,123	25,458
Total	20,757	20,847	35,775	30,503
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	1,316	1,399	1,401	1,390
Egypt	1,226	4,530	1,709	4,962
United States	9,353	5,411	11,625	6,596
Australia	2,571	6,727	3,500	8,187
Other countries	3,274	4,417	4,489	6,046
Total	17,740	22,484	22,724	27,181
Soap....cwts	84,079	59,060	105,950	84,686
Spirits (British)—To France....gals	6,967	5,228	875	661
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	21,956	50,415	2,753	6,301
Turkey	1,678	8,117	211	1,040
United States	22,792	24,768	2,846	3,115
Australia	197,302	208,152	24,690	26,021
Other countries	316,948	355,691	39,624	44,672
Total	567,643	652,371	70,999	81,810
Sugar, Refined ....cwts	88,849	124,093	144,656	227,281
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	809,782	597,785	73,369	51,313
Belgium	571,279	389,399	42,648	32,049
France	1,961,037	901,799	147,051	70,773
United States	43,594	1,192,664	2,770	65,689
Other countries	624,586	400,677	53,224	31,936
Total	4,010,278	3,482,324	319,062	251,760
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	376,961	280,100	56,688	41,831
Hanover	28,700	...	5,267	...
Hanse Towns	11,012,355	7,995,309	1,563,381	1,150,474
Holland	4,638,989	5,151,208	737,588	672,710
Belgium	48,720	227,601	7,252	36,995
France	3,401,786	1,541,984	410,550	279,166
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ....lbs	807,933	506,593	124,083	78,845
Total	20,315,394	14,702,795	2,904,809	2,260,021
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns.. ..... yards	195,541	294,024	45,741	76,313
Holland	222,700	235,896	38,103	39,924
France	829,012	870,405	176,261	178,305
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	96,670	97,026	18,918	15,309
Italy—Sardinia	86,895	121,416	13,252	15,890
Naples and Sicily	37,300	117,187	6,810	19,422
United States	1,684,027	1,542,079	274,238	280,545
Brazil	673,558	829,560	74,627	78,061
Uruguay	201,388	224,619	33,541	24,674
Argentine Confederation	294,084	316,447	45,321	43,525
Chili	303,503	357,611	40,716	42,741
Peru	449,628	656,906	67,924	93,453
China and Hong Kong	937,895	1,037,057	119,201	120,798
British North America	427,848	326,833	60,374	45,531
India	867,282	833,305	114,232	110,668
Australia	758,849	1,042,912	125,597	176,235
Other countries	1,472,133	1,943,232	219,536	312,931
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	9,538,313	10,846,515	1,474,392	1,674,325
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... lbs	8,150,611	8,891,139		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	6,026,443	6,399,201	1,038,869	1,108,820
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only lbs	5,291,788	5,273,946		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials yards	3,511,870	4,447,314	435,523	565,505
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials lbs	2,858,823	3,617,193		
Flannels yards	2,367,964	2,597,328	138,620	143,826
Flannels lbs	824,952	913,541		
Blankets yards	1,182,300	2,499,303	116,655	257,008
Blankets lbs	1,257,079	2,852,204		
Blanketing and Baizes yards	314,226	472,143	29,554	39,935
Blanketing and Baizes lbs	231,450	356,797		
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns.yards	28,963	33,157	4,501	5,478
Holland	135,659	105,081	20,665	17,370
France	272,252	275,525	55,974	41,242
Spain and Canaries	8,635	1,992	1,168	359
Italy—Sardinia	1,056	3,134	54	400
United States	1,390,119	2,513,272	208,338	394,609
Chili	67,791	119,732	11,327	17,354
British North America	170,141	149,151	22,033	19,472
Australia	165,957	249,252	21,781	27,861
Other countries	384,218	324,864	55,790	47,898
Total yards	2,624,791	3,775,160	401,631	572,043
Total lbs	4,010,614	5,203,755		
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	199,643	295,899	74,538	103,048
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... yards	3,900	...	200	...

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (*con.*)—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (*con.*)—To Hanse Towns	15,852,135	24,241,111	1,380,482	2,151,450
Holland	4,262,990	4,167,655	244,704	248,269
Belgium	2,564,920	2,835,079	190,267	214,022
France	6,991,424	6,856,081	537,365	532,824
Italy—Sardinia	1,010,611	1,423,816	33,989	54,941
Tuscany	460,382	585,572	18,112	21,460
Naples and Sicily	817,455	1,537,477	33,720	62,055
United States	28,442,725	33,970,460	1,048 342	1,332,003
China and Hong Kong	9,163,876	8,847,495	537,249	517,897
Japan	1,684,431	1,940,023	77,406	112,642
British North America	1,027,460	853,784	43,088	35,653
Possessions in South Africa	83,213	137,524	3,619	6,954

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (*con.*)—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (*con*)—India	909,685	741,477	55,232	44,835
Australia	3,794,965	5,790,917	181,709	260,275
Other countries	8,229,002	9,323,258	389,728	426,774
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings — yds.	85,299,174	103,251,729	4,775,212	6,022,054
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings — lbs	29,662,276	33,839,398		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only — yds.	18,861,919	16,617,996	1,258,154	1,082,578
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only — lbs	7,296,893	6,904,931		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings — yds.	66,437,255	86,633,733	3,517,058	4,939,476
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings — lbs	22,365,383	26,934,467		
Hosiery, Stockings — doz pairs	34,512	42,675	18,021	19,664

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	43,843	37,633
British North America	43,197	42,815
Possessions in South Africa	70,260	58,539
India	20,337	13,409
Australia	213,098	438,683
Other countries	317,048	337,822
Total	807,783	928,901
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	176,969	216,237
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	198,995	253,235
Hosiery	92,278	184,101
Counterpanes and Small Wares	156,838	229,958
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines	196,277	243,682
Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	202,051	255,535
Fish	76,040	80,208
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	69,129	81,192
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	15,318	41,959
Egypt	96,264	79,102
United States	446,368	473,061
Cuba	3,825	3,582
Argentine Confederation	12,820	10,914
Channel Islands	52,965	92,476
British North America	156,844	182,439
West Indies	68,641	63,276
Possessions in South Africa	82,646	72,521
India	45,919	43,940

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery (*con.*)—		
Australia	371,630	465,950
Other countries	426,223	349,636
Total	1,779,958	1,878,856
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery—(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments—		
To Russia	1,289	1,469
Hanse Towns	1,472	1,802
Holland	705	352
France	7,368	5,749
Spain and Canaries	1,943	1,552
United States	68,732	69,281
Cuba	411	146
Brazil	5,310	9,415
Argentine Confederation	4,396	3,807
British North America	5,387	8,128
Possessions in South Africa	3,774	4,604
India	13,758	10,722
Australia	17,917	31,306
Other countries	41,152	45,659
Total	173,614	193,992
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c.), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	22,926	25,457
Hanse Towns	4,163	6,869

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. (*con.*)—		
Holland	5,444	7,320
France	29,943	30,126
Spain and Canaries	6,059	4,320
United States	30,203	43,024
Cuba	939	309
Brazil	1,252	2,609
Argentine Confederation	744	1,134
British North America	5,785	5,554
Possessions in South Africa	1,438	745
India	21,539	27,654
Australia	12,010	18,017
Other countries	45,868	71,250
Total	188,313	244,388
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described—		
To Russia	12,691	13,632
Hanse Towns	83,210	113,207
Holland	25,560	35,239
France	44,904	46,868
Spain and Canaries	28,648	20,034
United States	142,341	194,007
Cuba	43,693	12,015
Brazil	52,970	77,574
Argentine Confederation	37,712	36,129
British North America	61,746	71,589
Possessions in South Africa	17,457	19,337
India	101,086	80,779
Australia	93,607	132,429

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	346,419	385,615
Total	1,092,044	1,238,454
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	1,453,971	1,676,834
Jute Manufactures, made up	80	37
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	4,458	7,983
British India	6,862	12,059
Australia	33,577	52,794
Other countries	48,391	60,401
Total	93,288	133,237
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	34,026	23,293
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	2,844,785	2,953.811
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	13,800	58,026
France	13,816	4,534
Spain and Canaries	11,379	7,513
Egypt	18,974	40,519
Brazil	37,358	13,796
British India	246,492	138,899
Australia	22,479	33,283
Other countries	205,655	349,201
Total	569,953	645,771

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	61,489	103,390
Hanse Towns	162,332	152,611
Holland	101,402	104,918
Belgium	57,131	75,979
France	147,427	145,779
Spain and Canaries	42,380	19,842
Egypt	11,502	14,956
British India	61,045	73,708
Australia	35,720	85,958
Other countries	320,190	380,008
Total	1,000,618	1,157,149
Painters' colours	237,518	271,167
Pickles and Sauces	133,113	156,743
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	133,300	188,236
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	4,430	5,825
France	10,835	29,225
United States	66,149	47,049
Other countries	44,919	51,704
Total	126,333	133,803

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	7,300	23,430
France	12,964	19,932
United States	26,255	42,322
Other countries	28,742	23,062
Total	75,261	108,746
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	430,319	451,423
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	16,240	14,540
Australia	25,040	32,141
Other countries	114,107	131,663
Total	155,387	178,344
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	50,295	135,566
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings	38,594	60,225
Small Wares	23,382	76,149
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	7,090,599	8,968,277
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	66,938,513	70.826,032
Unenumerated Articles	3,729,590	3,918,588
All Articles	70,668,103	74,744,620

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Four Months ended April 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	341,944	1,061,335
Sheep	143,603	360,784
Lambs	867	2.096
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	763,692	492,943
Other British Possessions	148,025	140,142
Brazil	149,599	129,030.
Central America	276	43,660
Other countries	50,691	94,945
Total	1,112,283	900,720
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	2,439,441	1,416,191
Denmark	143,898	69,169
Prussia	1,018,338	824,800
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	21,648	11,078
Mecklenburg	200,219	121,526
Hanse Towns	221,417	152,148
France	9,762	58,610
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	431,945	156,018
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	953,754	221,644
Egypt	1,052,547	131,425
United States	1,862,175	1,485,626
Chili	97,299	79,480

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—British North America	67,887	20,945
Other countries	359,664	72,656
Total	8,879,994	4,821,316
Barley	923,641	1,824,531
Oats	994,986	761,469
Peas	125,474	131,540
Beans	303,921	351,617
Indian corn or maize	1,542,812	1,691,532
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	194,898	148,898
France	237,521	456,567
United States	243,641	183,530
British North America	6,178	4,183
Other countries	387,227	259,768
Total	1,069,465	1,052,946
Cotton, raw—From United States	12,187,227	9,237,201
Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	1,267.138	1,340,858
Turkey	18,155	188,638

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Cotton (*con.*)—Egypt	2,648,692	2,585,276
British India	1,582,827	2,359,499
China	...	...
Other countries	237,913	326,703
Total	17,941,952	16,038,175
Cotton manufactures not made up	478,435	417,042
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	110,701	103,893
Holland	245,606	232,774
Belgium	331,719	312,348
Other countries	145,465	216,528
Total	833,491	865,543
Fruit—Currants	97,604	74,632
Lemons and oranges	391,330	437,614
Raisins	51,635	23,400
Guano	776,548	264,644
Hats or bonnets of straw	451,867	463,770
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	638	4,127

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Venetia	109,017	174,032
Illryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia	21,751	44,059
British India	1,731	1,983
Philippine Islands	118,378	57,280
Other countries	40,200	66,377
Total	291,715	347,858
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	591,418	870,202
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	106,433	242,159
Other countries	54,358	52,999
Total	160,791	295,158
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	89,444	50,854
Brazil	65,771	47,286
Australia	36,434	22,827
Other countries	58,666	91,028
Total	250,315	211,995
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	222,373	155,416
Hops	142,076	199,486
Indigo	679,029	749,665
Leather manufactures—Gloves	463,247	433,746
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	7,608	8,198
Cuba	46,881	24,369
Chili	76,399	14,169
Australia	28,231	39,762
Other countries	108,067	110,523
Total	267,186	197,021
Copper regulus—From Chili	206,519	230,326
Other countries	31,383	22,692
Total	237,902	253,018
Iron in bars, unwrought	59,961	73,697
Iron and steel wrought or manufctrd	96,388	100,608
Lead, pig and sheet	188,447	237,065
Spelter	129,147	187,573
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	73,324	151,664
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	56,418	85,866
British North America	...	...
British India	...	...
Other countries	259	142
Total	56,677	86,008
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	111,712	158,354
Palm	489,666	287,332
Olive	471,840	455,641
Oil seed cakes	288,046	441,160
Paper for printing or writing	116,507	149,851
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	40,817	68,297

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Provisions—Butter	1,499,948	2,077,077
Cheese	450,720	348,469
Eggs	332,796	362,611
Fish, cured or salted	54,385	115,825
Lard	224,246	247,158
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	4,492	6,507
Pork	6,680	18,571
Meat salted—Bacon and hams	605,664	790,519
Beef	239,588	172,615
Pork	131,316	174,003
Meat not otherwise described	35,296	69,373
Rags and other materials for paper making	163,060	224,551
Rice, not in the husk	528,457	692,791
Saltpetre	28,630	43,240
Cubic nitre	198,439	197,148
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	68,252	66,433
Russia, Southern ports	273,680	251,096
British India	451,545	496,099
Other countries	161,297	78,295
Total	954,774	891,923
Silk, raw—From China	21,350	250,204
British India	9,031	5,963
Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)	1,649,650	1,363,661
Other countries	752,983	409,382
Total	2,433,014	2,029,210
Thrown—From France	99,504	145,384
China	...	...
Other countries	8,947	15,500
Total	108,451	160,884
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	223,276	338,993
France	1,607,788	1,539,353
Other countries	56,932	42,126
Total	1,887,996	1,920,472
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	758,382	713,848
Other countries	62,683	78,062
Total	821,065	791,910
Gauze and Crape	68	...
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	101,703	92,035
Other countries	33,025	22,808
Total	134,728	114,843

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Plush for making Hats	34,326	32,331
Spirits—Rum	202,713	180,793
Brandy	449,886	549,096
Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed	43,514	60,933
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	355,493	426,868
Sugar, unrefined—First class	38,269	70,648
Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	335,832	155,069
British India	5,538	7,573
Mauritius	357,659	206,610
Cuba and Porto Rico	194,068	114,066
Brazil	3,570	1,632
Java and Philippine Islands	..	5,904
Other countries	392,828	230,358
Total	1,289,495	721,212
Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	362,636	166,010
British India	5,943	34,686
Mauritius	69,761	53,018
Cuba and Porto Rico	112,689	164,770
Brazil	191,011	79,182
Java and Philippine Islands	8,255	16,952
Other countries	145,342	207,231
Total	895,637	721,849
Fourth class (including cane juice)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	261,224	373,006
British India	12,601	71,682
Mauritius	50,606	47,267
Cuba and Porto Rico	91,362	194,522
Brazil	355,287	417,473
Java and Philippine Islands	263,085	292,182
Other countries	50,744	190,760
Total	1,084,909	1,586,892
Total of sugar, unrefined	3,308,310	3,100,601
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	27,379	19,201
Cuba and Porto Rico	120,866	107,930
Other countries	14,049	29,358
Total	162,294	156,489
Tallow—From Russia	14,283	64,329
Australia	40,727	73,098
South America	155,686	234,856
Other countries	111,587	95,384
Total	322,283	467,667
Tea	4,077,458	4,038,286

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	19,991	43,766
Sweden and Norway	189,186	251,614
British North America	100,864	72,149
Other countries	31,502	27,359
Total	341,543	394,888
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn) —From Sweden and Norway	112,434	119,065
Prussia	78,026	97,221
British North America	101,654	19,724
Other countries	68,496	103,576
Total	360,610	339,586

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	80,536	27,724
Unstemmed	261,430	226,595
Manufactured, and cigars	219,739	126,507
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	803	695
From other British Possessions	1,013	1,157
Foreign—From Hamburg	12,066	16,715
Holland	63,603	72,956
France	630,863	541,598
Portugal	281,213	303,657
Madeira	7,664	5,476
Spain	808,802	871,923
Canaries	1,756	172
Italy—Naples and Sicily	28,746	18,758
Other countries	11,330	7,171
Total of wine	1,847,859	1,840,278

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Red	775,622	713,325
White	1,072,237	1,126,953
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	105,382	304,306
British Possessions in South Africa	483,195	620,718
British India	138,636	133,116
Australia	1,675,282	3,311,999
Other countries	170,814	137,376
Total	2,573,309	4,507,515
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	39,522	116,482
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	62,369	67,280
Woollen manufactures not made up	560,540	531,973
Woollen and worsted yarn	378,580	651,823
Total real value of enumerated articles	68,416,563	66,949,136

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868.

Countries.	Gold. Imports. 1868	Gold. Imports. 1869	Gold. Exports. 1868	Gold. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	39,574	12,652	100,974	11,870
Holland	918	257	...	18,584
Belgium	263	300	...	...
France	185,990	351,821	3,354,015	1,785,131
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	367,801	1,723	24,336	...
Spain and Canaries	9,989	4,363	...	...
Gibraltar	13,482	22,483	117	...
Malta	14,045	39,778	14,438	90,421
Turkey	...	331	...	888
Egypt	3,112	1,265	552,654	551,135
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	54,960	52,334	13,656	7,907
British Poss. in South Africa	4,568	192	63,078	195
China	1,397	780	...	...
Australia	2,700,162	2,548,628	23	9,745
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	119,364	12,165	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	579,600	792,797	31,914	183,850
Brazil	265,207	98,952	420,167	388,667
United States of America	2,870,994	195,731	17,105	606,001
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	303,380	11,506	45,088	68,595
Total of Gold	7,534,806	4,148,058	4,662,368	3,873,093

Countries.	Silver. Imports. 1868	Silver. Imports. 1869	Silver. Exports. 1868	Silver. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	90,018	388,720	418,629	2,259
Holland	5,083	504,064	970,658	427
Belgium	4,052	46,765	141,138	61,645
France	553,314	1,121,653	688,023	2,058,002
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	30,724	23,541	...	...
Spain and Canaries	338	198	...	...
Gibraltar	13,567	20,487	...	74
Malta	4,780	...	40,081	4,336
Turkey	40	...	...	...
Egypt	19,029	1,974	451,189	1,651,447
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	3,289	278	14,298	12,377
British Poss. in South Africa	1,504	3,412	...	...
China	...	...	...	665,259
Australia	250	869	16,893	3,492
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	3,638	561	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,324,112	1,026,457	31,305	151,281
Brazil	100,015	57,803	16,001	5
United States of America	1,055,559	454,225	...	...
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	28,178	11,403	229	107,638
Total of Silver	3,237,490	3,662,410	2,788,444	4,718,242

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1868	Imports. 1869	Exports. 1868	Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	129,592	401,372	519,603	14,129
Holland	6,001	504,321	970,658	19,011
Belgium	4,315	47,065	141,138	61,645
France	739,304	1,473,474	4,042,038	3,843,133
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	398,525	25,264	24,336	...
Spain and Canaries	10,327	4,561	...	...
Gibraltar	27,049	42,970	117	74
Malta	18,825	39,778	54,519	94,757
Turkey	40	331	...	888
Egypt	22,141	3,239	1,003,843	2,202,582
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	58,249	52,612	27,954	20,284
British Poss. in South Africa	6,072	3,604	63,078	195
China	1,397	780	...	665,259
Australia	2,700,412	2,549,497	16,916	13,237
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	123,002	12,726	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,903,712	1,819,254	63,219	335,131
Brazil	365,222	156,755	436,168	388,672
United States of America	3,926,553	649,956	17,105	606,001
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	332,558	22,909	45,317	176,233
Total of Gold and Silver	10772296	7,810,468	7,450,812	8,591,335

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARPER MEREDITH, of 340 Strand, at the ECONOMIST OFFICE, 340 Strand, in the Parish of St Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, July 3, 1869.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1869.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	39,136	99,486
Calves	11,344	12,446
Sheep and Lambs	181,019	423,883
Swine and Hogs	8,405	23,637
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	32,798	23,942
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	163,340	215,890
Peruvian	8,523	4,882
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal.tons	31,072	33,950
Brimstone ....cwts	740,110	439,114
Bristles ....lbs	403,454	178,032
Caoutchouc ....cwts	60,681	62,475
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	89,515	151,058
Watches	50,831	59,658
Corn—Wheat—From Russia .... cwts	4,489,880	3,316,375
Denmark	249,385	201,479
Prussia	2,213,473	2,104,509
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg ...	32,270	27,609
Mecklenburg	371,446	323,492
Hanse Towns	382,837	301,679
France	12,984	155,200
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	711,169	496,494
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia...	1,915,656	768,763
Egypt	2,294,011	353,107
United States	3,817,082	3,657,308
Chili	476,159	193,385
British North America	154,376	105,227
Other countries	575,775	189,394
Total	17,696,503	12,194,021
Barley	2,586,529	4,686,894
Oats	3,486,392	2,368,099
Peas	396,801	372,233
Beans	1,097,691	961,066
Indian Corn, or Maize	4,913,715	6,618,574
Wheatmeal & Flour—Hanse Towns...cwts	281,407	268,351
France	227,498	692,271
United States	338,092	340,478
British North America	64,126	37,519
Other countries	515,899	478,961
Total	1,427,022	1,817,580

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Corn (*con.*)—Indian Corn Meal ....cwts	4,099	2,618
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	3,986,796	2,667,319
Bahamas and Bermuda	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	456,194	387,621
Turkey	15,534	88,816
Egypt	747,465	696,744
British India	728,983	948,141
China	...	...
Other countries	80,536	100,041
Total	6,015,508	4,888,682
Cotton manufactures ....£	669,776	639,731
Cream of Tartar ....cwts	19,508	21,973
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood.... tons	380	2,891
Cochineal ....cwts	10,077	12,548
Indigo	33,377	49,348
Logwood .... tons	15,187	14,009
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	160,814	66,673
Garancine	46,128	11,802
Shumac .... tons	3,964	4,497
Gambier	9,031	7,567
Cutch	712	480
Valonia	12,847	10,878
Elephants' Teeth ....cwts	4,853	6,221
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	590,895	519,439
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	1,070,267	1,115,312
Glass ....cwts	238,681	259,835
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	1,297,498	492,731
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool....£	38,684	22,304
Guano ....tons	94,905	43,494
Gum shellac ....cwts	6,960	13,080
Gutta percha	5,611	5,581
Hats or bonnets of straw....lbs	183,577	251,012
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	26,827	82,051
Venetia	107,858	141,160
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	16,673	34,969
British India	1,743	4,301

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Hemp, &c. (*con.*)—Philippine Islands..cwts	79,076	50,936
Other countries	40,172	47,549
Total	272,349	360,996
China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	877,208	1,506,794
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India...	45,483	94,061
Other countries....cwts	29,235	24,442
Total	74,718	118,503
Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	71,961	56,619
Brazil	36,358	42,450
Australia	22,989	15,445
Other countries	41,564	68,875
Total	172,872	183,389
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	4,897,311	3,770,576
Hops ....cwts	46,450	132,814
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	163,272	195,420
Boot fronts	21,276	14,280
Gloves	5,574,468	5,959,440
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	31,490	27,361
Copper regulus	13,855	14,949
Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwts	293,140	248,726
Iron, in bars, unwrought ....tons	13,056	19,444
Steel, unwrought	2,407	2,508
Iron & steel, wrought or manufacturedcwts	78,526	104,854
Lead, pig and sheet ....tons	18,721	22,605
Spelter or zinc	11,924	12,915
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..cwts	29,393	33,473
Silver ore....£	89,156	70,893
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America.tuns	4,865	4,974
British North America	...	...
Other countries	86	410
Total	4,951	5,384
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	4,135	4,774
Palm ....cwts	350,070	263,187
Cocoa-nut	73,035	107,922

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Oil (*con.*)—Olive .....tuns	10,593	14,334
Seed oil, of all kinds	9,730	10,204
Oil of Turpentine ....cwts	36,006	38,693
Oil seed cakes..... .....tons	54,624	74,948
Paper for Printing or Writing.....cwts	72,656	86,828
Other kinds, except paper hangings.....	62,137	100,189
Total	134,793	187,017
Potash, Muriate of.....	79,581	108,011
Potatoes	651,914	826,327
Provisions—Butter	435,776	547,620
Cheese	244,263	191,670
Eggs.....No	205250040	252504120
Fish, cured or salted .....cwts	85,553	291,437
Lard	115,832	123,428
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	3,060	6,638
Pork	3,577	12,334
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams	335,176	388,838
Beef.....	165,475	143,087
Pork	85,245	95,088
Meat, not otherwise described.....	15,851	35,260
Pyrites. . .....tons	108,035	134,184
Quicksilver ....lbs	606,492	1,060,761
Rags and other materials for making Paper —Linen and cotton rags..... .....tons	5,673	5,922
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	36,746	43,763
Other materials for making paper	158	579
Total	42,577	50,264
Rice not in the husk .....cwts	1,266,471	2,244,599
Rosin	254,774	327,991
Saltpetre	53,719	91,159
Cubic Nitre.....	494,889	439,786
Seeds—Cotton .....tons	57,614	71,187
Clover .....cwts	132,514	156,327

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Seeds (*con.*)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia, Northern ports.....qrs	88,063	67,809
Ports in the Black Sea	116,886	121,618
British India	181,176	208,633
Other countries	67,782	39,825
Total	453,907	437,885
Rape	146,327	61,993
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	39,624	249,032
British India	12,190	4,417
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	1,813,010	1,491,414
Other countries.....	721,561	335,184
Total	2,586,385	2,080,047
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwts	9,658	14,869
Thrown—From France .....lbs	85,694	95,463
Other countries	7,121	9,334
Total	92,815	104,797
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs —From Belgium ....lbs	137,348	226,781
France.....	917,902	1,042,533
Other countries	41,140	37,859
Total	1,096,390	1,307,173
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ...	432,232	504,869
Other countries	53,911	49,411
Total	486,143	554,280
Gauze or crape ... . lbs	34	...
Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....lbs	72,540	63,665
Other countries	23,087	14,973
Total	95,627	78,638

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Plush for making hats.. .....lbs	41,765	33,294
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties ....pieces	25,641	31,202
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	465,826	1,116,610
Ginger.. ....cwts	6,674	12,185
Nutmegs .....lbs	190,938	254,627
Pepper	5,526,928	5,778,877
Pimento .....cwts	3,557	20,603
Tallow—From Russia	12,487	33,808
Australia...	39,756	85,614
South America	120,929	210,861
Other countries	72,305	81,681
Total.....	245,477	411,964
Tar ....lasts	753	2,153
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split...loads	345,073	400,662
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	16,581	16,765
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ...	303,734	309,827
Mahogany ....tons	13,421	16,516
Turpentine, common... ....cwts	14,104	6,901
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe .....lbs	5,173,312	7,984,679
British Posessions in South Africa	14,094,088	14,931,178
British India.....	6,398,412	6,495,905
Australia	61,235,598	105772827
Other countries...	9,557,064	8,990,144
Total	96,458,474	144174733
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	468,366	1,243,198
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool ...	9,205,952	10,493,504
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	866,100	918,842
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....lbs	20,430	25,403
Woollen and worsted yarn	3,843,821	5,021,373
Yeast, dried..... .....cwts	53,847	55,847

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Cocoa ....lbs	6,325,765	8,457,722	2,715,420	3,547,505
Coffee—From Ceylon	45,746,675	34,300,495	10,577,192	8,524,089
Other British Possessions..... ..	9,587,298	10,351,562	3,292,712	4,199,735
Brazil	6,760,820	8,305,920	44,969	26,644
Central America....	2,881,807	5,592,333	1,237,088	1,484,619
Other countries	6,438,994	6,694,294	739,550	537,255
Total	71,415,594	65,244,604	15,891,511	14,772,342

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Fruit—Currants..... .....cwts	135,950	99,763	284,520	320,552
Raisins.....	54,989	20,904	76,386	110,376
Spirits—Rum ....proof gals	3,403,691	2,666,309	1,896,168	1,852,328
Brandy	2,112,836	2,414,204	1,454,198	1,499,674
Other sorts (except Geneva), not sweetened or mixed	675,833	1,076,088	466,280	558,253

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1868	Imported. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....cwts	399,114	408,003	395,787	386,571
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class..	39,517	60,425	54,850	38,002
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	630,748	177,192	545,381	323,574
British India	5,783	10,011	7,975	20,442
Mauritius	405,083	172,189	438,438	202,896
Cuba and Porto Rico	409,192	342,718	507,239	403,606
Brazil	7,908	4,692	3,778	9,057
Java and Philippine Islands.....	...	5,398	...	9,181
Other countries	372,991	218,199	507,553	246,723
Total	1,831,705	930,399	2,010,364	1,215,479
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	739,203	404,015	707,340	542,793
British India	7,566	30,968	8,731	52,820
Mauritius.....	98,014	52,504	105,960	64,815
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	236,918	307,497	263,313	407,461
Brazil	244,951	105,494	245,390	170,044
Java and Phillipine Islands	19,882	33,801	41,380	38,872
Other countries	176,498	226,662	191,467	246,560
Total	1,523,032	1,160,941	1,563,581	1,523,365
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwts	519,668	935,231	478,572	838,272
British India	16,670	81,313	86,989	101,763
Mauritius.....	107,265	76,515	117,007	75,814
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	183,030	328,685	162,237	325,567
Brazil	534,250	648,750	493,038	755,817
Java and Phillipine Islands	413,245	406,171	373,264	350,875
Sugar (*con.*), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwts	66,205	236,619	78,579	210,444
Total	1,840,353	2,713,284	1,789,686	2,658,552
Total of sugar, unrefined.....	5,234,587	4,865,049	5,418,481	5,435,398
Molasses.....	415,748	438,981	308,279	371,712
Tea .....lbs	64,619,563	66,355,575	56,583,180	55,638,692
Tobacco:—Stemmed ..... lbs	2,608,039	1,246,382	9,441,684	9,396,725
Unstemmed	9,769,913	7,549,859	10,586,003	10,965,314
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,635,929	1,234,381	487,480	447,287
Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	9,443	7,659	9,484	6,529
Of other British Possessions	3,079	12,307	9,270	5,316
Foreign—From Hamburg	200,007	273,503	163,789	190,030
Holland	352,254	296,370	248,323	266,049
France { Red	1,865,883	1,801,786	1,732,609	1,627,145
France { White	651,887	663,981	574,704	616,813
Portugal	1,731,841	1,798,798	1,389,173	1,420,123
Madeira	22,781	15,260	12,947	10,962
Spain { Red	536,444	704,716	369,438	400,316
Spain { White	3,392,495	3,576,309	2,721,691	2,822,207
Canaries	10,353	4,799	2,074	1,881
Italy—Naples and Sicily	275,935	255,048	221,859	234,633
Other countries.....	163,442	150,088	148,612	133,429
Total { Of wine	9,115,844	9,560,624	7,603,973	7,735,433
Total { Red	4,241,900	4,429,753	3,591,682	3,541,112
Total { White	4,873,944	5,130,871	4,012 291	4,194,321

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
Bacon and Hams.....cwts	6,502	833
Caoutchouc	19,116	19,246
Cheese.....	5,476	6,105
Cocoa .....lbs	1,466,209	2,511,190
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....lbs	40,081,894	40,468,235
Foreign	12,715,862	16,039,303
Total	52,797,756	56,507,538
Corn—Wheat .....qrs	126,383	26,569
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	4,283	5,366
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports...cwts	70,198	102,009
Prussia	56,947	84,508
Hanover	...	...
Cotton, Raw (*con.*)—To Hanse Towns.cwts	316,083	224,989
Holland	253,362	250,716
Other countries	484,810	419,244
Total	1,181,400	1,081,466
Cotton Manufactures .....value £	139,376	136,994
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	11,984	10,877
Indigo.....	35,809	39.231
Shumach ....tons	287	134
Gambier	2,606	3,562
Cutch	502	889
Fruit—Currants.....	74,407	88,135
Raisins	20,055	39,799
Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....value £	8,362	6,570
Guano .....tons	1,391	1,391
Gum Shellac .....cwts	10,972	12,765
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp..... .....cwts	34,069	29,049
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	214,168	225,268
Hides, untanned, dry.....	59,025	88,713
Wet	7,501	31,704
Hops .....cwts	5,211	2,243
Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....pairs	11,292	14,076
Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt wrght., cwt	188,421	100,987
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	13,861	10,360
Oil—Petroleum ....tuns	1,720	1,008

Articles.	1868	1869
Oil—(*con.*)—Palm ....cwts	152,373	150,644
Cocoa-nut	81,425	83,281
Olive ....tuns	428	1,404
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	12,925	7,537
Other kinds, except Hangings	6,794	18,993
Quicksilver .... lbs	1,570,692	1,134,235
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	2,601	1,703
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	1,140,670	961,565
Saltpetre....	15,097	12,461
Seed—Flax and Linseed.... ....qrs	6,550	18,267
Rape	49,531	44,367
Silk—Raw .... lbs	1,582,754	1,749,829
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	563	2,473
Thrown....lbs	35,608	18,347
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs —Silk or Satin....lbs	4,766	2,298
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	1,051	6,252
Ribbons of all kinds	1,907	4,616

Articles.	1868	1869
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .... pieces	12,629	5,791
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	655,605	966,252
Pepper	5,475,787	4,076,591
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	1,130,276	774,730
Brandy	244,736	190,157
Other sorts (exc Geneva) not sweet. or mixed	76,647	176,344
Mixed in Bond	226,946	569,422
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	133,837	103,064
Refined and Candy	8,223	11,488
Molasses....	15,138	20,931
Tallow....	57,204	36,818
Tea....lbs	13,311,272	19,114,362
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	3,075	2,728
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	330,107	165,001
Unstemmed	7,200,079	9,259,100
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,182,344	912,819
Wine—Red ....gals	397,314	364,622
White....	553,935	618,991

Articles.	1868	1869
Wine—(*con.*)—Mixed in bond	16,497	20,322
Total	967,746	1,003,935
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	6,529,874	5,335,583
Belgium	10,684,765	10,027,183
France....	29,218,338	36,049,882
United States	91,160	256,154
Other countries	2,555,786	3,616,467
Total	49,079,923	55,285,269
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	308,399	...
Belgium	984,624	526,894
France	88,735	226,987
United States....	543,237	2,701,096
Other countries	277,523	539,653
Total	2,202,718	3,994,630
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	51,282,641	59,279,899
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....	4,585	...

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.. ....cwts	98,582	52,433	50,215	23,823
Prussia	104,193	104,678	38,422	35,680
Hanse Towns....	119,050	90,043	41,091	29,793
Holland	72,046	68,374	21,458	19,417
France....	107,016	77,477	35,311	29,805
United States....	793,918	757,774	371,202	319,437
Other countries....	433,353	528,645	196,345	208,197
Total	1,728,158	1,679,424	754,044	666,152
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) ....number	256,284	158,351	443,813	200,998
Gunpowder ....lbs	8,482,447	7,307,120	203,524	173,760
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	19,932	8,972	79,742	42,915
Bags, Empty ....dozens	886,261	1,050,727	384,782	437,392
Beef and Pork ....barrels	9,030	3,843	22,588	9,394
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	10,807	11,344	51,744	54,972
British West Indies and Guiana	13,036	15,002	45,750	54,239
India	117,212	111,874	319,648	348,244
Australia....	66,746	58,872	267,709	242,827
Other countries....	88,080	83,288	368,102	343,568
Total	295,881	280,380	1,052,953	1,043,850
Books, printed ....cwts	28,266	27,178	308,199	304,325
Butter	25,005	24,968	120,871	134,604
Candles, Stearine and Composition....lbs	2,941,800	2,318,969	109,858	87,472
Carriages—Railway .... ..No.	389	374	45,856	66,900

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts ....No.	285	321	20,323	27,626
Cheese ....cwts	13,109	10,507	53,270	45,282
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	276,286	255,757	137,360	125,000
Sweden	176,356	138,846	86,349	64,715
Denmark....	408,250	310,889	182,215	134,719
Prussia	253,219	239,123	106,012	92,266
Hanse Towns	388,132	393,501	178,109	171,205
Holland	118,465	112,207	55,777	50,398
France....	964,502	993,710	436,260	428,805
Spain and Canaries	254,760	252,101	143,863	141,838
Italy—Sardinia	119,959	126,851	60,222	59,237
United States....	55,187	29,322	35,982	16,873
Brazil	103,626	88,873	61,264	52,219
British India	225,008	132,108	126,400	77,084
Other countries	1,859,136	1,712,183	976,133	883,152
Total	5,202,886	4,785,471	2,585,946	2,297,511
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	59,916	59,029	169,454	167,658
Cotton Yarn—To Russia.. ....lbs	555,279	769,274	48,326	69,876
Prussia	3,815,730	3,423,420	327,013	366,260
Hanover	11,600	...	1,220	...
Hanse Towns	22,925,390	16,208,070	2,914,920	1,659,714
Holland	18,343,620	18,003,804	1,656,615	1,670,891
France	1,941,927	792,429	149,929	105,810
Italy—Sardinia	1,604,600	2,058,360	91,938	122,354
Tuscany	1,210,640	2,023,080	57,066	110,179

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Cot. Yn—(*con.*)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna.lbs	679,200	911,000	34,151	51,496
Naples and Sicily	2,967,689	5,126,850	173,807	328,557
Venetia	63,700	63,621	3,228	3,800
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,330,409	1,156,120	68,062	70,857
Turkey	6,506,700	5,386,285	361,432	338,626
China and Hong Kong	2,846,646	2,089,830	173,006	142,824
Japan	1,524,110	2,826,422	94,219	188,083
British India—Bombay	2,371,440	1,564,137	174,615	136,361
Madras	3,043,355	2,704,289	209,934	211,663
Bengal	7,105,260	6,601,327	530,974	544,807
Singapore	706,200	508,015	55,788	42,932
Ceylon	271,010	70,922	19,515	5,715
Other countries	7,660,278	10,277,055	518,234	825,775
Total	87,484,783	82,564,310	7,663,986	6,996,080
Cotton Manuf—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns.yds	36,740,395	41,726,675	775,507	930,512
Holland	23,522,839	19,668,995	523,833	450,965
France	15,001,366	21,457,462	379,740	488,974
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	27,315,253	26,201,678	414,617	405,255
Italy—Sardinia	6,115,408	9,639,345	109,120	181,156
Tuscany	6,060,905	8,724,967	102,057	155,575
Naples and Sicily	10,496,321	19,781,230	194,144	382,008
Venetia	1,082,100	1,419,430	18,595	26,464
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	8,881,797	9,062,870	139,152	149,760
Turkey	90,071,335	83,637,507	1,705,604	1,588,742
Syria and Palestine	25,440,800	23,215,100	467,607	408,285
Egypt	125,576,366	141,096,611	1,776,623	1,992,004
West Coast of Africa	10,327,022	10,489,612	203,483	200,600
United States	45,469,859	67,161,882	1,082,110	1,546,568
Foreign West Indies	24,316,975	9,603,543	401,915	165,562
Mexico	14,603,076	8,680,894	258,880	152,046
New Granada	39,196,262	47,083,649	664,685	799,990
Brazil	54,086,878	103,454,926	996,692	1,848,951
Uruguay	4,455,728	8,083,712	85,810	161,109
Argentine Confederation	12,220,964	15,711,169	218,513	358,238
Chili	13,661,008	17,573,513	223,936	287,305
Peru	9,257,768	12,070,036	144,702	196,654
China and Hong Kong	143,258,368	161,225,301	2,416,286	2,976,003
Japan	9,771,243	10,095,752	174,921	183,309
Java	13,494,852	10,181,570	263,185	207,610
Philippine Islands	17,701,420	12,992,539	345,515	265,798
Gibraltar	4,835,501	9,064,531	102,784	170,277
Malta	2,891,188	4,208,820	43,700	62,661
British North America	8,361,696	9,045,936	181,206	193,294
West Indies	21,479,198	18,925,720	360,072	312,079
Possessions in South Africa	5,335,623	5,191,853	136,021	121,497
British India—Bombay	86,900,502	62,347,949	1,246,685	986,040
Madras	12,238,124	11,103,649	204,199	175,346
Bengal	324,231,255	246,951,594	4,498,501	3,352,098
Singapore	28,977,425	30,962,284	459,573	518,823
Ceylon	13,589,404	8,353,168	214,568	144,707
Australia	17,874,425	22,364,693	444,942	562,849

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries.yds	58,421,765	67,044,899	1,112,382	1,241,541
Total of all kinds	1,373,762,414	1,395 605,064	23,091,865	24,350,655
Total of White or Plain	947,921,901	918,899,717	14,539,145	14,580,965
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	425,840,513	476,705,347	8,552,720	9,769,690
Hosiery—Stockings.....doz. pairs	531,086	531,211	169,831	176,537
Thread for Sewing—To France .....lbs	72,667	109,200	12,255	21,092
United States	883,112	942,868	221,894	205,154
Other countries	2,263,243	2,204,047	298,065	307,732
Total	3,219,022	3,256,115	532,214	533,978
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	24,321,458	25,854,621
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns.....packages	4,190	4,588	27,536	31,878
France	1,677	2,294	17,935	15,707
United States	45,904	56,701	327,223	383,236
Brazil	8,117	10,930	40,929	52,547
British North America	8,784	10,092	53,854	60,324
India	9,557	6,246	52,777	41,341
Australia	7,805	9,556	60,394	72,220
Other Countries	42,469	43,111	229,457	224,468
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	128,503	143,518	810,105	881,721
Total of Earthenware	127,063	141,954	790,437	861,996
Total of Porcelain	1,440	1,564	19,668	19,725
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia.....brls	15,315	12,946	20,005	13,812
Hanover	...	1,145	...	1,932
Other countries	44,506	40,854	51,733	44,748
Total	59,821	54,945	71,738	60,492
Glass—Flint .....cwts	48,752	52,834	124,855	141,472
Window	34,267	45,243	40,676	52,911
Common Bottles	360,561	367,224	178,882	182,197
Plate .....sq. feet	429,054	500,128	42,147	57,659
Hats of all kinds .....doz	161,499	179,780	264,453	270,706
Horses—To Hanse Towns .....number	445	421	37,370	41,792
France	815	749	32,036	29,826
Other countries	574	400	20,483	18,231
Total	1,834	1,570	89,889	89,849
Jute, Manufactures, not made up .....yards	20,255,969	23,688,165	344,701	359,352
— Yarn.....lbs	3,278,960	4,698,493	48,013	71,169
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought .....cwts	27,399	41,390	260,163	369,005
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia.pairs	1,661,132	1,583,611	432,685	399,068
Other countries	784,361	863,741	221,583	238,376
Total	2,445,493	2,447,352	654,268	637,444
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia ...lbs	88,217	57,696	22,179	17,214
Other countries	399,479	372,597	73,863	71,359
Total	487,696	430,293	96,042	88,573

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	4,683,481	3,978,933	409,300	372,952
Holland	1,821,840	1,588,973	106,752	93,365
Belgium	627,215	954,385	66,595	84,865
France	1,152,460	1,869,674	105,476	121,083
Spain and Canaries	5,373,150	4,809,269	312,926	277,995
Gibraltar	25,616	85,250	1,417	4,217
Other countries	3,463,520	2,931,134	210,768	176,444
Total	17,147,282	16,217,618	1,213,234	1,130,921
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kind—To Russia ... yards	136,784	159,427	8,068	8,958
Prussia	467,004	720,580	22,625	29,643
Hanse Towns	4,310,290	5,558,428	167,093	205,691
Holland	343,798	536,414	14,177	17,875
France	1,842,641	2,260,153	98,163	93,533
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	749,034	606,774	21,973	16,754
Spain and Canaries	1,722,341	1,019,222	75,447	46,177
Italy—Sardinia	387,129	532,876	16,561	22,677
Tuscany	391,715	348,209	14,197	14,158
Naples and Sicily	841,240	1,116,762	32,033	47,704
United States	38,348,573	53,955,226	1,175,080	1,587,938
Cuba	11,703,682	2,278,450	372,643	80,196
St Thomas	255,442	1,091,300	7,442	25,693
Hayti	1,549,120	171,618	36,993	3,963
Brazil	5,272,508	6,958,384	127,792	168,541
Chili	1,246,242	1,568,600	33,564	36,402
Peru	1,124,350	1,190,893	30,536	28,228
British West Indies	3,143,717	2,597,643	68,050	61,135
India	2,582,377	1,188,323	83,474	47,240
Australia	4,707,269	5,215,339	154,466	169,607
Other countries	17,279,170	18,459,172	595,870	576,278
Total of Piece Goods	98,404,426	107,533,793	3,156,247	3,288,391
Total of White and Plain	88,522,500	99,445,778	2,745,945	2,926,407
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	3,688,767	2,509,800	120,201	90,615
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	3,525,847	3,598,362	134,560	147,422
Total of Damask and Diaper	689,157	526,872	48,455	37,014
Total of Sail Cloth	1,978,155	1,452,981	107,086	86,933
Thread—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	176,325	136,249	26,324	22,408
United States	549,676	647,310	64,179	77,129
Other countries	586,268	413,189	65,771	50,764
Total	1,312,269	1,196,748	156,274	150,301
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	3,354,373	3,473,150
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia. tons	19,223	22,046	53,899	62,301
Holland	30,759	38,989	100,189	126,682
France	47,380	54,417	129,499	148,249
United States	31,339	65,012	92,085	195,200
Other countries	130,503	137,184	352,397	381,730
Total	259,204	317,648	728,069	914,162
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ... tons	5,714	3,846	45,560	32,743
Holland	3,694	3,688	35,522	33,337

Articles	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—(*con.*)—France	1,688	2,622	12,309	19,437
Italy—Sardinia	5,287	8,159	40,567	58,128
Naples and Sicily	5,659	7,246	39,660	50,980
Turkey	4,766	8,133	31,808	53,591
United States	18,056	31,725	146,817	253,890
British North America	13,410	18,503	90,113	122,659
India	25,848	27,290	189,715	194,718
Australia	5,471	8,606	44,484	68,254
Other countries	48,598	64,479	365,784	490,612
Total	138,191	184,297	1,042,339	1,378,349
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	20,214	86,786	173,333	719,581
Sweden	1,040	2,895	7,039	18,879
Prussia	3,076	4,544	34,083	48,513
Holland	16,782	6,366	122,502	45,939
France	80	3,004	2,277	36,596
Spain and Canaries	4,450	6,693	28,298	45,604
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	3,810	16,728	24,772	122,907
Egypt	10,512	3,740	67,351	31,125
United States	148,544	168,348	1,059,125	1,263,911
Cuba	1,673	319	12,225	2,316
Brazil	1,934	561	16,509	4,155
Peru and Chili	1,206	13,850	12,699	99,543
British North America	8,668	17,610	61,315	136,444
India	49,494	37,199	518,106	327,106
Australia	5,526	12,296	36,747	91,455
Other countries	18,633	34,845	117,881	277,249
Total	296,542	415,784	2,314,262	3,271,323
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	8,983	10,910	173,814	205,010
Iron Castings—To Russia	3,084	4,362	23,282	28,574
France	309	436	5,294	5,726
United States	219	613	2,888	6,173
Brazil	1,080	3,386	15,293	34,197
British India	17,222	6,593	106,298	56,610
Australia	8,308	5,742	57,133	58,790
Other countries	11,785	26,914	118,082	208,396
Total	42,007	48,046	328,270	398,466
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	2,150	3,273	21,569	36,657
Prussia	1,002	1,628	10,891	19,534
Hanse Towns	1,382	2,741	15,671	28,245
Holland	3,152	3,585	36,818	40,180
France	899	1,945	11,890	21,053
Spain and Canaries	1,545	1,989	16,422	19,985
United States	5,739	17,685	63,427	185,774
British North America	4,740	5,410	45,427	51,756
India	10,974	12,160	124,341	123,662
Australia	6,918	11,166	124,610	181,243
Other countries	22,959	31,241	267,547	363,438
Total	61,460	92,823	736,623	1,071,527

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	2,811	3,522	47,742	59,908
Prussia	842	2,481	19,421	51,821
Hanse Towns	1,508	2,202	29,165	39,975
Holland	1,381	2,015	25,736	52,753
France	1,182	1,727	27,638	38,713
Spain and Canaries	1,523	649	30,657	16,231
United States	1,745	4,082	31,553	66,775
British North America	3,809	4,131	59,006	64,103
Possessions in South Africa	393	347	9,410	8,133
India	19,210	7,223	302,669	128,596
Australia	5,631	6,716	113,533	137,812
Other countries	16,335	25,763	325,452	439,956
Total	56,370	60,858	1,021,982	1,104,776
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	34,749	48,466	139,542	192,920
Steel, unwrought—To France	1,212	1,488	45,588	51,716
United States	6,641	8,887	221,614	284,526
Other countries	5,145	5,909	163,644	180,197
Total	12,998	16,284	430,846	516,439
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	910,504	1,195,116	6,917,747	9,052,972
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ....cwts	21,826	15,706	90,790	68,299
Belgium	6,351	10,334	26,935	44,125
France	18,397	21,884	75,472	94,063
British India	37,193	32,458	140,819	121,360
Other countries	10,075	22,951	42,460	90,945
Total	93,842	103,333	376,476	418,792
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns....cwts	12,100	9,984	44,259	36,506
Holland	10,260	7,997	38,876	30,581
France	20,754	8,074	73,679	28,586
Italy—Sardinia	11,475	10,426	44,063	37,593
Turkey	8,485	9,541	36,485	39,437
Egypt	2,798	6,177	11,420	25,930
United States	1,139	1,742	4,182	6,211
British India	106,374	113,671	394,238	415,142
Other countries	81,019	77,616	317,419	299,641
Total	254,404	245,228	964,621	919,627
Wrought, of other sorts	22,717	16,231	126,868	91,241
Brass of all sorts	22,682	25,920	108,838	115,781
Total of Copper and Brass	393,645	390,712	1,576,803	1,545,441
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia ....tons	2,337	1,683	44,837	34,594

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Lead—(*con.*)—To France ....tons	2,279	1,574	44,429	30,458
United States	3,900	2,425	79,227	39,306
China and Hong Kong	4,973	6,994	99,452	139,498
British India	1,365	2,550	29,510	52,701
Australia	672	1,239	14,410	28,232
Other countries	5,909	7,147	122,996	150,769
Total	21,435	23,612	434,861	485,558
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	5,161	5,555	128,515	133,136
Tin, unwrought—To Russia....cwts	4,248	1,197	19,718	6,984
France	11,218	21,559	51,698	121,278
Turkey	3,349	1,093	16,064	6,734
Other countries	21,810	24,375	98,710	141,680
Total	40,625	48,224	186,190	276,676
Tin Plates—To France	26,080	19,539	27,164	22,714
United States	645,119	893,501	775,826	1,062,461
British North America	23,585	26,833	30,958	35,163
Australia	22,456	18,238	28,983	23,618
Other countries	197,259	142,255	234,553	172,456
Total	914,499	1,100,366	1,097,484	1,316,412
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	84,468	119,430	91,678	124,167
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ....gals	258,145	276,747	34,533	32,927
Hanover	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	410,521	730,488	55,265	86,325
Holland	227,291	891,313	31,241	114,572
France	421,946	815,987	58,579	98,150
Italy—Sardinia	75,566	44,913	11,468	5,787
United States	156,294	48,475	22,409	6,487
Other countries	2,237,596	2,352,637	343,598	314,137
Total	3,787,359	5,160,560	557,093	658,385
Paper for Writing or Printing ....cwts	60,122	63,717	204,699	212,915
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	32,041	27,862	65,637	54,787
Total of Paper	92,163	91,579	270,336	267,702
Rags and other Materials for making Paper. tons	5,532	9,182	93,259	134,843
Salt—To Russia....tons	52,846	40,554	34,172	23,848
United States	75,135	73,914	47,506	41,240
British North America	55,930	58,594	29,404	23,302
India	130,400	105,586	80,507	53,801
Other countries	89,416	101,557	54,595	58,816
Total	403,727	380,205	246,184	201,007
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ....lbs	199,044	154,820	275,015	216,672
Belgium	15,265	11,925	24,822	18,217
France	141,349	152,885	164,594	213,143
Other countries	62,420	51,691	76,544	64,449
Total	418,078	371,321	540,975	512,481

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	33,081	15,819	28,310	13,217
Holland	12,728	22,926	11,912	26,755
France	59,368	59,766	47,783	40,073
Other countries	10,034	12,101	11,059	14,263
Total	115,211	110,612	99,064	94,308
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....yds	9,519	10,889	1,937	2,466
Egypt	388,928	316,764	101,142	69,144
United States	178,495	234,694	38,434	54,750
Australia	73,943	111,772	13,435	19,630
Other countries	281,043	231,534	49,789	44,130
Total	931,928	905,653	204,737	190,120
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....doz	743	1,272	1,257	1,831
Egypt	4,180	1,855	9,756	4,286
United States	113	1,090	241	1,103
Australia	56	379	97	611
Other countries	18,532	22,271	30,700	31,693
Total	23,624	26,867	42,051	39,524
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	1,366	1,469	1,463	1,464
Egypt	1,226	5,455	1,709	5,887
United States	9,353	5,791	11,625	7,142
Australia	3,162	9,969	4,303	11,252
Other countries	4,687	5,548	6,379	7,484
Total	19,794	28,232	25,479	33,209
Soap.....cwts	99,647	69,475	125,775	100,000
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	7,730	5,886	972	744
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	27,294	75,196	3,420	9,399
Turkey	1,678	11,956	211	1,547
United States	30,759	28,082	3,843	3,530
Australia.	237,045	236,246	29,657	29,533
Other countries	370,789	415,130	46,405	52,146
Total	675,295	772,496	84,508	96,899
Sugar, Refined .....cwts	100,768	151,495	165,788	274,118
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	1,034,498	775,428	93,613	66,233
Belgium	614,548	432,633	46,349	35,131
France	2,608,553	1,341,359	195,813	104,233
United States	48,894	1,192,748	2,865	65,700
Other countries	706,086	469,547	60,805	36,671
Total	5,012,579	4,211,715	399,445	307,968
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	590,719	508,647	88,585	74,048
Hanover	28,700	...	5,267	...
Hanse Towns	12,558,059	9,520,985	1,793,807	1,379,429
Holland	5,977,152	6,241,605	878,514	832,890
Belgium	73,727	318,135	10,689	51,480
France	4,097,203	1,864,227	495,332	338,987

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ..... lbs	965,152	613,364	150,519	94,284
Total	24,290,712	18,066,963	3,422,713	2,771,118
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns.. ..... yards	221,663	401,686	51,732	95,361
Holland	257,958	293,869	43,026	48,508
France	997,307	1,087,131	200,629	219,359
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	113,877	114,601	21,126	18,783
Italy—Sardinia	96,459	191,366	14,874	24,494
Naples and Sicily	44,145	133,616	7,955	21,363
United States	1,733,871	1,627,359	282,005	295,952
Brazil	888,457	984,333	89,483	92,382
Uruguay	210,588	233,259	34,966	25,851
Argentine Confederation	322,092	363,622	49,019	48,510
Chili	333,351	424,707	43,894	50,450
Peru	466,488	696,196	70,002	99,113
China and Hong Kong	1,129,989	1,188,817	146,394	140,488
British North America	564,140	463,784	86,007	68,016
India	1,221,909	1,158,148	163,243	151,428
Australia	912,115	1,264,799	156,165	212,442
Other countries	1,716,718	2,280,286	258,013	364,906
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	11,231,127	12,907,579	1,718,533	1,977,406
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... lbs	9,494,290	10,733,762		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	7,078,011	7,672,801	1,211,863	1,315,650
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only lbs	6,156,025	6,329,821		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials yards	4,153,116	5,234,778	506,670	661,756
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials lbs	3,338,265	4,403,941		
Flannels yards	3,125,355	3,214,700	186,350	174,790
Flannels lbs	1,094,381	1,122,363		
Blankets yards	1,610,913	2,902,357	152,068	298,033
Blankets lbs	1,699,386	3,303,074		
Blanketing and Baizes yards	374,931	536,201	34,835	45,033
Blanketing and Baizes lbs	271,914	400,537		
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns.yards	49,498	52,425	7,754	8,824
Holland	149,729	122,821	22,874	20,507
France	376,520	372,505	74,750	56,797
Spain and Canaries	19,230	3,052	2,261	484
Italy—Sardinia	1,546	5,329	119	710
United States	1,554,599	2,859,700	232,144	442,494
Chili	89,291	136,095	14,483	19,784
British North America..	198,778	172,719	25,164	22,051
Australia	223,163	307,803	28,692	34,655
Other countries	446,115	409,578	67,015	60,335
Total yards	3,108,469	4,442,027	475,256	666,641
Total lbs	4,695,320	6,116,356		
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	256,424	365,250	96,437	123,279
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... yards	3,900	...	200	...

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con.)*—To Hanse Towns	20,721,023	31,919,058	1,793,207	2,845,299
Holland	5,047,689	4,970,136	294,187	298,610
Belgium	3,234,360	3,384,049	244,533	256,562
France	8,121,099	8,259,691	624,095	643,491
Italy—Sardinia	1,125,111	1,554,009	38,418	60,957
Tuscany	522,616	669,672	20,221	25,519
Naples and Sicily	898,355	1,724,331	37,719	69,830
United States	31,804,825	36,617,113	1,190,342	1,441,273
China and Hong Kong	11,283,151	10,709,280	646,992	625,277
Japan	1,882,025	2,188,132	86,920	127,745
British North America	1,550,760	1,608,580	63,691	61,073
Possessions in South Africa	86,609	147,992	3,746	8,191

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con.)*—India	1,239,719	980,077	76,631	56,275
Australia	4,553,239	6,958,114	219,808	312,146
Other countries	10,065,589	12,085,093	471,210	548,423
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings — yds.	102,140,070	123,775,327	5,811,920	7,380,671
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings — lbs	35,705,682	41,442,463		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only — yds.	22,203,289	19,641,572	1,466,703	1,271,747
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only — lbs	8,530,061	8,121,637		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings — yds.	79,936,781	104,133,755	4,345,217	6,108,924
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings — lbs	27,174,621	33,320,826		
Hosiery, Stockings — doz pairs	41,082	48,191	21,189	22,789

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	52,432	47,610
British North America	60,391	57,453
Possessions in South Africa	81,780	67,979
India	24,587	19,883
Australia	401,431	565,433
Other countries	372,183	389,431
Total	992,804	1,147,789
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	199,107	227,286
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	230,797	303,630
Hosiery	110,971	217,333
Counterpanes and Small Wares	185,780	272,488
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	241,209	295,912
	249,690	308,726
Fish	83,130	97,758
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	81,825	100,099
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	20,839	51,081
Egypt	119,127	96,101
United States	475,792	501,191
Cuba	4,432	3,582
Argentine Confederation	15,874	12,763
Channel Islands	62,953	105,646
British North America	181,251	214,594
West Indies	84,074	75,106
Possessions in South Africa	96,063	87,112
India	68,084	62,728

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery *(con.)*—		
Australia	483,601	596,264
Other countries	489,888	422,379
Total	2,101,978	2,228,547
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery—(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments— To Russia	1,379	1,814
Hanse Towns	1,927	2,272
Holland	987	360
France	9,129	6,774
Spain and Canaries	2,377	1,926
United States	78,171	78,819
Cuba	611	146
Brazil	6,252	11,588
Argentine Confederation	4,787	4,588
British North America	6,551	9,222
Possessions in South Africa	4,834	5,457
India	15,669	13,225
Australia	20,769	37,937
Other countries	49,254	53,643
Total	202,697	227,771
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c.), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	30,346	44,624
Hanse Towns	4,742	7,628

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. *(con.)*—		
Holland	6,529	8,219
France	34,488	37,140
Spain and Canaries	7,333	5,176
United States	35,459	49,474
Cuba	942	333
Brazil	1,730	2,971
Argentine Confederation	1,094	2,092
British North America	7,309	7,383
Possessions in South Africa	1,626	991
India	39,982	30,871
Australia	15,466	21,525
Other countries	54,276	80,097
Total	241,322	298,524
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described— To Russia	19,874	23,245
Hanse Towns	99,101	145,811
Holland	31,073	48,507
France	55,017	54,745
Spain and Canaries	32,502	23,614
United States	165,753	222,488
Cuba	55,503	14,772
Brazil	68,504	95,843
Argentine Confederation	46,692	46,404
British North America	72,292	83,749
Possessions in South Africa	20,656	21,545
India	126,810	101,358
Australia	110,707	159,526

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	411,558	458,955
Total	1,316,042	1,500,562
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	1,760,061	2,026,857
Jute Manufactures, made up	80	37
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	5,810	9,547
British India	9,595	15,787
Australia	41,491	60,622
Other countries	56,137	68,549
Total	113,033	154,505
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	41,852	34,458
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	3,354,373	3,473.150
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	24,886	86,292
France	16,865	6,894
Spain and Canaries	16,343	9,974
Egypt	22,745	53,754
Brazil	38,343	16,899
British India	297,795	167,697
Australia	25,061	38,143
Other countries	292,639	425,244
Total	734,677	804,897

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	118,464	189,533
Hanse Towns	191,750	199,337
Holland	120,020	130,213
Belgium	68,970	94,468
France	171,599	169,664
Spain and Canaries	46,002	23,156
Egypt	14,394	19,246
British India	83,732	88,543
Australia	43,898	102,740
Other countries	410,927	455,672
Total	1,269,756	1,472,572
Painters' colours	290,482	324,627
Pickles and Sauces	164,267	189,648
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	159,646	234,201
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	4,535	6,594
France	13,873	33,174
United States	69,370	49,029
Other countries	56,704	66,775
Total	144,482	155,572

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	9,185	29,495
France	16,774	20,768
United States	31,874	45,642
Other countries	35,119	28,246
Total	92,952	124,151
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	509,701	542,576
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	21.838	20,920
Australia	31,927	38,988
Other countries	134,038	161,256
Total	187,803	221,164
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	70,909	787,154
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings	45,401	67,823
Small Wares	28,954	83,048
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	8,570,943	10,839,513
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	80,153,725	86.780,220
Unenumerated Articles	4,447,432	4,705,045
All Articles	84,601,157	91,485,265

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Five Months ended May 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	534,473	1,572,890
Sheep	210,148	546,542
Lambs	4,442	6,489
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	1,030,889	868,786
Other British Possessions	211,829	191,662
Brazil	150,352	171,856
Central America	407	47,949
Other countries	94,789	133,805
Total	1,488,266	1,414,058
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	2,923,173	1,517,062
Denmark	168,873	81,946
Prussia	1,457,652	994,029
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	21,648	12,638
Mecklenburg	268,514	154,905
Hanse Towns	255,480	156,547
France	9,763	63,292
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	505,551	191,332
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	1,187,050	280,764
Egypt	1,269,639	151,862
United States	2,502,384	1,714,160
Chili	235,795	97,493

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—British North America	75,182	23,448
Other countries	423,474	77,044
Total	11,304,178	5,516,522
Barley	1,122,541	1,932,865
Oats	1,256,294	878,312
Peas	145,531	141,301
Beans	385,148	382,641
Indian corn or maize	1,882,814	1,957,729
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	246,711	167,239
France	243,661	486,361
United States	306,575	205,764
British North America	13,149	12,187
Other countries	463,866	297,939
Total	1,273,962	1,169,490
Cotton, raw—From United States	17,778,670	12,752,176
Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	1,852,304	1,810,955
Turkey	49,990	274,004

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Cotton (*con.*)—Egypt	3,334,513	3,391,577
British India	2,201,192	3,282,154
China	...	...
Other countries	298,030	457,580
Total	25,514,699	21,968,446
Cotton manufactures not made up	581,085	527,995
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	299,151	314,872
Holland	289,886	267,014
Belgium	369,914	349,392
Other countries	230,262	280,464
Total	1,189,213	1,211,742
Fruit—Currants	101,025	76,125
Lemons and oranges	463,740	540,171
Raisins	58,660	23,892
Guano	906,639	335,196
Hats or bonnets of straw	541,651	521,268
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	2,308	35,498

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Venetia	154,515	243,031
Illryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia	28,139	55,289
British India	2,000	3,054
Philippine Islands	159,495	93,577
Other countries	69,557	85,031
Total	416,014	515,480
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	682,193	1,081,365
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	118,565	326,739
Other countries	72,983	70,604
Total	191,548	397,343
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	142,032	92,348
Brazil	82,110	63,598
Australia	47,455	29,211
Other countries	75,569	111,126
Total	347,166	296,283
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	280,621	198,864
Hops	154,712	239,016
Indigo	819,285	1,536,580
Leather manufactures—Gloves	563,354	547,499
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	11,268	8,601
Cuba	46,881	33,472
Chili	78,355	32,700
Australia	39,886	55,134
Other countries	175,270	134,157
Total	351,660	264,064
Copper regulus—From Chili	312,971	261,536
Other countries	59,031	23,599
Total	372,002	285,135
Iron in bars, unwrought	79,690	108,683
Iron and steel wrought or manufctrd	135,644	125,413
Lead, pig and sheet	263,782	356,538
Spelter	201,747	237,752
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	84,767	166,737
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	67,044	100,571
British North America	...	...
British India	...	...
Other countries	1,425	4,548
Total	68,469	105,119
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	153,898	237,760
Palm	605,890	391,359
Olive	617,960	641,352
Oil seed cakes	358,096	565,661
Paper for printing or writing	146,434	188,975
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	55,892	85,938

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Provisions—Butter	1,945,823	2,472,315
Cheese	565,121	451,345
Eggs	433,309	482,058
Fish, cured or salted	65,216	133,275
Lard	310,394	326,404
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	6,385	12,933
Pork	8,332	30,225
Meat salted—Bacon and hams	757,847	948,472
Beef	338,723	230,720
Pork	174,920	232,190
Meat not otherwise described	41,744	78,823
Rags and other materials for paper making	266,122	310,700
Rice, not in the husk	638,971	873,350
Saltpetre	37,304	72,244
Cubic nitre	254,996	278,031
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	116,322	70,502
Russia, Southern ports	299,778	287,387
British India	523,647	574,757
Other countries	173,698	90,741
Total	1,113,445	1,023,387
Silk, raw—From China	29,743	291,874
British India	14,692	5,963
Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)	1,776,946	1,564,515
Other countries	913,919	504,096
Total	2,735,300	2,366,448
Thrown—From France	154,214	179,948
China	...	...
Other countries	12,572	21,985
Total	166,786	201,933
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	297,066	412,846
France	1,988,845	2,021,315
Other countries	79,419	63,734
Total	2,365,330	2,497,895
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	919,854	919,720
Other countries	97,145	95,216
Total	1,016,999	1,014,936
Gauze and Crape	97	...
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	124,383	104,528
Other countries	40,545	27,401
Total	164,928	131,929

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Plush for making Hats	50,123	39,330
Spirits—Rum	289,543	240,800
Brandy	572,531	674,865
Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed	52,721	70,599
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	483,112	517,560
Sugar, unrefined—First class	46,907	77,142
Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	531,164	194,794
British India	5,542	10,563
Mauritius	451,012	212,817
Cuba and Porto Rico	340,201	266 429
Brazil	4,526	5,826
Java and Philippine Islands	..	5,904
Other countries	415,971	248,178
Total	1,748,416	944,511
Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	596,999	293.546
British India	7,356	36,332
Mauritius	84,939	57,594
Cuba and Porto Rico	183,235	253,671
Brazil	238,220	114,280
Java and Philippine Islands	10,433	39,973
Other countries	172,937	234,405
Total	1,294,119	1,029,801
Fourth class (including cane juice)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	429,075	659,359
British India	16,634	75,280
Mauritius	94,042	67,651
Cuba and Porto Rico	136,436	267,563
Brazil	481,041	592,274
Java and Philippine Islands	335,598	367,659
Other countries	60,071	218,102
Total	1,552,897	2,247,888
Total of sugar, unrefined	4,642,339	4,299,342
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	37,859	42,228
Cuba and Porto Rico	143,258	126,245
Other countries	14,713	40,087
Total	195,830	208,560
Tallow—From Russia	25,858	64,329
Australia	49,525	102,109
South America	228,278	345,953
Other countries	138,389	122,538
Total	442,050	634,929
Tea	4,737,403	4,398,079

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	27,814	61,638
Sweden and Norway	350,097	419,531
British North America	108,889	77,733
Other countries	80,596	51,466
Total	567,396	610,368
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn)—From Sweden and Norway	183,818	178,326
Prussia	176,064	177,754
British North America	104,417	25,865
Other countries	108,066	190,983
Total	572,365	572,928

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	87,789	33,317
Unstemmed	314,691	251,161
Manufactured, and cigars	263,697	159,557
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	1,026	810
From other British Possessions	1,545	1,855
Foreign—From Hamburg	15,880	21,651
Holland	93,638	111,193
France	822,031	756,357
Portugal	397,226	420,627
Madeira	10,636	5,855
Spain	995,752	1,109,062
Canaries	1,806	544
Italy—Naples and Sicily	36,202	25,610
Other countries	13,148	10,283
Total of wine	2,388,890	2,463,847

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Red	1,030,671	999,157
White	1,358,219	1,464,690
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	163,906	343,078
British Possessions in South Africa	653,949	780,782
British India	162,342	177,285
Australia	2,664,462	4,845,364
Other countries	236,960	196,982
Total	3,881,619	6,343,491
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	52,450	149,269
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	79,509	85,982
Woollen manufactures not made up	703,484	709,383
Woollen and worsted yarn	529,371	747,517
Total real value of enumerated articles	90,220,338	86,677,073

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868

Countries.	Gold. Imports. 1868	Gold. Imports. 1869	Gold. Exports. 1868	Gold. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	3,285	...	...
Hanse Towns	39,574	20,652	107,454	12,893
Holland	918	257	16,354	18,584
Belgium	796	876	...	...
France	193,190	474,004	4,365,653	1,785,695
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	387,206	1,723	24,336	...
Spain and Canaries	10,877	4,900	278,542	...
Gibraltar	15,517	26,960	117	...
Malta	18,397	50,458	14,438	90,421
Turkey	...	3,189	148	888
Egypt	3,112	15,774	582,604	554,234
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	54,960	58,019	14,154	8,885
British Poss. in South Africa	5,055	192	63,078	195
China	1,397	780	...	...
Australia	3,203,940	3,367,050	23	9,745
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	159,237	14,569	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	653,258	928,645	35,481	193,105
Brazil	274,090	103,714	572,647	420,129
United States of America	4,604,575	276,774	17,105	606,001
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	303,380	11,664	51,966	72,590
Total of Gold	9,929,479	5,363,485	6,168,903	3,923,469

Countries.	Silver. Imports. 1868	Silver. Imports. 1869	Silver. Exports. 1868	Silver. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	'90,018	388,720	621,228	2,468
Holland	8,274	504,064	1,286,009	427
Belgium	4,052	48,298	261,526	112,730
France	657,472	1,184,195	811,766	2,209,571
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	36,548	37,441	...	...
Spain and Canaries	338	198	...	...
Gibraltar	15,138	24,894	...	74
Malta	5,333	...	40,081	4,336
Turkey	40	...	...	...
Egypt	22,165	3,290	521,824	1,743,977
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	3,289	286	17,939	12,420
British Poss. in South Africa	1,847	4,366	...	...
China	...	...	...	665,259
Australia	250	869	16,893	7,107
British Columbia	...	...	..	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	3,834	2,858	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,654,948	1,222,741	31,305	173,633
Brazil	115,352	68,005	24,134	5
United States of America	1,237,868	509,739	...	...
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	28,669	12,485	229	131,009
Total of Silver	3,885,435	4,012,449	3,632,934	5,063,016

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1868	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1869	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1868	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	3,285	...	...
Hanse Towns	129,592	409,372	728,682	15,361
Holland	9,192	504,321	1,302,363	19,011
Belgium	4,848	49,174	261,526	112,730
France	850,662	1,658,199	5,177,419	3,995,266
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	423,754	39,164	24,336	...
Spain and Canaries	11,215	5,098	278,542	...
Gibraltar	30,655	51,854	117	74
Malta	23,730	50,458	54,519	94,757
Turkey	40	3,189	148	888
Egypt	25,277	19,064	1,104,428	2,298,211
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	58,249	58,305	32,093	21,305
British Poss. in South Africa	6,902	4,558	63,078	195
China	1,397	780	...	665,259
Australia	3,204,190	3,367,919	16,916	16,852
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	163,071	17,427	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	2,308,206	2,151,386	66,786	366,738
Brazil	389,442	171,719	596,781	420,134
United States of America	5,842,443	786,513	17,105	606,001
Danish West Indies	...	..	...	...
Other countries	332,049	24,149	52,195	203,599
Total of Gold and Silver	13814914	9,375,934	9,801,837	8,986,485

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARPER MEREDITH, of 340 Strand, at the ECONOMIST OFFICE, 340 Strand, in the Parish of St Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, Aug. 7, 1869.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 1869.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	51,384	117,879
Calves	14,784	16,957
Sheep and Lambs	225,792	495,196
Swine and Hogs	13,656	31,620
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	49,501	34,622
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	204,158	263,880
Peruvian	8,703	5,153
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal.tons	38,169	43,247
Brimstone ....cwts	858,207	564,234
Bristles ....lbs	570,934	489,486
Caoutchouc ....cwts	71,546	69,145
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	103,244	178,832
Watches	66,115	71,616
Corn—Wheat—From Russia ....cwts	5,371,632	3,840,612
Denmark	270,250	238,681
Prussia	2,402,419	2,652,741
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	35,614	29,321
Mecklenburg	425,566	387,710
Hanse Towns	402,449	384,261
France	13,124	179,367
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	858,300	683,272
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	2,367,644	1,243,247
Egypt	2,528,211	458,532
United States	4,357,616	5,165,492
Chili	806,503	332,451
British North America	247,762	442,726
Other countries	619,701	265,354
Total	20,706,791	16,303,767
Barley	3,283,592	5,087,086
Oats	4,752,523	3,197,514
Peas	491,101	462,090
Beans	1,346,151	1,095,057
Indian Corn, or Maize	5,816,023	8,681,048
Wheatmeal & Flour—Hanse Towns...cwts	313,272	309,706
France	244,706	828,050
United States	428,222	510,399
British North America	99,722	101,278
Other countries	603,525	600,112
Total	1,689,447	2,349,545

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Corn (*con.*)—Indian Corn Meal ....cwts	4,926	3,000
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	4,257,437	2,931,540
Bahamas and Bermuda	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	542,177	427,803
Turkey	21,015	100,639
Egypt	783,273	769,737
British India	1,022,892	1,283,667
China	...	...
Other countries	108,507	132,920
Total	6,735,301	5,646,306
Cotton manufactures ....£	782,034	716,018
Cream of Tartar....cwts	27,100	25,951
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood....tons	402	4,001
Cochineal....cwts	12,362	13,674
Indigo	57,957	60,115
Logwood ....tons	21,021	16,730
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	180,644	81,979
Garancine	51,820	12,818
Shumac ....tons	4,871	5,234
Gambier	10,094	9,162
Cutch	787	603
Valonia	15,365	13,126
Elephants' Teeth ....cwts	5,266	7,979
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	858,503	686,563
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	1,146,255	1,179,302
Glass ....cwts	300,080	313,917
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	2,286,777	1,027,889
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool...£	41,281	25,424
Guano ....tons	119,081	60,483
Gum shellac ....cwts	9,836	20,792
Gutta percha	6,906	6,497
Hats or bonnets of straw....lbs	220,800	267,718
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	68,886	145,519
Venetia	146,650	166,788
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	23,362	36,568
British India	1,743	6,180

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Hemp, &c. (*con.*)—Philippine Islands..cwts	90,456	56,577
Other countries	52,525	52,851
Total	383,622	464,483
China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	1,052,421	1,653,724
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India	71,088	125,954
Other countries....cwts	38,331	32,280
Total	109,419	158,234
Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	102,645	74,680
Brazil	42,838	53,826
Australia	30,361	18,991
Other countries	53,479	83,525
Total	229,324	231,022
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	5,641,758	4,829,842
Hops ....cwts	49,265	156,092
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	218,580	227,604
Boot fronts	22,800	16,032
Gloves	6,568,308	6,880,872
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	40,906	34,164
Copper regulus	14,087	17,683
Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwts	358,880	309,346
Iron, in bars, unwrought ....tons	23,046	29,095
Steel, unwrought	3,835	4,780
Iron & steel, wrought or manufactured cwts	101,569	131,130
Lead, pig and sheet ....tons	25,067	29,734
Spelter or zinc	14,717	14,686
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..cwts	50,076	40,735
Silver ore....£	91,317	76,513
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America.tuns	5,715	7,844
British North America	...	...
Other countries	90	410
Total	5,805	8,254
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	5,994	6,226
Palm ....cwts	437,163	328,214
Cocoa-nut	92,651	137,129

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Oil (*con.*)—Olive .....tun	12,072	17,316
Seed oil, of all kinds	11,101	10,923
Oil of Turpentine .....cwts	46,227	40,439
Oil seed cakes.....ton	68,443	90,488
Paper for Printing or Writing.....cwts	88,295	101,285
Other kinds, except paper hangings.....	87,715	123,035
Total	176,010	224,320
Potash, Muriate of.....	88,360	123,390
Potatoes	895,768	1,154,933
Provisions—Butter	530,842	643,203
Cheese	312,502	293,439
Eggs .....No	242113560	293802480
Fish, cured or salted .....cwts	96,420	262,067
Lard	134,313	147,631
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	3,587	7,209
Pork	3,740	12,557
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams	375,425	457,133
Beef.....	178,287	168,747
Pork	95,331	104,845
Meat, not otherwise described.....	17,989	37,474
Pyrites. .....tons	132,618	170,592
Quicksilver .....lbs	1,281,961	1,060,761
Rags and other materials for making Paper —Linen and cotton rags.....tons	8,011	7,770
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	48,957	53,900
Other materials for making paper	181	748
Total	57,149	62,418
Rice not in the husk .....cwts	1,706,064	2,783,205
Rosin	359,337	415,801
Saltpetre	65,310	135,531
Cubic Nitre.....	592,424	514,235
Seeds—Cotton .....tons	65,413	78,012
Clover .....cwts	146,102	159,049

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Seeds (*con.*)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia.		
Northern ports.....qr	167,797	122,764
Ports in the Black Sea	137,928	135,494
British India	214,402	214,814
Other countries	80,248	42,328
Total	600,375	515,400
Rape	179,031	67,942
Silk—Raw—From China.....lbs	50,024	249,348
British India	12,190	4,417
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan).....	1,863,543	1,597,563
Other countries.....	787,444	374,991
Total	2,713,201	2,226,319
Waste, Knubs, and Husks .....cwt	14,513	16,053
Thrown—From France .....lbs	131,710	120,228
Other countries	9,742	11,217
Total	141,452	131,445
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuff —From Belgium ....lbs	170,127	289,520
France.....	1,123,187	1,212,599
Other countries	54,232	43,515
Total	1,347,546	1,545,634
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ...	520,608	589,773
Other countries	66,548	57,870
Total	587,156	647,643
Gauze or crape ..... lbs	34	...
Velvet or plush—From Belgium .....lbs	83,002	72,349
Other countries	28,709	17,203
Total	111,711	89,552

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Plush for making hats.....lbs	51,247	36,384
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .....pieces	29,869	31,903
Spices—Cinnamon .....lbs	558,038	1,432,226
Ginger.....cwts	18,588	20,554
Nutmegs .....lbs	291,187	305,611
Pepper	7,583,343	8,821,369
Pimento .....cwts	5,283	28,190
Tallow—From Russia	15,386	46,963
Australia.....	62,165	114,947
South America	146,233	248,500
Other countries	83,812	98,161
Total.....	307,596	508,571
Tar .....last	1,150	2,652
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split...loads	611,609	680,962
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	22,252	21,257
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ...	455,209	444,490
Mahogany .....tons	18,248	18,763
Turpentine, common.....cwts	21,006	13,616
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe .....lbs	7,868,751	11,234,779
British Possessions in South Africa	16,534,409	17,514,485
British India.....	7,156,998	8,489,528
Australia	92,697,043	113733987
Other countries	11,332,120	9,848,349
Total	135589321	170821128
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	468,366	1,325,534
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool ...	11,693,584	12,712,224
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	1,114,156	1,149,574
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs .....lbs	24,273	27,185
Woollen and worsted yarn	4,487,072	5,732,968
Yeast, dried.....cwts	66,759	63,675

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Cocoa .....lbs	6,925,161	10,151,285	6,925,161	3,965,190
Coffee—From Ceylon	51,297,897	43,967,354	51,297,897	9,796,874
Other British Possessions.....	10,220,912	13,688,797	10,220,912	4,904,289
Brazil	8,473,903	12,083,085	8,473,903	30,948
Central America.....	4,374,930	6,451,917	4,374,930	1,660,770
Other countries	7,866,566	7,317,600	7,866,566	608,399
Total	82,234,208	83,508,733	82,234,208	17,201,250

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Fruit—Currants.....cwts	139,213	99,809	139,213	362,556
Raisins.....	58,330	21,741	58,330	120,222
Spirits—Rum .....proof gals	4,012,469	3,088,914	4,012,469	2,076,409
Brandy	2,371,529	2,564,593	2,371,529	1,770,726
Other sorts (except Geneva), not sweetened or mixed	760,196	1,173,032	545,803	622,382

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Spirits—Geneva .....proof gals	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tea .....lbs	106,000,000	106,000,000	106,000,000	106,000,000
Tobacco .....lbs	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Wine .....tuns	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000	120,000,000

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1868	Imported. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....cwts	469,243	535,091	478,217	522,139
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class..	40,301	83,471	57,859	52,957
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	746,542	199,896	648,644	361,444
British India	5,784	12,503	8,867	22,999
Mauritius	405,084	172,189	455,736	206,680
Cuba and Porto Rico	591,729	485,988	629,553	506,103
Brazil	8,208	4,802	5,152	9,167
Java and Philippine Islands.....	...	5,398	...	10,934
Other countries	376,755	244,284	516,031	268,698
Total	2,134,102	1,125,060	2,263,983	1,386,025
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	1,025,906	573,029	911,508	693,063
British India	7,902	38,240	15,099	58,538
Mauritius.....	98,014	53,855	111,358	65,743
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	411,239	404,649	376,213	494,583
Brazil	254,743	108,350	261,893	174,975
Java and Phillipine Islands	34,297	34,103	47,998	38,882
Other countries	194,338	241,044	206,832	258,794
Total	2,026,439	1,453,270	1,930,901	1,784,578
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwts	700,168	1,239,281	623,722	1,108,340
British India	19,692	91,117	91,425	124,867
Mauritius.....	107,578	76,566	126,010	84,720
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	332,650	428,231	262,807	408,424
Brazil	612,915	766,546	569,863	809,720
Java and Phillipine Islands	444,229	450,473	430,106	395,712

Articles.	Imported. 1868	Imported. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869
Sugar (*con.*), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwts	80,847	267,932	88,076	247,086
Total	2,298,079	3,320,146	2,192,009	3,178,869
Total of sugar, unrefined.....	6,498,921	5,981,947	6,444,752	6,402,429
Molasses.....	496,507	634,698	365,525	450,065
Tea .....lbs	66,903,063	67,648,585	63,681,881	65,165,685
Tobacco:—Stemmed ..... lbs	2,819,417	1,476,682	10,954,769	10,920,914
Unstemmed	10,797,305	8,549,820	12,303,065	12,772,951
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,844,161	1,382,991	561,831	536,312
Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	10,235	12,279	10,677	8,456
Of other British Possessions	3,971	18,989	10,185	5,832
Foreign—From Hamburg	221,147	309,862	191,706	229,053
Holland	289,934	336,769	293,626	306,763
France { Red	2,119,244	2,080,355	2,037,299	1,897,900
France { White	751,247	769,564	685,819	722,946
Portugal	1,916,261	2,023,316	1,587,587	1,611,816
Madeira	28,826	20,764	15,275	13,114
Spain { Red	619,526	628,778	435,996	463,696
Spain { White	3,949,115	4,111,995	3,161,460	3,263,007
Canaries	10,353	4,887	2,361	2,029
Italy—Naples and Sicily	343,839	317,435	255,319	279,650
Other countries.....	215,855	162,547	174,909	159,443
Total { Of wine	10,479,553	10,997,540	8,862,219	8,963,705
Total { Red	4,798,860	5,070,933	4,184,535	4,092,770
Total { White	5,680,693	5,926,607	4,677,684	4,870,935

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
Bacon and Hams.....cwts	6,897	839
Caoutchouc	21,463	21,759
Cheese.....	6,131	6,900
Cocoa.....lbs	1,768,705	2,889,541
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....lbs	49,276,015	48,505,220
Foreign	16,042,326	19,197,713
Total	65,318,341	67,702,933
Corn—Wheat ....qrs	174,826	28,641
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	5,833	6,321
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports...cwts	126,946	163,130
Prussia	64,007	94,609
Hanover	...	...

Articles.	1868	1869
Cotton, Raw (*con.*)—To Hanse Towns.cwts	334,689	271,097
Holland	282,111	298,536
Other countries	524,452	497,340
Total	1,332,205	1,324,712
Cotton Manufactures .....value £	158,535	159,840
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	13,052	12,850
Indigo.....	40,087	42,787
Shumach ....tons	357	143
Gambier	2,804	3,933
Cutch	665	1,065
Fruit—Currants.....	83,386	102,434
Raisins	24,313	43,846

Articles.	1868	1869
Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....value £	10,762	6,970
Guano .....tons	1,488	1,472
Gum Shellac ....cwts	12,414	15,524
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp..... .....cwts	40,185	37,741
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	251,904	247,596
Hides, untanned, dry.....	69,839	106,227
Wet	9,297	39,978
Hops .....cwts	6,367	2,269
Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....pairs	17,472	14,676
Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt wrght.,cwt	209,495	110,945
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	15,159	12,492
Oil—Petroleum ....tuns	1,858	1,058

Articles.	1868	1869
Oil—*(con.)*—Palm ....cwts	171,613	172,006
Cocoa-nut	91,610	104,232
Olive ....tuns	491	1,604
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	16,083	9,411
Other kinds, except Hangings	8,765	23,104
Quicksilver .... lbs	1,796,673	1,345,754
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	2,948	1,991
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	1,283,465	1,143,330
Saltpetre....	18,643	13,548
Seed—Flax and Linseed.... ....qrs	6,600	18,271
Rape	54,161	53,933
Silk—Raw .... lbs	1,888,268	1,967,466
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	639	4,516
Thrown....lbs	40,959	20,007
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs —Silk or Satin....lbs	5,128	2,478
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	2,229	6,252
Ribbons of all kinds	1,907	4,616

Articles.	1868	1869
Silk Manufactures of India — Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .... pieces	13,818	7,011
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	708,250	1,108,481
Pepper	7,194,926	6,078,838
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	1,391,145	896,719
Brandy	289,162	222,756
Other sorts (exc Geneva) not sweet, or mixed	82,610	194,345
Mixed in Bond	300,156	684,378
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	150,666	116,880
Refined and Candy	9,891	16,391
Molasses....	16,425	23,064
Tallow....	61,689	39,466
Tea....lbs	15,147,977	21,865,022
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	3,386	2,957
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	344,683	196,347
Unstemmed	8,494,769	10,220,212
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,366,120	1,037,697
Wine—Red ....gals	446,011	415,119
White....	635,155	710,600

Articles.	1868	1869
Wine—*(con.)*—Mixed in bond	17,767	21,091
Total	1,098,933	1,146,810
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	6,831,727	5,512,183
Belgium	11,922,718	10,324,213
France....	34,190,506	36,838,248
United States	91,160	277,098
Other countries	2,925,707	3,768,543
Total	55,961,818	56,720,285
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	310,774	1,120
Belgium	1,084,924	556,505
France	88,903	330,497
United States....	672,745	3,240,142
Other countries	300,187	642,700
Total	2,457,533	4,770,964
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	58,419,351	61,491,249
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....	4,585	232

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.. ....cwts	115,335	67,125	59,685	31,545
Prussia	116,421	120,584	42,876	40,997
Hanse Towns....	136,932	102,926	47,070	34,126
Holland	81,051	77,734	23,999	22,160
France....	120,394	86,402	39,569	33,216
United States....	913,042	865,503	426,146	364,153
Other countries....	519,423	626,080	232,874	246,263
Total	2,022,598	1,946,354	872,219	772,460
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) .... number	302,623	181,024	530,298	229,682
Gunpowder ....lbs	9,796,290	8,931,190	232,307	209,751
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	21,971	10,885	88,479	52,884
Bags, Empty ....dozens	1,056,047	1,216,847	455,192	513,243
Beef and Pork ....barrels	10,051	5,039	24,733	12,049
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	12,105	13,005	57,722	63,410
British West Indies and Guiana	14,557	16,585	50,991	59,999
India	126,288	120,003	345,792	377,530
Australia....	74,434	68,380	300,621	284,076
Other countries....	98,701	93,788	413,711	386,848
Total	326,085	311,761	1,168,837	1,171,863
Books, printed ....cwts	33,454	31,891	362,005	358,679
Butter	30 861	29,835	150,057	158,691
Candles, Stearine and Composition....lbs	3,500,233	2,700,260	131,973	101,002
Carriages—Railway .... ..No.	535	461	59,261	82,998

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts ....No.	325	387	23,064	31,436
Cheese ....cwts	14,925	12,300	60,537	53,303
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	395,451	382,635	198,137	185,810
Sweden	221,288	168,409	108,236	78,366
Denmark....	504,963	403,365	222,737	174,224
Prussia	309,687	315,263	129,029	121,085
Hanse Towns	461,663	489,092	211,521	209,667
Holland	151,938	144,776	72,777	65,381
France....	1,134,324	1,168,797	512,044	503,379
Spain and Canaries	303,560	287,498	171,565	160,650
Italy—Sardinia	136,851	145,474	69,097	68,516
United States....	67,930	40,782	44,793	24,816
Brazil	132,056	105,425	78,058	61,827
British India	246,663	160,182	137,578	92,453
Other countries	2,177,657	2,028,898	1,141,861	1,039,750
Total	6,244,031	5,840,596	3,097,433	2,785,924
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	67,849	68,432	193,088	194,253
Cotton Yarn—To Russia.. ....lbs	818,068	1,098,603	71,978	98,765
Prussia	4,217,630	4,024,520	358,235	428,373
Hanover	11,600	...	1,220	...
Hanse Towns	24,807,600	18,291,325	3,147,555	1,855,357
Holland	20,750,496	21,432,396	1,876,442	1,986,025
France	2,315,496	957,029	178,753	123,537
Italy—Sardinia	1,848,000	2,384,060	105,408	141,552
Tuscany	1,700,730	2,357,080	83,589	129,201

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Cot. Yn.—(*con.*)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna. lbs	804,800	997,800	40,549	56,467
Naples and Sicily	3,576,833	5,981,650	212,717	383,365
Venetia	68,500	71,821	3,458	4,248
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,488,509	1,502,720	75,920	92,745
Turkey	8,142,263	6,473,385	467,164	409,958
China and Hong Kong	3,824,806	2,645,860	235,505	179,748
Japan	1,686,210	3,240,972	106,014	215,499
British India—Bombay	2,766,536	1,866,837	209,809	162,863
Madras	3,379,707	3,170,145	237,499	248,916
Bengal	7,753,860	7,601,307	584,177	628,517
Singapore	869,600	623,515	67,762	50,821
Ceylon	284,610	139,222	20,693	10,340
Other countries	8,592,321	12,494,705	588,298	1,010,696
Total	99,708,175	97,355,452	8,672,745	8,217,113
Cotton Manuf—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns. yds	47,251,058	47,936,539	1,025,135	1,067,332
Holland	26,421,375	22,387,945	592,531	519,497
France	18,556,282	25,085,202	469,471	578,529
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	31,068,444	32,063,230	471,908	497,388
Italy—Sardinia	7,398,008	11,284,265	133,265	211,624
Tuscany	7,740,416	10,414,217	132,547	186,560
Naples and Sicily	12,370,333	23,935,564	232,558	461,692
Venetia	1,395,900	1,685,230	24,445	31,229
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	10,212,247	10,773,570	162,233	177,686
Turkey	100,838,735	96,661,632	1,927,052	1,826,921
Syria and Palestine	28,078,600	28,012,300	518,592	488,673
Egypt	141,528,385	165,963,601	2,014,222	2,329,543
West Coast of Africa	12,105,422	12,393,812	240,887	233,640
United States	51,674,253	75,517,176	1,259,147	1,762,097
Foreign West Indies	30,266,312	12,167,713	494,841	210,818
Mexico	17,215,303	10,636,294	304,559	188,523
New Granada	45,923,495	54,270,949	781,847	927,172
Brazil	65,729,393	118,823,469	1,210,148	2,120,809
Uruguay	5,716,812	8,612,252	110,302	170,890
Argentine Confederation	17,114,568	18,237,674	306,162	398,587
Chili	20,289,978	21,293,553	322,244	345,415
Peru	11,151,918	14,426,838	176,914	236,935
China and Hong Kong	179,590,656	186,537,439	3,066,005	3,431,453
Japan	12,298,513	11,297,057	217,944	219,511
Java	13,542,552	10,181,570	264,428	207,610
Philippine Islands	18,851,020	15,251,839	369,900	314,289
Gibraltar	6,291,406	11,206,468	128,077	207,735
Malta	3,456,788	5,414,520	52,092	81,040
British North America	15,004,443	16,836,213	320,489	352,919
West Indies	25,109,611	22,221,784	424,159	364,334
Possessions in South Africa	6,692,106	6,589,823	167,434	154,715
British India—Bombay	113,760 619	74,930,278	1,647,017	1,190,695
Madras	14,595,506	13,157,867	243,552	211,224
Bengal	365,957,776	289,194,391	5,103,530	3,955,197
Singapore	35,226,500	37,591,337	562,330	632,078
Ceylon	15,259,751	13,181,127	244,821	238,098
Australia	21,574,598	25,837,886	544,294	648,949

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries. yds	67,717,755	78,937,443	1,295,832	1,470,587
Total of all kinds	1,624,976,867	1,640,950,067	27,562,914	28,651,994
Total of White or Plain	1,121,707,741	1,085,739,223	17,402,889	17,260,931
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	503,269,126	555,210,844	10,160,025	11,391,063
Hosiery—Stockings. doz. pairs	643,733	615,033	207,294	207,627
Thread for Sewing—To France. lbs	82,220	111,324	14,276	21,586
United States	1,006,752	1,142,390	257,824	247,739
Other countries	2,655,320	2,584,027	356,066	370,233
Total	3,744,292	3,837,741	628,166	639,558
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	29,053,316	30,473,006
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns. packages	5,161	5,651	33,988	40,325
France	2,073	2,648	20,503	18,531
United States	54,081	67,132	383,633	456,718
Brazil	9,240	12,043	45,058	57,305
British North America	10,174	11,392	63,209	68,722
India	10,944	8,027	61,373	53,094
Australia	9,550	11,204	73,044	85,392
Other Countries	49,998	50,071	268,951	259,931
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	151,221	168,168	949,759	1,040,018
Total of Earthenware	149,556	166,221	927,470	1,015,189
Total of Porcelain	1,665	1,947	22,289	24,829
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia. brls	27,470	16,941	38,566	18,092
Hanover	4,340	1,608	6,796	2,719
Other countries	65,433	55,779	78,764	61,149
Total	97,243	74,328	124,126	81,960
Glass—Flint. cwts	56,670	62,775	147,039	165,981
Window	41,728	50,451	50,033	59,141
Common Bottles	407,992	426,499	203,378	211,750
Plate. sq. feet	503,781	583,175	49,802	67,717
Hats of all kinds. doz	181,611	209,656	302,200	317,699
Horses—To Hanse Towns. number	493	466	40,958	44,917
France	977	750	38,320	29,846
Other countries	892	438	32,769	21,284
Total	2,362	1,654	112,047	96,047
Jute, Manufactures, not made up. yards	23,331,787	28,406,560	395,790	427,974
— Yarn. lbs	4,053,733	5,212,196	67,073	80,335
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought. cwts	33,028	49,935	306,997	434,836
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia. pairs	1,997,141	1,921,603	520,134	462,324
Other countries	894,305	1,029,814	250,104	277,645
Total	2,891,446	2,951,417	770,238	739,969
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia. lbs	94,743	68,953	25,013	20,515
Other countries	465,170	443,399	87,859	91,571
Total	559,913	512,352	112,872	112,086

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	5,398,321	4,641,163	475,388	434,615
Holland	2,181,892	1,988,978	127,257	116,475
Belgium	704,280	1,189,645	73,306	103,658
France	1,502,905	2,128,245	128,070	138,422
Spain and Canaries	6,039,927	5,684,739	355,375	332,590
Gibraltar	32,958	96,072	1,867	4,652
Other countries	4,001,514	3,474,970	245,362	207,979
Total	19,861,797	19,203,812	1,406,625	1,338,391
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds —To Russia ... yards	196,257	177,566	11,459	9,863
Prussia	568,454	795,980	27,621	32,108
Hanse Towns	5,359,440	6,235,903	204,124	235,087
Holland	387,498	595,923	16,138	20,214
France	2,123,489	2,721,490	111,574	111,896
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	852,111	679,022	24,790	18,584
Spain and Canaries	1,874,701	1,060,702	83,421	48,962
Italy—Sardinia	435,429	604,576	18,880	26,336
Tuscany	426,855	382,220	15,462	15,656
Naples and Sicily	981,640	1,306,892	37,418	52,786
United States	45,317,509	63,519,028	1,385,678	1,866,903
Cuba	13,871,482	3,160,450	457,172	105,814
St Thomas	317,942	1,201,500	9,254	28,780
Hayti	1,577,320	176,618	38,136	4,119
Brazil	6,074,100	7,518,604	147,566	185,698
Chili	1,503,722	1,731,050	41,734	40,448
Peru	1,308,040	1,363,153	36,804	33,052
British West Indies	3,983,091	2,918,707	85,646	68,883
India	2,842,417	1,398,175	93,204	56,237
Australia	5,593,766	5,965,029	185,076	196,046
Other countries	20,679,197	21,811,427	707,989	678,325
Total of Piece Goods	116,274,460	125,324,015	3,739,146	3,835,797
Total of White and Plain	104,723,777	115,538,856	3,255,297	3,400,925
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed	4,287,846	2,891,530	141,486	103,466
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	4,218,203	4,434,049	162,505	181,397
Total of Damask and Diaper	837,141	748,456	60,453	49,432
Total of Sail Cloth	2,207,493	1,711,124	119,405	100,577
Thread—To Hanse Towns ... lbs	206,997	144,570	30,018	23,826
United States	695,058	734,363	82,352	86,967
Other countries	673,415	490,388	75,839	59,489
Total	1,575,470	1,369,321	188,209	170,282
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	3,981,825	4,045,591
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia. tons	22,903	26,956	63,556	76,431
Holland	38,199	49,517	122,728	157,623
France	56,399	64,741	154,611	175,359
United States	40,646	75,909	118,892	227,876
Other countries	153,598	174,090	415,698	485,741
Total	311,745	391,213	875,485	1,123,030
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ... tons	6,762	4,317	54,080	37,713
Holland	4,408	4,738	42,593	41,865

Articles	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—(con.)—France	1,885	3,462	13,562	25,292
Italy—Sardinia	6,914	9,170	51,931	65,540
Naples and Sicily	7,353	8,507	51,365	59,856
Turkey	5,043	8,818	33,649	58,016
United States	21,653	35,749	175,773	285,495
British North America	15,421	22,067	103,975	148,153
India	29,721	30,483	217,752	217,851
Australia	6,650	10,327	54,375	81,716
Other countries	57,452	75,328	436,522	576,886
Total	163,262	212,966	1,235,577	1,598,381
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia	28,100	122,517	247,860	1,056,478
Sweden	1,428	3,139	9,371	20,652
Prussia	4,099	6,972	35,964	68,099
Holland	19,343	7,757	137,385	56,434
France	96	3,283	2,577	43,449
Spain and Canaries	4,893	7,603	31,504	50,048
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	4,840	19,457	31,987	148,899
Egypt	10,512	5,355	67,351	39,915
United States	165,480	203,597	1,189,293	1,524,319
Cuba	1,999	319	14,489	2,316
Brazil	1,962	872	17,371	6,352
Peru and Chili	2,316	17,250	19,485	124,871
British North America	10,803	19,258	78,707	148,492
India	51,026	46,032	534,079	396,018
Australia	5,749	14,141	38,059	105,952
Other countries	21,412	42,170	159,124	334,204
Total	334,058	519,722	2,614,606	4,126,498
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	10,852	13,238	213,680	245,993
Iron Castings—To Russia	4,145	5,877	30,228	39,574
France	395	505	6,933	6,501
United States	320	666	4,632	7,307
Brazil	1,150	3,684	16,734	37,978
British India	18,439	7,954	114,723	66,342
Australia	8,782	7,262	62,484	71,569
Other countries	15,394	32,904	149,235	250,202
Total	48,625	58,850	384,969	479,473
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	2,736	4,596	27,353	50,871
Prussia	1,254	2,002	14,264	24,350
Hanse Towns	1,736	3,141	19,501	32,487
Holland	3,650	4,225	43,014	47,408
France	1,030	2,452	13,808	26,274
Spain and Canaries	2,011	2,477	20,914	24,555
United States	7,935	21,125	85,484	222,357
British North America	6,045	6,818	57,892	66,841
India	12,872	14,426	145,705	148,796
Australia	8,374	13,267	148,956	215,045
Other countries	27,763	38,133	322,440	439,895
Total	75,406	112,662	899,341	1,298,874

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	3,795	5,870	60,926	94,636
Prussia	1,219	3,012	26,485	60,515
Hanse Towns	1,718	2,582	33,061	45,666
Holland	1,728	2,400	32,642	61,017
France	1,439	1,996	33,515	44,927
Spain and Canaries	2,330	838	46,324	19,480
United States	2,209	4,732	39,339	77,282
British North America	4,556	5,019	71,464	78,340
Possessions in South Africa	448	413	10,708	9,770
India	20,737	8,701	328,907	155,946
Australia	6,699	8,788	139,312	179,381
Other countries	19,560	30,264	391,112	514,589
Total	66,438	74,615	1,213,795	1,341,549
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	42,587	57,399	170,478	228,600
Steel, unwrought—To France	1,429	1,726	53,602	59,896
United States	8,423	10,019	276,820	317,681
Other countries	6,225	7,258	194,649	221,142
Total	16,077	19,003	525,071	598,719
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	1,069,050	1,459,668	8,133,002	11,041,117
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ....cwts	24,222	19,754	101,014	84,232
Belgium	6,723	11,936	28,373	50,188
France	18,697	23,418	76,672	101,358
British India	37,713	40,258	142,849	150,620
Other countries	14,745	27,050	62,555	106,872
Total	102,100	122,416	411,463	493,270
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns....cwts	14,409	12,725	52,799	45,842
Holland	11,972	9,309	44,909	34,885
France	21,196	13,305	75,303	47,693
Italy—Sardinia	11,986	11,586	46,216	41,669
Turkey	10,316	13,547	44,503	55,689
Egypt	3,152	6,769	12,881	28,339
United States	1,319	1,961	4,812	7,025
British India	119,132	135,779	442,557	498,231
Other countries	96,580	93,208	379,099	355,833
Total	290,062	298,189	1,103,079	1,115,206
Wrought, of other sorts	25,751	20,912	141,770	114,840
Brass of all sorts	26,445	30,695	126,495	138,917
Total of Copper and Brass	444,358	472,212	1,782,807	1,862,233
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia ....tons	2,986	2,799	57,689	56,776

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Lead—(*con.*)—To France ....tons	2,509	1,804	48,799	34,770
United States	4,419	2,772	90,024	45,651
China and Hong Kong	6,545	7,549	130,884	150,780
British India	1,680	2,824	36,331	59,172
Australia	785	1,598	16,611	35,781
Other countries	7,462	8,175	158,300	171,965
Total	26,386	27,521	538,638	564,895
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	5,852	6,431	145,755	154,499
Tin, unwrought—To Russia....cwts	6,405	4,025	30,364	19,425
France	12,805	22,776	59,123	127,038
Turkey	3,978	2,048	19,111	12,559
Other countries	25,156	28,376	114,935	165,609
Total	48,344	57,225	223,533	324,631
Tin Plates—To France	31,156	20,186	32,143	23,429
United States	792,058	1,003,534	943,254	1,190,707
British North America	27,838	32,772	36,206	43,121
Australia	24,279	22,280	31,341	29,007
Other countries	233,307	170,377	276,600	206,991
Total	1,108,638	1,249,149	1,319,544	1,493,255
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	103,363	136,859	112,387	142,558
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ....gals	351,065	350,804	46,208	42,221
Hanover	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	494,731	818,263	65,943	97,446
Holland	345,149	1,045,663	46,407	135,225
France	517,411	898,507	71,502	108,690
Italy—Sardinia	83,254	68,715	12,570	9,062
United States	158,619	56,275	22,828	7,387
Other countries	2,574,836	2,709,342	395,029	362,165
Total	4,525,065	5,947,569	660,487	762,196
Paper for Writing or Printing ....cwts	69,155	77,920	234,066	256,229
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	37,272	33,102	74,859	65,649
Total of Paper	106,427	111,022	308,925	321,878
Rags and other Materials for making Paper. tons	6,692	10,401	112,993	152,165
Salt—To Russia....tons	64,824	47,424	41,749	28,067
United States	84,314	93,921	53,120	52,254
British North America	60,847	70,109	32,292	28,078
India	154,416	121,836	96,989	62,685
Other countries	110,761	121,571	68,560	71,119
Total	475,162	454,861	292,710	242,203
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ....lbs	237,102	176,395	330,377	247,613
Belgium	16,429	12,966	27,022	20,174
France	166,733	176,098	194,281	248,713
Other countries	71,318	56,203	86,609	69,553
Total	491,582	421,662	638,289	586,053

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	42,169	19,079	35,142	16,168
Holland	13,431	27,506	12,666	31.693
France	80,044	74,934	59,873	48,091
Other countries	11,270	13,919	12,429	16,731
Total	146,914	135,438	120,110	112,683
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France ....yds	11,808	13,908	2,381	3,301
Egypt	436,578	381,595	112,827	84,314
United States	224,068	279,994	48,344	65,610
Australia	81,885	124,481	15,010	22,219
Other countries	393,383	294,014	67,919	57,932
Total	1,147,722	1,093,992	246,481	233,376
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France ....doz	871	2,064	1,386	2,638
Egypt	4,180	2,588	9,756	6,470
United States	289	1,756	541	1,595
Australia	56	379	97	611
Other countries	22,456	26,468	37,506	37,087
Total	27,852	33,255	49,286	48,401
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	1,366	1,469	1,463	1,464
Egypt	1,418	5,767	1,985	6,161
United States	9,353	5,791	11,625	7,142
Australia	5,998	11,294	7,608	12,604
Other countries	8,231	10,899	10,774	14,638
Total	26,366	35,220	33,455	42,009
Soap....cwts	112,230	81,283	143,469	118,078
Spirits (British)—To France....gals	8,019	6,197	1,009	784
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	96,101	117,765	4,521	14,720
Turkey	2,732	34,853	343	4,006
United States	48,360	42,078	6,044	5,280
Australia.	269,585	275,391	33,725	34,728
Other countries	407,308	447,492	51,023	56,213
Total	772,105	923,776	96,665	115,731
Sugar, Refined ....cwts	120,701	176,358	198,987	320,129
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	1,363,354	1,144,554	123,661	98,260
Belgium	637,962	474,312	48,334	38,741
France	3,243,939	2,467,693	243,698	190,663
United States	50,772	1,475,851	3,044	85,633
Other countries	773,186	552,701	67,093	42,302
Total	6,069,213	6,115,111	485,830	455,599
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	775,753	888,534	116,354	127,467
Hanover	28,700	...	5,267	...
Hanse Towns	13,897,279	11,213,573	1,997,420	1,619,327
Holland	6,604,194	6,376,025	1,055,559	1,011,026
Belgium	113,463	449,317	16,983	72,788
France	5,417,988	2,283,686	633,843	420,941

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ....lbs	1,111,156	723,623	170,837	111,688
Total	27,948,528	21,934,158	4,016,263	3,363,237
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns.. ..... yards	267,051	521,562	62,563	120,560
Holland	317,196	371,604	52,211	60,170
France	1,125,154	1,478,891	225,606	295,805
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	130,826	132,508	24,415	21,215
Italy—Sardinia	174,419	307,677	25,245	35,935
Naples and Sicily	87,793	242,996	15,755	32,200
United States	1,913,896	1,877,890	330,017	366,672
Brazil	979,308	1,236,163	97,417	112,068
Uruguay	219,242	243,325	36,136	27,183
Argentine Confederation	368,279	401,050	52,940	51,940
Chili	392,619	450,491	51,098	54,140
Peru	622,188	788,426	90,122	111,644
China and Hong Kong	1,381,062	1,414,413	179,379	172,744
British North America	997,447	971,594	147,341	130,184
India	1,464,712	1,390,069	193,172	184,046
Australia	1,024,219	1,370,115	171,966	229,982
Other countries	2,173,801	2,763,491	317,463	430,602
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	13,639,212	15,962,265	2,072,846	2,437,090
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... lbs	11,496,488	13,500,265		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	8,456,818	9,229,147	1,446,487	1,612,614
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only lbs	7,345,080	7,781,768		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials yards	5,182,394	6,733,118	626,359	824,476
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials lbs	4,151,408	5,718,497		
Flannels yards	3,892,939	3,843,569	228,308	216,706
Flannels lbs	1,344,204	1,352,488		
Blankets yards	1,906,479	3,395,928	182,285	342,795
Blankets lbs	2,004,859	3,863,384		
Blanketing and Baizes yards	409,503	638,165	37,699	53,093
Blanketing and Baizes lbs	300,231	465,780		
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns.yards	68,707	80,647	10,998	13,206
Holland	162,201	135,143	25,101	22,685
France	523,260	509,187	102,037	78,430
Spain and Canaries	44,243	7,192	4,645	919
Italy—Sardinia	4,447	21,469	429	2,609
United States	1,882,721	3,372,656	280,877	526,501
Chili	93,458	165,253	15,314	24,946
British North America	300,458	243,416	36,583	30,828
Australia	265,247	362,376	33,604	41,528
Other countries	552,729	522,325	77,519	77,196
Total yards	3,897,471	5,419,364	587,107	818,848
Total lbs	5,797,717	7,452,607		
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	324,809	460,365	123,243	150,688
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... yards	2,900	...	200	...

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con.)*—To Hanse Towns	28,110,581	39,316,593	2,438,148	3,523,694
Holland	5,965,963	5,994,796	354,666	365,603
Belgium	3,995,288	4,569,069	313,168	351,224
France	9,366,680	9,896,451	721,394	768,616
Italy—Sardinia	1,329,983	1,798,119	49,030	71,574
Tuscany	652,487	823,592	24,685	31,291
Naples and Sicily	1,096,655	2,001,861	45,816	82,953
United States	40,553,146	45,229,983	1,501,647	1,757,684
China and Hong Kong	12,958,186	13,327,391	741,848	768,072
Japan	2,245,685	2,518,448	102,650	150,675
British North America	2,670,168	2,768,852	113,632	108,678
Possessions in South Africa	107,982	152,984	4,870	8,929

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures *(con.)*—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. *(con)*—India	1,467,086	1,092,562	89,713	66,083
Australia	5,144,407	7,717,638	245,512	345,162
Other countries	12,090,520	14,770,448	564,008	670,013
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings — yds.	127,758,717	151,978,787	7,310,987	9,070,251
Waistcoatings — lbs	44,459,240	50,833,377		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only — yds.	25,592,999	22,678,688	1,694,309	1,466,620
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only — lbs	9,820,592	9,446,166		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings — yds.	102,165,718	129,300,099	5,616,678	7,603,631
Waistcoatings — lbs	34,637,648	41,387,211		
Hosiery, Stockings — doz pairs	60,226	57,992	28,135	27,851

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	60,608	54,701
British North America	72,411	80,330
Possessions in South Africa	94,340	82,880
India	29,539	26,900
Australia	491,269	665,669
Other countries	462,430	453,387
Total	1,210,597	1,363,867
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	212,400	262,256
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	280,450	377,112
Hosiery	142,867	275,442
Counterpanes and Small Wares	231,625	321,273
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	274,891	345,471
	298,038	388,418
Fish	98,329	117,442
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	98,964	123,389
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	28,940	60,137
Egypt	133,823	112,364
United States	526,812	550,472
Cuba	4,702	4,516
Argentine Confederation	18,715	14,444
Channel Islands	72,499	121,518
British North America	281,539	333,579
West Indies	99,539	89,011
Possessions in South Africa	131,535	112,627
India	82,154	80,792

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery *(con.)*—		
Australia	602,535	694,319
Other countries	564,026	501,570
Total	2,546,819	2,675,349
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery—(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments—		
To Russia	1,446	2,159
Hanse Towns	2,409	2,732
Holland	1,158	365
France	11,228	9,115
Spain and Canaries	2,423	2,041
United States	93,339	96,491
Cuba	1,679	146
Brazil	6,717	14,048
Argentine Confederation	5,711	4,988
British North America	8,922	10,626
Possessions in South Africa	5,346	6,433
India	18,291	16,441
Australia	25,711	45,358
Other countries	56,863	64,120
Total	241,243	275,063
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c.), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	45,646	64,038
Hanse Towns	6,023	8,637

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. *(con.)*—		
Holland	7,505	9,386
France	39,556	44,034
Spain and Canaries	8,040	5,524
United States	45,918	55,992
Cuba	1,318	648
Brazil	2,536	3,189
Argentine Confederation	1,205	2,362
British North America	11,001	9,993
Possessions in South Africa	1,809	1,957
India	47,304	36,792
Australia	18,703	26,870
Other countries	61,607	95,090
Total	298,071	364,512
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described—		
To Russia	24,902	31,175
Hanse Towns	120,623	168,846
Holland	37,208	58,253
France	65,714	62,769
Spain and Canaries	37,242	28,529
United States	203,423	261,616
Cuba	69,309	18,510
Brazil	76,605	111,772
Argentine Confederation	54,263	59,225
British North America	88,161	99,775
Possessions in South Africa	23,477	25,043
India	145,558	118,990
Australia	133,092	186,758

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	481,760	542,750
Total	1,561,337	1,774,011
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	2,100,661	2,413,586
Jute Manufactures, made up	267	53
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	6,343	11,277
British India	12,573	19,473
Australia	53,320	72,343
Other countries	65,725	79,007
Total	137,961	182,100
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	54,470	39,512
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	3,981,825	4,045,591
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	50,997	110,452
France	20,935	9,438
Spain and Canaries	20,399	12,514
Egypt	24,503	65,091
Brazil	39,147	17,919
British India	325,802	192,435
Australia	27,583	46,245
Other countries	380,330	504,922
Total	889,696	959,016

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	194,019	282,627
Hanse Towns	219,879	243,192
Holland	144,630	157,534
Belgium	81,664	108,486
France	197,339	191,550
Spain and Canaries	53,832	25,982
Egypt	17,982	24,132
British India	92,539	99,686
Australia	51,202	119,454
Other countries	474,283	562,387
Total	1,527,369	1,815,030
Painters' colours	341,380	381,216
Pickles and Sauces	194,887	226,644
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	198,488	268,304
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	4,934	7,213
France	16,912	37,616
United States	84,195	61,876
Other countries	67,723	79,954
Total	173,764	186,659

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	13,340	35,975
France	20,573	22,734
United States	43,104	59,040
Other countries	42,896	36,581
Total	119,913	154,330
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	622,899	664,775
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	26,515	25,286
Australia	39,137	47,232
Other countries	152,915	189,724
Total	218,567	262,242
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	74,584	799,461
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings	59,038	87,219
Small Wares	34,892	90,239
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	10,664,540	13,294,780
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	95,197,149	103,314,321
Unenumerated Articles	5,152,277	5,565,895
All Articles	100,349,426	108,880,216

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Six Months ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	729,462	2,021,176
Sheep	255,052	664,517
Lambs	12,645	15,187
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	1,359,842	1,093,902
Other British Possessions	267,756	297,394
Brazil	159,681	185,800
Central America	77,179	154,117
Other countries	137,705	169,089
Total	2,002,163	1,900,302
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	3,325,084	1,659,692
Denmark	188,627	102,183
Prussia	1,838,614	1,203,961
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	24,722	13,966
Mecklenburg	311,951	180,941
Hanse Towns	291,279	160,349
France	10,181	82,654
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	544,159	244,494
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	1,362,703	357,270
Egypt	1,443,927	162,952
United States	3,096,949	1,991,166
Chili	390,983	113,772

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—British North America	116,923	55,049
Other countries	446,055	91,622
Total	13,392,157	6,420,071
Barley	1,339,565	2,007,945
Oats	1,713,395	1,053,484
Peas	193,934	164,061
Beans	528,039	411,758
Indian corn or maize	2,240,109	2,206,882
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	285,537	184,358
France	255,938	518,207
United States	340,537	228,342
British North America	62,677	25,872
Other countries	531,804	326,755
Total	1,476,493	1,283,534
Cotton, raw—From United States	21,046,487	15,446,481
Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	2,371,650	2,209,338
Turkey	71,078	435,507

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Cotton (*con.*)—Egypt	4,116,581	4,126,943
British India	3,080,921	4,163,517
China	...	...
Other countries	413,813	556,166
Total	31,100,530	26,937,952
Cotton manufactures not made up	669,777	639,731
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	726,474	625,975
Holland	304,144	299,216
Belgium	404,672	376,900
Other countries	268,889	320,832
Total	1,704,179	1,622,923
Fruit—Currants	106,937	79,914
Lemons and oranges	515,441	598,425
Raisins	62,606	24,929
Guano	1,056,128	504,200
Hats or bonnets of straw	629,004	586,392
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	48,176	146,655

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Venetia	198,293	290,893
Illryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia	31,052	70,587
British India	2,427	5,758
Philippine Islands	186,895	124,750
Other countries	76,498	93,146
Total	543,336	731,789
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	825,399	1,252,905
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	183,929	373,264
Other countries	104,367	90,949
Total	288,296	464,213
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	208,325	131,121
Brazil	107,501	106,152
Australia	55,115	35,217
Other countries	88,180	143,343
Total	459,121	415,833
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	334,644	276,388
Hops	167,216	273,221
Indigo	1,215,578	1,934,508
Leather manufactures—Gloves	650,354	645,606
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	16,091	10,035
Cuba	55,663	46,644
Chili	88,135	38,089
Australia	67,916	72,522
Other countries	195,882	184,026
Total	423,687	351,316
Copper regulus—From Chili	400,171	432,005
Other countries	71,661	42,230
Total	471,832	474,235
Iron in bars, unwrought	124,521	171,403
Iron and steel wrought or manufctrd	157,211	173,370
Lead, pig and sheet	342,370	419,547
Spelter	262,587	291,453
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	134,593	216,045
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	68,977	106,087
British North America	...	...
British India	...	...
Other countries	1,425	7,162
Total	70,402	113,249
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	186,238	300,267
Palm	673,475	509,730
Olive	744,133	740,568
Oil seed cakes	428,076	629,413
Paper for printing or writing	186,483	224,913
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	72,597	116,207

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Provisions—Butter	2,367,951	3,030,523
Cheese	679,966	618,332
Eggs	518,980	603,038
Fish, cured or salted	73,878	164,200
Lard	353,588	451,281
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	8,569	18,586
Pork	10,015	36,425
Meat salted—Bacon and hams	837,080	1,242,555
Beef	385,873	255,216
Pork	202,869	275,715
Meat not otherwise described	45,438	101,150
Rags and other materials for paper making	347,019	372,865
Rice, not in the husk	843,022	1,182,195
Saltpetre	50,521	100,675
Cubic nitre	298,796	332,137
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	226,652	163,914
Russia, Southern ports	330,206	311,350
British India	575,075	608,543
Other countries	179,609	93,953
Total	1,311,542	1,177,760
Silk, raw—From China	39,732	292,301
British India	14,692	5,963
Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)	1,980,114	1,760,606
Other countries	1,030,197	593,046
Total	3,064,735	2,651,916
Thrown—From France	211,879	245,686
China	...	...
Other countries	17,492	24,215
Total	229,371	269,901
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	389,793	642,296
France	2,370,943	2,733,482
Other countries	113,349	106,897
Total	2,874,085	3,482,675
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	1,037,355	1,186,443
Other countries	129,387	116,115
Total	1,166,742	1,302,558
Gauze and Crape	97	...
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	152,334	133,697
Other countries	48,483	31,444
Total	200,817	165,141

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Plush for making Hats	61,603	49,110
Spirits—Rum	368,486	289,035
Brandy	700,809	773,193
Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed	61,491	82,285
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	630,327	672,803
Sugar, unrefined—First class	53,369	90,676
Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	768,171	241,546
British India	6,710	13,211
Mauritius	500,892	239,995
Cuba and Porto Rico	491,705	469,351
Brazil	8,795	5,826
Java and Philippine Islands	...	7,755
Other countries	433,512	272,557
Total	2,209,785	1,250,241
Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	847,782	521,366
British India	8,397	38,089
Mauritius	108,010	63,364
Cuba and Porto Rico	280,668	390,198
Brazil	268,717	123,175
Java and Philippine Islands	22,680	41,602
Other countries	198,138	258,246
Total	1,734,392	1,436,040
Fourth class (including cane juice)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	604,023	1,174,120
British India	16,634	85,051
Mauritius	121,277	93,417
Cuba and Porto Rico	208,605	388,437
Brazil	554,898	699,224
Java and Philippine Islands	397,752	432,537
Other countries	70,743	251,257
Total	1,973,932	3,124,043
Total of sugar, unrefined	5,971,478	5,901,000
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	68,790	67,784
Cuba and Porto Rico	157,913	168,409
Other countries	19,266	48,273
Total	245,969	284,466
Tallow—From Russia	27,109	75,089
Australia	84,460	181,925
South America	276,385	464,998
Other countries	153,788	183,449
Total	541,742	905,461
Tea	4,977,616	4,795,083

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	65,302	120,360
Sweden and Norway	552,014	627,382
British North America	132,330	169,844
Other countries	117,785	72,012
Total	867,431	989,598
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn)—From Sweden and Norway	227,715	214,881
Prussia	263,554	257,909
British North America	105,160	36,585
Other countries	169,383	301,450
Total	765,812	810,825

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	102,895	41,394
Unstemmed	329,248	264,212
Manufactured, and cigars	309,760	188,679
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	1,190	959
From other British Possessions	1,693	2,926
Foreign—From Hamburg	19,998	27,349
Holland	119,620	139,415
France	1,025,787	919,136
Portugal	476,377	489,371
Madeira	11,393	7,359
Spain	1,241,888	1,332,908
Canaries	2,590	1,201
Italy—Naples and Sicily	43,106	40,553
Other countries	14,948	13,317
Total of wine	2,958,590	2 974,494

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Red	1,264,506	1,184,232
White	1,694,084	1,790,262
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	292,595	399,247
British Possessions in South Africa	855,546	906,148
British India	201,704	208,530
Australia	4,220,891	6,501,171
Other countries	332,005	256,894
Total	5,902,741	8,271,990
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	56,425	165,968
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	100,741	105,403
Woollen manufactures not made up	866,100	908,842
Woollen and worsted yarn	677,682	884,391
Total real value of enumerated articles	110,857,665	107,062,638

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868.

Countries.	Gold. Imports. 1868	Gold. Imports. 1869	Gold. Exports. 1868	Gold. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	3,285	...	...
Hanse Towns	40,156	24,655	112,314	13,742
Holland	918	257	16,354	18,584
Belgium	1,935	1,449	...	...
France	232,841	517,040	5,208,871	2,008,053
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	394,714	1,723	24,336	29,982
Spain and Canaries	11,340	4,900	563,792	...
Gibraltar	19,076	31,543	117	...
Malta	20,281	70,421	61,163	90,421
Turkey	...	3,294	148	888
Egypt	3,307	21,596	705,532	671,576
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	56,795	67,148	14,154	10,135
British Poss. in South Africa	6,345	1,928	63,078	487
China (including Hong Kong)	1,397	780	...	...
Australia	3,665,136	4,568,676	10,069	20,165
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	162,301	64,831	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	712,039	1,266,017	283,758	200,211
Brazil	300,865	180,690	659,473	429,357
United States of America	6,056,184	845,946	17,105	609,003
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	303,429	41,307	51,966	72,590
Total of Gold	11989059	7,717,486	7,817,033	4,325,298

Countries.	Silver. Imports. 1868	Silver. Imports. 1869	Silver. Exports. 1868	Silver. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	90,018	390,121	750,151	22,366
Holland	8,274	507,676	1,554,030	1,120
Belgium	39,884	48,298	285,349	263,807
France	747,614	1,464,883	1,009,004	2,517,371
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	43,870	44,951	...	...
Spain and Canaries	338	198	978	...
Gibraltar	17,282	30,534	...	74
Malta	6,189	746	40,081	4,336
Turkey	40	...	...	...
Egypt	24,128	5,763	582,865	1,816,899
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	3,631	458	18,018	14,191
British Poss. in South Africa	3,413	4,820	...	...
China (including Hong Kong)	...	...	...	665,259
Australia	250	1,149	16,893	9,115
British Columbia	...	1,091	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	7,304	2,881	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	1,808,580	1,520,513	36,533	195,012
Brazil	135,184	67,924	31,759	5
United States of America	1,489,034	678,242	...	...
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	28,730	14,582	229	140,456
Total of Silver	4,453,763	4,804,830	4,325,890	5,650,011

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1868	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1869	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1868	Total of Gold and Silver. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	3,285	...	...
Hanse Towns	130,174	414,776	862,465	36,108
Holland	9,192	507,933	1,570,384	19,704
Belgium	41,819	49,747	285,349	263,807
France	980,455	1,981,923	6,217,875	4,525,424
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	438,584	46,674	24,336	29,982
Spain and Canaries	11,678	5,098	564,770	...
Gibraltar	36,358	62,077	117	74
Malta	26,470	71,167	101,244	94,757
Turkey	40	3,294	148	888
Egypt	27,435	27,359	1,288,397	2,488,475
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	60,426	67,606	32,172	24,326
British Poss. in South Africa	9,758	6,748	63,078	487
China (including Hong Kong)	1,397	780	...	665,259
Australia	3,665,386	4,569,825	26,962	29,280
British Columbia	...	1,091	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	169,605	67,712	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	2,520,619	2,786,530	320,291	395,223
Brazil	436,049	268,614	691,232	429,362
United States of America	7,545,218	1,524,188	17,105	609,003
Danish West Indies	...	..	...	...
Other countries	332,159	55,889	52,195	213,046
Total of Gold and Silver	16442822	12522316	12142923	9,975,390

EXCISE.

Quantities of the several Articles charged with Duties of Excise, and Free of Duty; the Quantities Exported; and the Quantities Retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom in the Half-Year ended June 30, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

ARTICLES.	Charged with Duty and Free of Duty.		Exported to Foreign Countries on Drawback and Free of Duty.		Retained for Consumption in the United Kingdom.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869	1868	1869
England and Wales.						
Chicory ..... cwts	7,715	7,426	...	...	7,715	7,426
Malt—Charged with duty ..... bushels	24,182,057	25,952,685	132,047	182,552	23,364,281	25,130,803
Used in beer exported (estimated)	...	...	685,729	639,330		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	282,197	327,999	53,103	64,773	229,094	263,226
— for feeding cattle	181	117	...	...	181	117
Total	24,464,435	26,280,801	870,879	886,655	23,593,556	25,394,146
Spirits—Charged with duty ..... gals	4,185,396	4,328,927	117,196	106,579	4,068,200	4,222,348
Free of duty for exportation	124,814	126,327	124,814	126,327		
Total	4,310,210	4,455,254	242,010	232,906		
Sugar (home made) ..... cwts	3,458	12,033	...	...	3,458	12,033
Used in Brewing	158,186	177,560	...	...	158,186	177,560
— Distilling	1,713	...	...	...	1,713	...
Molasses used in Distilling	23,765	27,496	...	...	23,765	27,496
Scotland.						
Malt—Charged with duty ..... bushels	1,262,889	1,252,298	3,178	27,215	1,161,859	1,113,827
Used in beer exported (estimated)	...	...	97,852	111,256		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	2,065,010	2,231,369	...	...	2,065,010	2,231,369
Total	3,327,899	3,483,667	101,030	138,471	3,226,869	3,345,196
Spirits—Charged with duty ..... gals	3,195,937	3,323,586	184,415	171,508	3,011,522	3,151,778
Free of duty for exportation	234,893	380,278	234,893	380,278		
Total	3,430,830	3,703,864	419,308	552,086		
Sugar used in Brewing ..... cwts	1,668	2,873	...	...	1,668	2,873
— Distilling	28	534	...	...	28	534
Molasses used in Distilling	38,372	23,932	...	...	38,372	23,932
Ireland.						
Malt—Charged with duty ..... bushels	1,547,646	1,649,875	...	...	1,545,636	1,644,588
Used in beer exported (estimated)	...	...	2,010	5,287		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	464,149	502,966	...	...	464,149	502,966
Total	2,011,795	2,152,841	2,010	5,287	2,009,785	2,147,554
Spirits—Charged with duty ..... gals	2,817,167	2,825,550	149,275	612	2,667,892	2,824,938
Free of duty for exportation	52,100	87,911	52,100	87,911		
Total	2,869,267	2,913,461	201,375	88,523		
Sugar used in Brewing ..... cwts	10,423	9,853	...	..	10,423	9,853
United Kingdom.						
Chicory ..... cwts	7,715	7,426	...	...	7,715	7,426
Malt—Charged with duty ..... bushels	26,992,592	28,854,858	135,225	209,767	26,071,776	27,889,218
Used in beer exported (estimated)	...	...	785,591	755,873		
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	2,811,356	3,062,334	53,103	64,773	2,758,253	2,997,561
— for feeding cattle	181	117	...	...	181	117
Total	29,804,129	31,917,309	973,919	1,030,413	28,830,210	30,886,896
Spirits—Charged with duty ..... gals	10,198,500	10,478,063	450,886	278 999	9,747,614	10,199,064
Free of duty for exportation	411,807	594,516	411,807	594,516		
Total	10,610,307	11,072,579	862,693	873,515		
Sugar (home made) ..... cwts	3,458	12,033	...	...	3,458	12,033
Used in Brewing	170,277	190,286	...	...	170,277	190,286
— Distilling	1,741	534	...	...	1,741	534
Molasses	62,137	51,428	...	...	62,137	51,428

EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.

An Account of the Declared Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to each Foreign Country and British Possession in the Half-year ended June 30, 1869, compared with the Year 1868.

Countries to which Exported.	1868.		1869.
Foreign.	£		£
Russia, Northern ports	1,076,252	...	1,595,143
— Southern ports	239,364	...	576,582
— Ports on the North Pacific	...	...	80
	1,315,616	..	2,171,805
Sweden	262,410	...	333,795
Norway	284,533	...	367,727
Denmark (including Iceland, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland)	585,458	...	669,765
Prussia	1,322,453	...	1,372,639
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	59,316	...	40,044
Hanover	42,524	...	28,027
Mecklenburg Schwerin	36,383	...	18,275
Oldenburg and Kniphausen	19,408	...	18,613
Hanse Towns	9,871,738	...	9,972,569
Holland	5,293,004	...	5,260,918
Belgium	1,500,783	...	1,894,480
France	5,325,471	...	5,798,833
Portugal, Proper	787,213	...	759,396
Azores	26,235	...	35,169
Madeira	31,890	..	44,618
Spain	1,155,113	...	964,058
Canary Islands	103,611	...	105,378
Italy:—Sardinia (inc. the Island)	760,675	...	970,653
Tuscany	321,165	...	447,659
Naples	477,661	..	710,912
Sicily	276,522	...	466,778
Adriatic Ports of Ancona&Romagna	123,806	...	209,397
Venetia	112,113	...	105,704
	2,071,942	...	2,911,103
Papal Ports on the Mediterranean	7,201	...	19,779
Austrian Territories:—			
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	468,261	...	674,008
Greece (exclusive of the Ionian Islands)	228,008	...	188,933
Ionian Islands	159,883	...	140,022
Turkey, European	2,520,876	...	2,185,723
Natolia or Asia Minor	252,829	...	428,481
Wallachia and Moldavia	372,088	...	583,029
Syria and Palestine	534,824	..	484,914
El Hedjaz & Ports on the Euphrates or the Persian Gulf	21,253	...	33,217
Egypt	2,933,556	...	3,292,223
Tunis	10,297	...	36,962
Algeria	10,384	...	14,870
Morocco	53,014	...	109,631
Western Africa (Foreign)	446,205	..	435,889
Cape Verd Islands	15,743	...	16,337
Abyssinia	128	...	...
Eastern Africa	20,641		35,837
Madagascar	3,257	...	...
Arabia, Native Territories	3,059	...	...
Persia	6,196	...	9,970
Dutch Possessions in India:—Java	402,958	...	296,399
Sumatra	2,517	...	...
Other Possessions	14,116	...	...
Philippine Islands	480,912	...	371,589
Native Territories in the Indian Seas:—Borneo	...	...	896
Siam	268	...	14,839
China (exclusive of Hong Kong)	2,919,842	...	3,607,010
Japan	504,775	...	800,280
Islands in the Pacific	14,770	...	8,098
Foreign W. Indies—Cuba&Porto Rico	1,074,541	...	299,701
Other Foreign West Indies, including Hayti and St Domingo	286,782	...	286,761
U. States:—Atlantic Ports—Northern	9,694,559	...	11,986,873
Southern	519,964	...	739,062
Ports on the Pacific	326,417	...	567,491
	10,540,940	...	13,293,426
Mexico	461,549	...	278,678
Central America	46,939	...	53,116
New Granada	1,180,436	...	1,319,603
Venezuela	37,327	...	28,883
Ecuador	22,927	...	24,083
Peru	528,114	...	652,817
Bolivia	1,348	...	1,058
Chili	712,493	...	884,412
Brazil	2,218,602	...	3,258,837
Uruguay	430,006	...	579,419
Argentine Confederation	806,273	...	1,035,680
Whale Fisheries, Northern	300	...	...
Total to Foreign Countries	60,851,539	...	68,552,662

Countries to which Exported.	1868.		1869.
	£		£
British Possessions:—Heligoland	146	...	36
Channel Islands	257,196	...	307,614
Gibraltar	268,538	...	375,853
Malta and Gozo	204,637	...	207,469
Western Africa (British)	255,006	...	320,554
Ascension	299	...	3,133
St Helena	16,433	...	13,906
Cape of Good Hope (inc. Kaffraria)	621,219	...	616,462
Natal	93,817	...	93,380
Mauritius	239,907	...	162,223
Arabia:—Aden	62,747	...	23,529
India:—Bombay and Scinde	2,998,506	...	2,379,199
Madras	757,596	...	711,831
Bengal and Pegu	7,181,293	...	5,612,053
	10,937,395	...	8,703,083
Singapore & the Straits Settlements	762,548	...	822,781
Ceylon	410,799	...	279,110
Hong Kong	1,073,868	...	1,010,461
Australia:—West Australia	35,266	...	35,721
South Australia	557,134	...	715,167
Victoria	2,481,759	...	3,089,778
New South Wales	1,256,880	...	1,685,313
Queensland	165,502	...	204,394
Tasmania	71,027	...	100,438
New Zealand	689,049	...	684,298
	5,256,617	...	6,515,109
British North America	2,019,916	...	2,240,146
Bermudas	19,121	...	22,569
British West India Islands	820,890	...	812,161
British Guiana	363,616	...	343,026
British Honduras	58,949	...	55,274
Falkland Islands	5,954	...	4,724
Total to British Possessions	23,749,618	...	22,932,603
Total to Foreign Countries & B. Poss.	84,601,157	...	91,485,265

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality which Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards with Cargoes (including their repeated Voyages) in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the Corresponding Periods of the Years 1867 and 1868.

Nationality of Vessels.	Entered.					
	1867		1868		1869	
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage
British:—United Kingdom and Dependencies	14374	4960881	14521	5083520	15339	5552439
Foreign	9780	2061399	10220	2351169	10530	2386191
Total	24154	7022280	24741	7434689	25869	7938630
Russian	232	79203	277	90280	307	103810
Swedish	606	104172	672	117346	703	122445
Norwegian	1998	443888	2343	552097	2555	608607
Danish	1378	150427	1296	143506	1136	136341
Prussian	940	204166	1369	290204	1183	250345
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	110	10869	97	9304	71	7244
Hanoverian	356	47937	88	7797	153	16617
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg	287	51555	372	81718	355	81451
Hanse Towns	326	202803	240	224371	338	209290
Dutch	646	77106	675	85745	823	99506
Belgian	406	59434	426	72206	422	76175
French	1489	132086	1262	123439	1349	130631
Spanish	227	80401	216	83139	240	86360
Portuguese	69	15850	107	25969	71	18633
Italian—Sardinian	179	62492	170	65676	292	112642
Two Sicilies	74	20832	52	16048	41	12042
Austrian	119	41731	96	34816	224	86532
Greek	18	7295	11	3225	14	4099
Other European Countries	68	11835	30	10225	52	19485
United States of America	245	255300	309	312143	200	200900
Other Countries in America, Africa, or Asia	6	3008	9	2915	7	2976
	Cleared.					
British:—United Kingdom and Dependencies	17444	5896793	18822	6289992	18552	6497052
Foreign	11089	2275158	11811	2557282	11217	2442690
Total	28533	8173951	30633	8847274	29769	8939742
Russian	206	81183	258	92071	277	102896
Swedish	574	98731	615	104134	677	118198
Norwegian	1215	255915	1386	287161	1565	326087
Danish	1499	164613	1409	153543	1267	146781
Prussian	1072	231900	1618	322201	1485	302017
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	210	21001	181	16931	154	15663
Hanoverian	605	73045	435	33949	421	33727
Mecklenburg and Oldenburg	562	71258	441	89919	381	80703
Hanse Towns	492	253422	542	310949	488	264060
Dutch	747	119697	865	137984	809	117903
Belgian	385	57255	445	73639	448	84341
French	2518	2771-2	2428	263340	2083	241432
Spanish	206	73327	206	81538	245	86286
Portuguese	60	15382	77	19312	51	13806
Italian—Sardinian	189	71067	188	79803	324	139137
Two Sicilies	62	17770	76	28277	74	24192
Austrian	173	65059	179	70995	249	100005
Greek	18	5623	15	4490	10	2895
Other European Countries	42	10447	30	10072	20	6501
United States of America	309	308589	400	379829	240	233519
Other Countries in America, Africa, or Asia	9	2210	7	2146	9	2041

Agriculture.

YEARLY TENANCY AND GAME.

A RENEWED WARNING TO FARMERS.

Every impartial observer knows that the game laws, with its incidents, constitutes a most irritating and inveterate ulcer on our body politic. And there can be no doubt that everyone who lays bare before the eyes of the community any striking example of the disease is preparing the way for an efficient remedy, and so becomes, in a sense, a public benefactor. Now it seems that the Duke of Portland has recently furnished the means of a benefit of this sort.

We have, again and again, had occasion to comment on the injury and wrong sustained by tenant-farmers under and through the game laws and game preservation, and to expose the absence of rational motive supplied by the fondness for battue shooting on the part of the landlord for such inflictions on his tenant. But in such cases, although there may have been no rational or sufficient motive on the part of the landlord for such injurious reservation of the game, still he had *a* motive in his personal liking for the slaughter of semi-wild creatures. In the case we are about to mention no such motive seems to exist, for the game preserving power reserved by the landlord from his tenant, by which that tenant was injured, was made over gratuitously to an attorney and five other persons of Mansfield, calling themselves "The Mansfield Game Association."

These people it appears appointed a gamekeeper, who of course exercised all the powers of petty annoyance which such functionaries invariably exercise over the occupying farmers, and the results were the ordinary ones of vexation, quarrels, and bad blood.

One of the tenants subjected by the Duke of Portland to the tender mercies of the "Mansfield Game Association" was Mr Dickons, who occupied two considerable farms, High Oakham and Fulton Grange—both large farms—in the County of Nottingham. The former farm had been occupied by Mr Dickons for twenty years, the latter for sixteen years, and this farm had previously been occupied by members of his family.

Mr Dickons was a man of capital. He was an enterprising and skilful farmer. But he can scarcely have been called a prudent man; for while submitting to the reservation of the game to the landlord, and consenting to hold the farm as yearly tenant, he so invested his capital, and so applied his agricultural skill, that when in August, 1867, he received a notice to quit his farms at Lady-day then next, he sustained a loss of 700*l* by the forced sale of his stock, and a further loss of 900*l* in the improvements he had made on the farms, and which he was compelled to leave behind him without any compensation. Now the Duke of Portland being what is called a "good" landlord—*i.e.*, a man believed to be incapable of misusing the power he retains over his yearly tenants—such an occurrence would seem to be almost incredible.

But it happened in this way. The gamekeeper of the "Mansfield Game Association" reported to his masters that Mr Dickons interfered with *their* game which *he* fed; the game preservers wrote to Neale, the Duke's steward, a letter of complaint against Mr Dickons, founded on the report of their gamekeeper; and Neale, the steward, having asked *his* master, the Duke, "to support him in some strong measures," received directions from the Duke to serve the notice to quit, whereby Mr Dickons has suffered so severely from putting his trust in a "good" landlord.

All this and much more was given in evidence at the Leeds Assizes, where an action for libel at the suit of Mr Dickons against the six persons constituting "the Mansfield Game Association" was tried. The libel was contained in the letter addressed by the game-preserving attorney and his associates to Neale, the steward, that letter having been sent to Mr Dickons with the notice to quit, as an intimation, we presume, of the ground of his summary dismissal from his farms. The jury found a verdict for Mr Dickons, and gave him 500*l* damages, which certainly must be considered to be very moderate.

The report of this trial in the daily papers should be read and carefully marked and digested by every tenant-farmer in England. He will draw from it these lessons—(1) That there can be no security for a yearly tenant who farms otherwise than from hand to mouth; (2) that the reservation of game from the tenants is made, not merely because the landlord wishes to disport himself in the slaughter of game, but as a sign of the semi-feudal subjection of the tenant. Else why should not the Duke of Portland have given the game to his tenants rather than to the Mansfield attorney and his associated game preservers? There is not the shadow of a doubt that the feeling stated before the Game Law Committee in 1846 to be entertained by a landowner then named, "that nothing on earth should induce him to let the game on their farms *to the tenants*," is generally entertained amongst the larger landowners.

The case of Mr Dickons, delivered over by his landlord to the game depredations of the "Mansfield Game Association," will not be without its effect on public opinion.

AGRICULTURAL STIPULATIONS AND LAND MANAGEMENT.

There are signs that a better time is coming for the English farmer. We refer to the various methods and the differing quarters in which his interests are noticed. It is the diffusion of such things rather than their individual importance which is to be regarded as so hopeful. For instance, in the following passages from a letter on "farm agreements" in *The Field*, "a country gentleman's paper," there is nothing new, nothing not well known to all who regard the actual state of English husbandry without prejudices.

The writer (in whose initials we detect a very able land agent) refers to an "outrageous agreement" referred to in a preceding number, and to an editorial remark attributing the monstrous document to lawyer draftmanship.

On this point the writer says justly,—"As as a rule lawyers confine their attention to the legal portion of such agreements, receiving their instructions as regards covenants for cultivation from land agents.....In my opinion, land agents (not lawyers) are blameable for the insertion of improper covenants in farm leases and agreements." And he attributes this to the want of agricultural knowledge on the part of many land agents. We would however add that these mischievous covenants are quite as much due to the desire of agents to pander to the prejudices of their landlord employers, and amongst whom the prevalent feeling is a suspicion of a dislike to independence in tenant-farmers. That the farmers are themselves much to blame for their own subservience we shall presently cite a striking instance.

The *Field* correspondent fully recognises the necessity of independence. He says:—"The primary considerations are equitable covenants, judicious expenditure, and good management. Without these no man can farm with profit to himself, nor with justice to the land in his occupation.. .....Let agriculturists, as manufacturers of food for the million, have the assurance that whatever improvements they may effect in manufacturing their produce shall be *for their own benefit* as well as that of their landlords, and their progress will be rapid also."

Now to good cultivation security for outlay is a *sine qua non*. Without security the tenant-farmer struggles on under the greatest disadvantage. As "G. A. D." truly says—"The cost of good cultivation is but little in excess of bad, and that it is on the increased produce grown that the farmer's profits are greatest, as on this produce neither rent, rates, taxes, nor costs of management have to be paid." But though the extra cost of good over bad cultivation may be said in a sense to be small, all that extra expense is incurred in such modes as to require time and security of possession. It is just such outlays as render the farmer liable to loss by reason of want of a lease, or from absurd or stringent covenants.

Literature.

A History of the Abyssinian Expedition. By Clements R. Markham, F.S.A. Macmillan and Co. 1869.

The reader who wishes to gain an intimate knowledge of our late campaign in Abyssinia will not be hindered by any lack of material. The expedition which terminated so grandly at Magdala has produced indeed a heap of useless books manufactured for the market, but it has also produced a vast amount of information conveyed through newspapers, reviews, and magazines, and a few works which deserve to be classed as literature. Among these a foremost place must be awarded to the volume before us.

Mr Markham's history sweeps away a considerable amount of lumber. He has done well what many other writers have done indifferently. He has told a splendid story clearly, honestly, and fully, and if his style be deficient in the vigour and poetic glow which such a theme would justify, it possesses the merits of manliness and simplicity.

The history of the expedition is preceded by a history of the country, and a sketch of the work achieved by Abyssinian travellers, of whom the greatest and most trustworthy is James Bruce, and one of the earliest Father Alvarez. This portion of the volume, although useful and perhaps indispensable, need not detain the reviewer. Neither is it necessary to dwell on the events which compelled England to send her soldiers into the country, except for the purpose of observing that Mr Markham is careful to throw the blame on the right shoulders. He considers that the memory of Consul Plowden has been most unjustly treated; he hints that Captain Cameron had too generous

a nature for a modern British Consul, "whose first duty is not to protect oppressed Christians, but to keep everything quiet and to encourage trade;" and he remarks that if an answer had been returned to King Theodore's letter, in which he proposed to send an Embassy to England, "there would never have been any reason for spending several millions on an Abyssinian expedition." It is curious by the way that Earl Russell—whose weakness as a statesman has ever been too great a love of despatches and of letter-writing—should have left unanswered one of the most important letters he could have received during his career at the Foreign Office. To the great leader of the force Mr Markham is we think barely just. His admiration of Colonel Merewether is great, and he apparently considers that to this officer the management of the expedition ought to have been entrusted. With such a feeling it is perhaps natural that he should disparage the achievements of Lord Napier. Mr Markham rarely if ever awards direct blame to the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, but he often hints that it was ill-advised or had been rendered unnecessary by the previous operations of the political resident at Aden. He asserts that through the whole course of the Abyssinian difficulty, from the imprisonment of Cameron to the release of the prisoners in the spring of last year, "Colonel Merewether has been the life and soul of all the measures which have terminated in such complete success—first, in negotiation, until that resource was exhausted; and then in the political conduct of the expedition." In another place, he states that in Colonel Merewether's opinion only 6,000 men were required, whereas "the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army reported that in his opinion 12,000 was the smallest number that it would be safe to employ.....and his ideas respecting the accumulation of provisions were on an equally extensive scale." Mr Markham considers that by the time Sir Robert Napier arrived upon the scene most of the difficulties had been overcome, and that "the heat and burden of the day was over," a remark which is assuredly not borne out even by his own statements. And here it may be well to quote a significant passage, in which the most important decision of the Commander-in-Chief is clearly and fairly stated:—

When Sir Robert Napier landed on the 7th of January upwards of 7,500 troops had already arrived, and the Commissariat Department had provisions at Mulkutto for 2,000 European troops for three, and for 7,000 native troops for six months. Two courses were then open to him in the conduct of the campaign. It might have been decided that the great object was to intercept Theodore in his flank march before he reached Magdala, and so prevent the prisoners from again falling into his power. Mulkutto is but thirty easy marches from Magdala, and, even if the march had not been commenced until the end of January, a small force pushed vigorously forward would have obtained the object in view, provided that the King stuck by his guns and did not abandon them in order to secure his retreat to Magdala, which place he could have reached in a few days at any time by forced marches without *impedimenta*. But the General commanding must to a great extent have relied on the resources of the country both for supplies and transport; and temporarily, until supports could be brought up, on the friendliness of the people for keeping communications open with his base. The alternative plan—the plan on which the campaign was actually conducted—allowed Theodore to reach Magdala at his leisure, with all his guns, and thus placed the captives at his mercy, while the English General was maturing arrangements on so large and complete a scale as to leave no room for any possible mischance to his troops. The former plan, if successful, would have secured the captives from danger and brought the campaign to a conclusion in the shortest possible time and at the smallest possible cost. The latter plan exposed the captives to desperate risk, for their fate was allowed to depend solely on the policy or humanity of Theodore, and it involved enormously disproportionate outlay as regarded the work to be done and great loss of time.

We know now that a rapid advance upon Magdala would in all probability have rescued the prisoners and saved a vast amount of money, but it does not therefore follow that Sir Robert Napier would have been justified in making such a venture and incurring the risk of failure. He was resolved to do all that man could do to ensure success, and in estimating the course pursued by the General it must not be forgotten that he was as conspicuous for his pluck and daring in India as for his caution in Abyssinia. There were many blunders made in the conduct of the expedition, but they were not made by him. The waste of animal life was enormous; the means taken to procure mules and camels were as absurd as they were costly. It was a blunder to allow a divided responsibility in India, and this proved the parent of other blunders when the troops landed at Mulkutto; it was a blunder to employ an engineer officer instead of a contractor in laying down the railroad; there was most unfortunate blundering with regard to pack-saddles, in the choice of muleteers, and in the arrangement of the commissariat, so that Mr Markham observes, "after all the enormous preparations, tea and compressed vegetables were the only rations which came from the base of operations." It is certain that there was also gross financial mismanagement, as we now know to our cost; but in spite of a hundred faults there never was an expedition of which England might be more justly proud. In the language of an able German review it was a triumph of military organisation, and there can be no doubt it has raised the prestige of this country in India as well as on the Continent. The Abyssinians themselves regarded us with wonder, for "this arrival of an army that paid its way appeared almost incredible." They managed also to profit greatly by our visit, and according to the correspondent of the *Morning Herald* found their advantage in dealing with Mr Markham's favourite hero, Colonel Merewether, until Abyssinia became "the dearest place in the habitable globe."

With regard to the purchase of mules, Mr Henry writes:—"General Merewether, by one of those masterly *coups* for which he is so distinguished, has suddenly raised the market price 25 per cent. by giving 50 dollars each for a lot of forty, among which were some very indifferent animals. After this of course 50 will be the current price, until General Merewether makes another purchase for the public service; after which there is no predicting the price at which they will probably arrive." In another place Mr Henry, in deploring some unfortunate mishaps arising from a too lenient policy towards Abyssinian robbers, says:—"Had we had the good fortune to have had a man of decision and energy as our political officer instead of Colonel Merewether, all this would have been avoided."

This divergence of opinion is a specimen of the difficulties which beset the writer even of contemporary history. Here are two gentlemen of education and holding responsible positions, men accustomed to observe and discriminate, and both eye-witnesses of almost all that occurred during the expedition, whose statements are diametrically opposed, one of them thinking that Colonel Merewether was the life of the whole campaign, the other that "too much credit can scarcely be given to Sir Robert Napier." Few we think will agree with the views so frequently expressed or hinted by Mr Markham to the disparagement of the Commander-in-Chief, and it strikes us as an injustice to Sir William Merewether that a comparison such as is here forced upon the reader should ever have been suggested. Truly did Lord Ellenborough declare that the campaign had no parallel in history, and humanly speaking, it is not too much to say that its success was owing to the prescience, the ardour, and the indomitable determination of Lord Napier, of Magdala.

Perhaps the best written and the most interesting portion of the work is the concluding chapter. By a narrative which is alike beautiful and sympathetic, Mr Markham awakens an emotion of something like tenderness towards Theodore, yet never surely was any monarch less worthy of such a feeling. Some pity one must always feel for a fallen enemy; but the horrible cruelties of which Theodore was guilty almost place him outside the pale of humanity. His character indeed was full of contradictions, and the barbarian could be occasionally magnanimous; but his virtues were few, his vices many, and most of the fine qualities the King possessed, or is said to have possessed in early life, were obliterated long before, what Mr Markham terms, his "heroic end." The author compares him not inaptly to Peter the Great, and says—"They were both born Kings of men; both endowed with military genius; both lovers of the mechanical arts; both possessed of dauntless courage; and while capable of noble and generous acts, both very frequently guilty of perpetrating most horrible atrocities." There was nothing left for Theodore at last, writes Mr Markham, "but to die like a hero;" but with our modern notions of courage, we cannot consider his end heroic. Yet it is impossible not to feel shame and regret at the manner in which the dead body of the monarch was treated. This is the story as related in the "history:"—

At this moment Sir Charles Staveley came through the second gate, and a man ran up to him saying that all the prisoners were declaring that a dead body lying near was that of the King. The body was put into a litter and brought to Sir Charles, and the prisoners, first glancing at the face, and then taking up one hand and looking at a finger that had been broken, one and all, exclaimed, "Teôderos!" Sir Charles walked on, and a crowd came round the body, gave three cheers over it as if it had been that of a dead fox, and then began to cut and tear the clothes to pieces until it was nearly naked. The days of chivalry are gone!

It would be unjust to close this volume without awarding a distinct word of praise to the interesting chapter in which Lieutenant Prideaux gives an account of the mission and captivity of Mr Rassam and his companions. It is a simple straightforward narrative, and contains as much in a few pages as the Rev. Mr Stern has managed to relate in half a volume. We may add, although this perhaps is scarcely necessary, that Mr Markham was the geographer of the Abyssinian Expedition, and that his book abounds with interesting observations regarding the country, its people, and its productions. It is one of the most pleasing features in relation to the campaign that so admirable an opportunity for investigating the country was not lost sight of by the Government. Every possible facility was afforded to men of science, and their labours, unlike those of the soldier, may prove of permanent value.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Bankers' Magazine. Groombridge—Dublin University Magazine. Herbert—The Sugar Cane. Mallet.

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARPER MEREDITH, of 340 Strand, at the ECONOMIST OFFICE, 340 Strand, in the Parish of St Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, September 4, 1869.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Economist.

[GRATIS.]

ACCOUNTS RELATING TO TRADE AND NAVIGATION FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 1869.

I.—Imports and Consumption of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eight Months ended August 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles Free of Duty.

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Animals, Living—Oxen, Bulls, & Cows...No.	65,518	134,284
Calves	17,636	20,741
Sheep and Lambs	257,597	548,440
Swine and Hogs	19,536	40,487
Ashes, Pearl and Pot ....cwts	55,611	47,808
Bark for tanners' or dyers' use	239,155	338,865
Peruvian	10,617	6,346
Bones burnt or not, or as animal charcoal..tons	45,293	54,029
Brimstone ....cwts	922,263	672,427
Bristles ....lbs	995,429	960,840
Caoutchouc ....cwts	96,274	79,300
Clocks and Watches—Clocks ....No.	126,179	197,284
Watches	78,078	83,290
Corn—Wheat—From Russia ....cwts	6,214,731	4,217,061
Denmark	276,063	269,678
Prussia	2,512,805	3,271,194
Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg	35,699	37,290
Mecklenburg	441,682	422,591
Hanse Towns	429,812	456,136
France	14,424	231,077
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	895,210	755,034
Turkey and Wallachia and Moldavia	2,676,491	1,636,839
Egypt	2,726,372	653,143
United States	4,529,266	6,515,807
Chili	1,023,933	462,496
British North America	272,396	910,393
Other countries	670,281	350,822
Total	22,719,165	20,189,561
Barley	3,847,916	5,275,516
Oats	5,789,837	3,696,081
Peas	564,333	519,632
Beans	1,538,022	1,199,850
Indian Corn, or Maize	7,291,579	10,055,674
Wheatmeal & Flour—Hanse Towns...cwts	340,611	351,803
France	256,778	938,769
United States	469,508	782,662
British North America	101,111	189,969
Other countries	656,370	724,280
Total	1,824,378	2,987,483

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Corn (*con.*)—Indian Corn Meal ....cwts	5,226	3,651
Cotton, raw—From United States....cwts	4,345,188	3,040,455
Bahamas and Bermuda	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	627,599	464,740
Turkey	30,462	108,710
Egypt	820,647	879,549
British India	1,532,743	1,580,049
China	...	...
Other countries	143,582	330,351
Total	7,500,221	6,403,854
Cotton manufactures ....£	867,237	790,823
Cream of Tartar....cwts	34,012	30,517
Dyes & Dyeing Stuffs—Brazil wood.... tons	416	4,373
Cochineal....cwts	15,245	16,155
Indigo	61,747	62,646
Logwood .... tons	24,678	24,968
Madder and Madder Root ....cwts	204,681	88,098
Garancine	59,534	15,516
Shumac .... tons	5,479	6,078
Gambier	11,191	10,006
Cutch	872	782
Valonia	18,575	15,526
Elephants' Teeth ....cwts	6,292	9,093
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of Flax	1,113,228	938,639
Fruit—Lemons and Oranges ....bush	1,162,355	1,212,024
Glass ....cwts	347,063	359,441
Goats' Hair or Wool ....lbs	3,498,779	1,648,883
Manufactures of Goats' Hair or Wool....£	53,932	25,924
Guano ....tons	132,690	80,987
Gum shellac ....cwts	13,485	26,221
Gutta percha	7,178	7,555
Hats or bonnets of straw....lbs	238,763	278,108
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or Codilla of Hemp—From Russia ....cwts	140,928	246,793
Venetia	155,619	176,021
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	27,029	38,102
British India	6,588	13,821

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Hemp, &c. (*con.*)—Philippine Islands..cwts	95,281	62,315
Other countries	68,125	58,391
Total	493,570	595,443
China Grass, Jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of Hemp	1,242,392	1,745,170
Hides, untanned—Dry—From Brit. India	86,782	145,404
Other countries....cwts	48,591	44,776
Total	135,373	190,180
Wet—From Argen. Confed. and Uruguay	137,880	94,705
Brazil	53,767	62,711
Australia	34,224	22,946
Other countries	61,905	93,770
Total	287,776	274,132
Hides, tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia Hides)....lbs	6,218,875	5,728,822
Hops ....cwts	50,407	169,046
Leather Manufactures—Boots, shoes, and goloshes, of all kinds ....pairs	268,824	254,844
Boot fronts	24,852	16,140
Gloves	7,341,792	7,689,984
Metals—Copper ore ....tons	48,682	42,281
Copper regulus	16,928	21,864
Copper, unwrought & part wrought...cwts	396,530	370,826
Iron, in bars, unwrought ....tons	33,944	39,206
Steel, unwrought	4,370	6,004
Iron & steel, wrought or manufactured cwts	131,105	150,325
Lead, pig and sheet ....tons	29,513	35,009
Spelter or zinc	16,807	17,308
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs..cwts	52,680	53,700
Silver ore....£	94,880	110,998
Oil—Petroleum—From U.S. of America..tuns	6,335	10,986
British North America	...	...
Other countries	91	412
Total	6,426	11,398
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	7,068	7,747
Palm ....cwts	541,085	376,911
Cocoa-nut	98,380	156,594

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Oil (*con.*)—Olive ....tuns	12,344	20,141
Seed oil, of all kinds	12,524	12,100
Oil of Turpentine ....cwts	52,658	60,552
Oil seed cakes.... ....tons	80,374	103,322
Paper for Printing or Writing....cwts	103,012	110,531
Other kinds, except paper hangings....	100,189	145,006
Total	203,201	255,537
Potash, Muriate of....	98,472	126,753
Potatoes	1,057,295	1,319,439
Provisions—Butter	618,548	744,812
Cheese	407,680	407,308
Eggs....No	279278520	331206240
Fish, cured or salted ....cwts	114,118	303,020
Lard	146,600	165,166
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	3,652	7,474
Pork	3,747	12,565
Meat, salted—Bacon and Hams	412,440	500,348
Beef....	188,051	175,030
Pork	100,587	114,031
Meat, not otherwise described....	20,547	40,739
Pyrites.. ....tons	160,317	209,012
Quicksilver ....lbs	1,281,961	1,435,972
Rags and other materials for making Paper —Linen and cotton rags.... ....tons	10,010	9,316
Esparto and other vegetable fibre	57,396	60,676
Other materials for making paper	361	845
Total	67,767	70,837
Rice not in the husk ....cwts	2,281,831	3,099 869
Rosin	404,789	459,274
Saltpetre	78,671	165,907
Cubic Nitre....	660,221	553,791
Seeds—Cotton ....tons	72,277	83,664
Clover ....cwts	170,451	171,065

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Seeds (*con.*)—Flaxseed & Linseed—Russia, Northern ports....qrs	301,758	200,955
Ports in the Black Sea	170,608	170,948
British India	238,143	225,521
Other countries	85,639	42,665
Total	796,148	640,089
Rape	216,340	74,060
Silk—Raw—From China....lbs	50,024	249,348
British India	13,073	4,417
Egypt (in transit from India, China, and Japan)....	2,551,361	1,784,548
Other countries....	873,782	434,621
Total	3,488,240	2,472,934
Waste, Knubs, and Husks ....cwts	16,496	17,679
Thrown—From France ....lbs	176,186	139,454
Other countries	10,466	12,883
Total	186,652	152,337
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad stuffs —From Belgium ....lbs	234,218	363,308
France....	1,292,137	1,380,721
Other countries	63,997	52,596
Total	1,590,352	1,796,625
Ribbons—Silk or Satin—From France ...	609,757	689,352
Other countries	80,959	71,557
Total	690,716	760,909
Gauze or crape ... . lbs	34	...
Velvet or plush—From Belgium ....lbs	104,371	86,217
Other countries	36,709	20,385
Total	141,080	106,602

Articles.	Quantities Imported. 1868	1869
Plush for making hats.. ....lbs	58,174	40,099
Silk Manufactures of India—Bandannas, corahs, choppas, Tussore cloths, Romals, and Taffaties ....pieces	39,879	37,498
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	624,785	1,684,467
Ginger.... ....cwts	24,205	25,299
Nutmegs ....lbs	317,091	323,808
Pepper	8,393,230	10,276,178
Pimento ....cwts	5,867	23,977
Tallow—From Russia	19,469	64,657
Australia...	82,186	139,273
South America	183,916	280,736
Other countries	91,773	120,411
Total....	377,344	605,077
Tar ....lasts	3,032	4,283
Timber and Wood, &c., sawn or split...loads	958,637	1,093,687
Staves, not exceeding 72 inches long	28,205	29,610
Timber or Wood, &c., not sawn or split ...	677,926	664,115
Mahogany ....tons	23,532	22,761
Turpentine, common... ....cwts	25,951	18,982
Wool, sheep and lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe ....lbs	10,477,186	13,674,252
British Posessions in South Africa	18,917,908	19,900,942
British India....	9,277,023	10,503,565
Australia	113202980	124772110
Other countries...	13,490,989	11,013,465
Total	165366086	189864334
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama tribe	733,350	1,671,817
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool ...	13,880,160	14,974,064
Woollen manufactures—Not made up ...£	1,373,932	1,430,366
Shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs ....lbs	25,870	29,462
Woollen and worsted yarn	5,554,790	6,571,403
Yeast, dried.... ....cwts	75,515	75,889

2nd—Articles Subject to Duty.

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Cocoa ....lbs	7,634,807	11,026,385	3,606,450	4,394,659
Coffee—From Ceylon	72,557,846	54,672,868	13,420,551	11,058,909
Other British Possessions.... ..	17,554,978	19,297,102	4,067,589	5,575,349
Brazil	10,103,973	17,186,127	56,721	38,529
Central America....	6,107,291	9,753,847	1,953,358	2,227,447
Other countries	9,364,293	8,304,951	1,085,839	661,329
Total	115,688,381	109,214,895	20,584,058	19,561,563

Articles.	Imported. 1868	1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	1869
Fruit—Currants.... ....cwts	139,659	99,818	353,601	401,218
Raisins....	84,040	27,996	101,546	132,595
Spirits—Rum ....proof gals	4,820,332	3,584,465	2,370,151	2,314,905
Brandy	2,600,395	2,753,827	2,082,325	2,052,108
Other sorts (except Genevs), not sweetened or mixed	848,715	1,286,127	625,437	684,144

2nd—Articles subject to Duty.—*continued.*

Articles.	Imported. 1868	Imported. 1869	Entd. for Home Consump. 1868	Entd. for Home Consump. 1869
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy .....cwts	525,231	641,267	534,538	632,578
Sugar, unrefined—1st Class..	43,772	99,696	63,103	73,508
2nd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	879,812	230,470	725,242	380,766
British India	6,391	15,618	11,203	25,610
Mauritius	405,209	172,189	461,673	214,708
Cuba and Porto Rico	757,628	629,846	753,596	631,110
Brazil	8,466	4,839	5,359	9,167
Java and Philippine Islands.....	...	34,548	...	28,370
Other countries	380,683	259,979	516,965	287,988
Total	2,438,189	1,347,489	2,474,038	1,577,719
3rd Class—From British West Indies and Guiana.....cwts	1,232,792	780,541	1,070,358	824,430
British India	9,288	56,038	21,850	66,889
Mauritius.....	100,552	54,273	117,537	67,571
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	580,799	622,666	501,962	629,782
Brazil	261,611	114,200	273,547	177,220
Java and Phillipine Islands	39,784	39,157	56,465	43,352
Other countries	216,525	253,406	227,027	272,292
Total	2,441,361	1,920,281	2,268,746	2,081,536
4th Class (including cane juice)—From British West Indies and Guiana... cwts	846,768	1,549,946	725,658	1,356,087
British India	22,652	108,654	96,692	133,326
Mauritius.....	115,970	81,055	131,836	92,844
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	452,773	624,115	355,709	554,060
Brazil	713,536	893,823	645,730	913,198
Java and Phillipine Islands	477,248	474,280	475,497	445,767
Sugar (*con.*), 4th Class, &c.—From other countries.....cwts	109,637	300,320	108,153	271,812
Total	2,738,584	4,032,193	2,539,275	3,767,094
Total of sugar, unrefined.....	7,661,906	7,399,659	7,345,162	7,499,857
Molasses.....	581,525	766,185	428,200	507,559
Tea .....lbs	71,324,605	73,246,248	71,497,629	74,621,775
Tobacco:—Stemmed ..... lbs	3.255,897	2,042,818	12,461,412	12,483,537
Unstemmed	12,895,106	9,302,286	14,027,988	14,557,018
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,984,705	1,491,370	630,512	608,569
Wine—Of British Possessions in S. Africa..gals	10,946	14,550	12,204	8,661
Of other British Possessions	5,937	19,698	11,848	6,327
Foreign—From Hamburg	248,003	355,589	220,867	263,332
Holland	327,881	365,535	326,163	335,644
France { Red	2,372,444	2,213,753	2,258,787	2,095,601
France { White	839,320	844,840	768,580	795,846
Portugal	2,084,330	2,194,067	1,792,754	1,810,453
Madeira	32,021	33,420	16,700	15,016
Spain { Red	664,377	924,899	493,605	526,820
Spain { White	4,405,437	4,539,213	3,569,034	3,678,429
Canaries	10,886	4,963	2,629	2,132
Italy—Naples and Sicily	362,442	320,918	292,734	308,744
Other countries.....	239,823	179,483	198,028	175,368
Total { Of wine	11,603,847	12,010,958	9,963,933	10,022,373
Total { Red	5,283,105	5,487,600	4,686,419	4,561,474
Total { White	6,320,742	6,523,358	5,277 514	5,460,899

II.—An Account of the Exports of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
Bacon and Hams.....cwts	7,492	860
Caoutchouc	23,947	23,762
Cheese.....	7,041	7,748
Cocoa.....lbs	1,978,048	3,449,217
Coffee—Of British Possessions .....lbs	58,268,369	59,033,891
Foreign	18,461,048	23,411,072
Total	76,729,417	82,444,963
Corn—Wheat ....qrs	218,936	31,587
Wheatmeal or Flour.....cwts	8.657	6,793
Cotton, Raw—To Russia, North Ports...cwts	188,017	218,972
Prussia	77,018	99,788
Hanover	...	...
Cotton, Raw (*con.*)—To Hanse Towns.cwts	387,758	308,282
Holland	357,792	354,755
Other countries	615,959	551,966
Total	1,626,544	1,533,763
Cotton Manufactures .....value £	178,218	175,261
Dyes and Dyeing Stuffs—Cochineal ... cwts	14,204	15,067
Indigo.....	45,277	47,645
Shumach ....tons	383	172
Gambier	2,963	4,209
Cutch	976	1,194
Fruit—Currants.....	87,166	109,105
Raisins	28,986	47,869
Goats' Hair, manufactures of .....value £	11,562	6 970
Guano .....tons	1,599	1,605
Gum Shellac ....cwts	14,423	17,528
Hemp (dressed and undressed), and Tow or Codilla of hemp..... .....cwts	45,803	42,792
Jute, &c., of the nature of hemp ....cwts	289,773	278,489
Hides, untanned, dry.....	86,844	119,966
Wet	10,191	43,945
Hops .....cwts	6,708	2,325
Leather Manufactures—Gloves .....pairs	24,780	14,676
Metals—Copper, unwrought&prt wrght.,cwt	232,256	126,964
Tin. in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	16,441	13,784
Oil—Petroleum ....tuns	1,979	1,294

Articles.	1868	1869
Oil—(con.)—Palm ....cwts	197,607	182,972
Cocoa-nut	105,810	117,806
Olive ....tuns	574	1,718
Paper, white, for printing or writing...cwts	18,569	10,519
Other kinds, except Hangings	12,295	24,440
Quicksilver .... lbs	1,949,239	1,515,012
Rags & other Materials for making paper..tons	3,377	2,533
Rice, not in the husk....cwts	1,419,228	1,307,499
Saltpetre....	18,974	18,123
Seed—Flax and Linseed.... ....qrs	7,104	20,996
Rape	55,275	56,221
Silk—Raw .... lbs	2,089,942	2,165,487
Waste, knubs, and husks....cwts	694	4,896
Thrown....lbs	43,821	22,089
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broad Stuffs —Silk or Satin....lbs	5,168	2,478
Gauze, Crape, and Velvet	2,704	6,492
Ribbons of all kinds	1,907	4,692

Articles.	1868	1869
Silk Manufactures of India — Bandannas, Corahs, Choppas, Tussore Cloths, Romals, and Taffaties .... pieces	16,714	8,011
Spices—Cinnamon ....lbs	797,725	1,215,116
Pepper	8,471,941	7,969,354
Spirits—Rum ....proof gallons	1,627,585	998,587
Brandy	332,052	261,644
Other sorts (exc Geneva) not sweet. or mixed	98,017	212,188
Mixed in Bond	392,113	780,064
Sugar—Unrefined ....cwts	164,819	125,842
Refined and Candy	11,051	18,219
Molasses....	22,430	27,391
Tallow....	68,490	40,688
Tea....lbs	19,080,586	23,927,499
Teeth, Elephants' ....cwts	4,369	3,998
Tobacco—Stemmed....lbs	362,843	199,124
Unstemmed	9,736,207	11,050,938
Manufactured, and Snuff	1,450,448	1,161,598
Wine—Red ....gals	512,269	480,455
White....	739,815	809,447

Articles.	1868	1869
Wine—(con.)—Mixed in bond	19,360	22,959
Total	1,271,444	1,312,861
Wool, Sheep and Lambs', produce of British Possessions—To Hanse Towns ...lbs	7,206,155	6,497,713
Belgium	13,244,987	11,554,573
France....	37,516,638	40,366,722
United States	91,160	515,470
Other countries	3,139,049	4,529,773
Total	61,197,989	63,464,251
Foreign—To Hanse Towns	310,774	1,120
Belgium	1,095,114	669,303
France	125,387	345,015
United States....	734,962	3,566,054
Other countries	301,087	760,012
Total	2,567,324	5,341,504
Total Sheep and Lambs' wool	63,765,313	68,805,755
Alpaca and the Llama Tribe....	4,585	232

III.—Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

1st—Articles entered by Quantities and at Declared Value.

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
			£	£
Alkali—Soda—To Russia.. ....cwts	141,894	70,789	75,307	32,876
Prussia	146,396	149,510	55,180	50,966
Hanse Towns....	148,738	114,290	51,571	37,726
Holland	95,784	90,916	28,454	25,487
France....	128,869	103,745	42,549	39,279
United States....	1,062,600	1,023,654	489,389	428,534
Other countries....	610,003	737,504	272,083	291,567
Total	2,334,284	2,290,408	1,014,533	906,435
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—Fire Arms (small) .... number	343,132	210,089	589,950	253,200
Gunpowder ....lbs	11,144,106	10,243,311	263,644	242,451
Bacon and Hams ....cwts	25,170	12,563	101,475	61,729
Bags, Empty ....dozens	1,248,184	1,430,137	527,670	609,561
Beef and Pork ....barrels	10,578	6,557	25,930	15,118
Beer and Ale—To United States ....brls	13,469	14,115	64,050	69,497
British West Indies and Guiana	15,804	18,082	55,430	65,712
India	137,777	134,051	383,602	420,104
Australia....	80,724	75,687	330,539	318,798
Other countries....	108,343	104,232	455,441	432,624
Total	356,117	346,167	1,289,062	1,306,735
Books, printed ....cwts	39,307	37,439	432,312	418,828
Butter	33,801	32,910	164,984	174,182
Candles, Stearine and Composition....lbs	3,915,280	3,005,375	146,815	111,850
Carriages—Railway .... ..No.	560	499	63,111	90,615

Articles.	Quantities.		Declared Value.	
	1868	1869	1868	1869
			£	£
Carriages—Other sorts ....No.	382	492	29,086	33,589
Cheese ....cwts	16,744	14,609	67,764	62,919
Coals, Cinders, and Culm—To Russia ...tons	549,637	518,173	271,567	251,024
Sweden	258,692	194,798	126,175	91,056
Denmark....	586,691	466,090	259,355	199,581
Prussia	388,342	372,466	161,394	143,220
Hanse Towns	526,557	564,835	239,922	242,770
Holland	183,507	173,486	88,565	79,617
France....	1,281,382	1,333,063	576,843	579,367
Spain and Canaries	351,307	324,428	197,415	181,520
Italy—Sardinia	162,062	174,443	81,452	81,871
United States....	76,879	54,338	51,810	34,180
Brazil	156,265	125,697	91,694	73,345
British India	281,885	205,875	156,430	118,031
Other countries	2,499,777	2,414,230	1,308,185	1,230,932
Total	7,302,983	6,921,922	3,610,807	3,306,514
Cordage and Twine ....cwts	79,326	78,663	225,435	222,397
Cotton Yarn—To Russia.. ....lbs	1,164,482	1,411,781	106,366	130,552
Prussia	4,697,030	4,449,120	403,605	469,900
Hanover	11,600	...	1,220	...
Hanse Towns	26,759,360	20,848,065	3,383,661	2,090,848
Holland	23,654,480	24,664,691	2,139,608	2,288,969
France	2,402,506	1,153,099	188,692	146,080
Italy—Sardinia	2,147,900	2,719,830	122,676	160,826
Tuscany	2,108,080	2,690,080	105,421	149,652

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Cot. Yn—(*con.*)—Italy—Ancona & Romagna. lbs	916,400	1,132,300	46,633	64,101
Naples and Sicily	4,174,233	6,995,850	253,343	451,746
Venetia	76,900	90,021	3,991	5,261
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	1,820,595	1,859,740	97,376	113,306
Turkey	9,992,303	7,864,285	581,054	501,405
China and Hong Kong	4,388,981	2,826,960	269,324	191,484
Japan	2,073,470	3,421,372	128,226	228,458
British India—Bombay	3,553,960	2,197,677	267,354	192,509
Madras	3,778,637	3,575,195	271,622	282,443
Bengal	9,101,976	8,706,863	682,193	729,574
Singapore	1,085,000	663,745	81,525	54,636
Ceylon	317,610	228,604	23,419	18,767
Other countries	9,977,060	15,679,941	688,726	1,242,240
Total	114,202,513	113,179,219	9,846,037	9,512,757
Cotton Manuf—Piece Goods of all kinds, Plain, Printed, or Coloured—To Hanse Towns. yds	55,705,352	52,792,860	1,213,416	1,171,827
Holland	29,862,249	24,574,346	668,733	576,977
France	21,726,308	29,151,720	541,543	665,448
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	35,348,310	37,605,010	536,129	584,790
Italy—Sardinia	8,704,079	13,209,915	158,129	247,147
Tuscany	9,580,616	12,523,674	164,972	225,714
Naples and Sicily	15,554,933	29,102,377	293,211	561,288
Venetia	1,722,100	1,926,830	30,904	35,888
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	11,998,717	13,038,870	192,541	217,562
Turkey	119,445,192	115,846,092	2,290,775	2,181,705
Syria and Palestine	32,992,900	34,197,000	609,100	600,789
Egypt	164,064,685	207,243,661	2,324,465	2,919,852
West Coast of Africa	13,783,222	15,291,712	271,752	285,698
United States	58,418,883	80,887,616	1,430,768	1,915,875
Foreign West Indies	37,491,054	16,739,753	605,768	297,765
Mexico	19,288,003	12,356,694	340,959	215,583
New Granada	56,627,925	60,829,569	967,116	1,044,482
Brazil	79,942,390	136,728,162	1,462,862	2,434,589
Uruguay	7,233,009	9,681,937	140,509	192,714
Argentine Confederation	22,808,297	20,875,196	409,223	432,049
Chili	27,606,300	25,027,293	436,632	407,184
Peru	11,928,318	16,320,813	190,021	265,809
China and Hong Kong	202,994,852	202,015,674	3,462,514	3,731,530
Japan	14,829,023	11,684,157	259,297	227,223
Java	18,816,428	13,081,970	354,582	268,503
Philippine Islands	22,877,150	18,177,439	448,764	372,330
Gibraltar	7,844,906	12,885,948	155,442	239,309
Malta	4,672,088	7,116,890	68,636	106,948
British North America	23,098,877	23,748,578	487,086	495,597
West Indies	26,812,177	25,206,617	453,767	413,849
Possessions in South Africa	8,047,258	8,235,394	200,874	196,221
British India—Bombay	134,572,596	87,828,410	1,955,865	1,402,611
Madras	16,649,542	14,612,573	276,491	234,436
Bengal	413,983,745	324,104,625	5,780,612	4,478,789
Singapore	41,019,215	42,776,490	653,201	719,469
Ceylon	17,406,391	14,793,805	279,444	267,623
Australia	24,115,198	27,918,432	611,103	701,410

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Cotton Manufac.—(*con.*)—Other countries. yds	80,688,417	92,240,337	1,541,517	1,729,322
Total of all kinds	1,900,260,705	1,892 378,439	32,268,723	33,065,905
Total of White or Plain	1,309,464,794	1,252,557,595	20,328,737	19,942,586
Total of Printed, Dyed, Coloured	590,795,911	639,820,844	11,939,986	13,123,319
Hosiery—Stockings. doz. pairs	729,019	663,988	236,816	225,243
Thread for Sewing—To France. lbs	84,999	146,899	14,719	28,446
United States	1,123,697	1,291,101	285,855	279,837
Other countries	3,014,230	2,956,431	406,876	425,056
Total	4,222,926	4,394,431	707,450	733,339
Total value of Cotton Manufactures	...	...	34,003,087	35,159,169
Earthenware and Porcelain—To Hanse Towns. packages	5,755	6,331	37,249	44,002
France	2,370	2,980	22,463	21,160
United States	62,887	75,206	444,573	512,123
Brazil	10,138	13,648	49,447	65,155
British North America	12,448	13,205	78,175	79,434
India	12,498	9,689	72,940	63,610
Australia	12,090	12,961	90,116	99,545
Other Countries	55,959	58,287	302,310	305,113
Total of Earthenware and Porcelain	174,145	192,307	1,097,273	1,190,142
Total of Earthenware	172,115	190,009	1,071,239	1,161,087
Total of Porcelain	2,030	2,298	26,034	29,055
Fish—Herrings—To Prussia. brls	65,239	29,443	95,810	37,359
Hanover	21,684	17,396	33,614	28,167
Other countries	75,813	69,365	93,758	82,106
Total	162,736	116,204	223,182	147,632
Glass—Flint. cwts	66,049	72,221	171,266	190,009
Window	45,426	60,174	55,700	70,790
Common Bottles	456,481	486,927	227,933	242,027
Plate. sq. feet	564,396	690,690	56,745	81,079
Hats of all kinds. doz	198,316	228,611	334,238	351,748
Horses—To Hanse Towns. number	564	577	47,528	54,475
France	1,053	797	41,615	31,769
Other countries	1,180	464	38,654	22,972
Total	2,797	1,838	127,797	109,216
Jute, Manufactures, not made up. yards	26,671,502	33,078,452	448,923	496,033
— Yarn. lbs	4,587,155	5,760,228	75,469	89,635
Leather, Tanned, Tawed, or Dressed, Unwrought. cwts	37,806	56,792	351,192	490,992
Wrought, Boots and Shoes—To Australia. pairs	2,361,779	2,197,683	616,194	530,165
Other countries	1,038,832	1,233,328	294,452	327,305
Total	3,400,611	3,431,011	910,646	857,470
Wrought of other Sorts—To Australia. lbs	109,495	98,259	28,105	26,864
Other countries	537,864	516,423	103,440	108,061
Total	647,359	614,682	131,545	134,925

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Linen Yarn—To Hanse Towns ..... lbs	6,009,623	5,215,309	531,602	484,756
Holland	2,350,462	2,239,678	137,204	131,239
Belgium	765,687	1,466,825	79,676	122,620
France.....	1,799,528	2,234,375	146,784	148,217
Spain and Canaries	6,514,267	6,594,886	384,791	403,144
Gibraltar.....	34,458	101,092	1,937	4,962
Other countries	4,454,120	3,939,751	280,575	238,351
Total	21,928,145	21,821,916	1,562,569	1,533,289
Linen Manufactures—Piece Goods of all kinds —To Russia ..... yards	225,579	207,003	13,953	11,759
Prussia	745,354	923,760	33,007	37,635
Hanse Towns	6,071,050	6,890,423	230,536	260,009
Holland	442,098	657,015	18,734	22,279
France.....	2,352,811	3,047,800	124,492	126,634
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	995,145	755,090	28,883	20,585
Spain and Canaries	1,963,723	1,203,329	88,175	55,882
Italy—Sardinia.....	473,936	641,676	20,339	28,002
Tuscany	456,855	447,020	16,407	17,805
Naples and Sicily	1,152,340	1,551,237	43,462	62,080
United States.....	54,512,005	72,189,128	1,671,033	2,098,601
Cuba	16,631,082	4,153,650	555,874	135,996
St Thomas	414,914	1,413,850	11,576	34,400
Hayti	1,589,820	190,618	38,316	4,539
Brazil	6,940,632	8,399,676	169,658	210,612
Chili	1,589,198	1,896,600	45,702	45,118
Peru.....	1,386,226	1,490,723	40,067	36,419
British West Indies	4,347,419	3,293,603	93,311	77,278
India	3,362,052	1,546,546	107,854	61,947
Australia.....	6,267,957	6,422,414	208,826	212,761
Other countries	24,250,598	25,221,119	831,642	786,599
Total of Piece Goods.....	136,170,794	142,542,280	4,391,847	4,346,940
Total of White and Plain.....	122,517,177	131,388,686	3,826,274	3,854,995
Total of Checked, Printed or Dyed.	4,961,786	3,393,868	163,268	119,144
Total of Cambrics and Lawns	5,168,831	4,928,394	197,212	201,088
Total of Damask and Diaper	1,092,121	867,608	73,571	56,279
Total of Sail Cloth	2,430,879	1,963,724	131,522	115,434
Thread—To Hanse Towns ..... lbs	224,332	152,700	31,973	25,158
United States.....	837,184	839,699	98,518	98,794
Other countries	778,305	582,809	87,007	70,465
Total	1,839,821	1,575,208	217,498	194,417
Total value of Linen Manufactures	...	...	4,668,809	4,586,769
Metals—Iron, Pig, & Puddled—To Prussia. tons	27,283	34,433	75,384	97,116
Holland	45,108	59,142	143,680	186,554
France.....	62,617	76,510	172,062	205,694
United States.....	48,395	89,704	141,566	268,283
Other countries	179,562	211,578	490,151	589,887
Total	362,965	471,367	1,022,843	1,347,534
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Hanse Towns ..... tons	7,537	4,850	60,582	43,263
Holland	4,781	5,524	46,110	47,971

Articles	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—(con.)—France	1,967	4,450	14,237	32,590
Italy—Sardinia	7,806	10,855	60,484	77,720
Naples and Sicily	8,330	9,862	58,195	69,201
Turkey	6,202	10,164	41,336	66,915
United States	24,535	38,253	198,494	306,774
British North America	19,729	28,152	134,989	188,310
India	34,323	33,543	250,805	238,929
Australia.....	7,820	11,825	63,884	93,621
Other countries	65,328	85,571	494,310	654,104
Total	188,358	243,049	1,423,426	1,819,398
Railroad Iron, of all Sorts—To Russia ...	47,637	159,049	406,502	1,380,115
Sweden	1,546	3,141	10,116	20,700
Prussia	4,141	8,914	36,564	86,565
Holland	20,190	9,563	142,538	68,744
France.....	96	3,526	2,577	48,835
Spain and Canaries	5,538	10,449	35,655	69,671
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia.....	7,030	21,184	46,073	163,361
Egypt	10,512	6,025	67,351	44,605
United States.....	188,730	229,145	1,379,831	1,711,030
Cuba	2,013	884	14,593	6,559
Brazil	1,964	1,755	17,438	13,672
Peru and Chili	2,422	17,271	20,150	125,015
British North America	13,216	22,614	92,850	177,227
India	53,469	58,316	564,274	491,634
Australia.....	7,001	15,827	47,069	118,220
Other countries	23,171	52,525	175,001	415,198
Total	388,676	620,188	3,058,582	4,941,151
Iron Wire (except Telegraphic Wire, which see)	12,730	15,382	248,397	282,930
Iron Castings—To Russia	6,670	7,458	47,579	50,836
France.....	481	578	8,361	7,853
United States	953	1,441	7,410	10,978
Brazil	1,259	4,350	18,293	46,005
British India	21,683	8,487	136,255	70,762
Australia.....	9,418	8,401	79,171	82,893
Other countries	18,382	39,851	175,684	302,660
Total	58,846	70,566	472,753	571,987
Iron Hoops, Sheets, and Boiler Plates—To Russia	3,682	5,478	36,946	60,975
Prussia	1,740	2,375	20,181	28,699
Hanse Towns	2,053	3,490	22,827	36,088
Holland	4,029	5,015	47,412	57,026
France.....	1,052	2,782	14,164	29,842
Spain and Canaries	2,268	3,167	23,285	30,925
United States	9,962	22,836	107,923	241,036
British North America	7,180	8,038	68,782	79,715
India	15,036	16,592	173,066	172,404
Australia	10,158	15,181	178,298	247,092
Other countries	31,460	43,654	367,684	504,764
Total	88,620	128,608	1,060,566	1,488,566

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Iron, Bar, Angle, Bolt, and Rod—To Russia ..... tons	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Prussia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Hanse Towns	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Holland	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
France.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Spain and Canaries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
United States	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
British North America	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
India	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Australia.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Other countries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Total	12,000	12,000	96,000	96,000
Iron Nails, Spikes, and Brads—To Russia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Prussia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Hanse Towns	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Holland	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
France.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Spain and Canaries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
United States	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
British North America	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
India	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Australia.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Other countries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Total	12,000	12,000	96,000	96,000
Iron Pipes, Cast—To Russia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Prussia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Hanse Towns	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Holland	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
France.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Spain and Canaries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
United States	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
British North America	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
India	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Australia.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Other countries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Total	12,000	12,000	96,000	96,000
Iron Pipes, Wrought—To Russia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Prussia	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Hanse Towns	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Holland	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
France.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Spain and Canaries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
United States	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
British North America	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
India	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Australia.....	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Other countries	1,000	1,000	8,000	8,000
Total	12,000	12,000	96,000	96,000

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Iron, Wrought, all sorts—Russia, tons	4,679	6,943	76,163	108,954
Prussia	1,473	3,219	31,897	63,577
Hanse Towns	1,933	3,139	37,630	55,955
Holland	1,909	2,912	36,583	73,498
France	1,696	2,306	39,391	52,006
Spain and Canaries	2,463	1,409	49,083	39,992
United States	2,615	5,312	46,159	87,033
British North America	5,879	5,934	93,089	93,284
Possessions in South Africa	476	461	11,820	10,977
India	24,527	9,669	387,272	174,052
Australia	7,852	10,198	163,910	208,442
Other countries	23,110	36,021	450,259	599,678
Total	78,612	87,523	1,423,256	1,567,448
Iron—Old, for remanufacture	54,769	67,765	217,811	268,926
Steel, unwrought—To France	1,667	1,950	62,770	67,979
United States	9,522	11,068	310,415	346,225
Other countries	7,332	8,697	229,336	262,439
Total	18,521	21,715	602,521	676,643
Total of Iron and Unwrought Steel	1,252,097	1,726,163	9,530,157	12,964,583
Copper—Unwrought, in Ingots, Cakes, or Slabs—To Holland ....cwts	26,244	25,088	109,577	105,925
Belgium	7,223	14,286	30,383	58,971
France	19,247	26,540	78,652	114,100
British India	39,043	44,651	147,974	166,220
Other countries	16,971	28,878	71,710	113,740
Total	108,728	139,443	438,296	558,956
Wrought or partly Wrought; Sheets and Nails; Bars, Rods, Plates, Bottoms and Pans; and mixed or Yellow Metal for Sheathing—To Hanse Towns....cwts	15,684	13,667	57,669	49,059
Holland	12,941	10,550	48,363	40,539
France	22,190	14,417	78,828	51,594
Italy—Sardinia	13,701	13,958	52,215	49,487
Turkey	13,081	17,880	55,969	73,553
Egypt	4,630	13,086	19,854	53,809
United States	1,319	1,961	4,812	7,025
British India	144,600	155,424	538,149	574,018
Other countries	110,579	108,200	439,998	412,209
Total	338,785	349,143	1,295,857	1,311,293
Wrought, of other sorts	28,444	26,369	154,718	144,741
Brass of all sorts	30,022	35,559	144,330	162,213
Total of Copper and Brass	505,979	550,514	2,033,201	2,177,203
Lead—Pig, Rolled, Sheet, Piping, Tubing and Lead Shot—To Russia ....tons	4,025	3,802	79,736	77,002

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Metals—Lead—(*con.*)—To France ....tons	2,509	2,181	48,799	41,814
United States	5,060	3,179	102,719	64,139
China and Hong Kong	6,815	8,897	136,254	178,430
British India	2,096	3,005	44,854	63,358
Australia	1,112	1,971	23,348	43,432
Other countries	8,919	9,460	188,288	198,033
Total	30,536	32,495	623,998	666,208
Lead Ore, Red and White Lead, and Litharge of Lead	6,659	7,383	165,292	178,109
Tin, unwrought—To Russia....cwts	9,213	5,197	39,201	25,953
France	14,042	26,565	64,803	148,293
Turkey	4,765	3,083	22,940	18,711
Other countries	28,468	34,235	130,662	200,888
Total	56,488	69,080	257,606	393,845
Tin Plates—To France	32,045	22,283	32,824	25,577
United States	898,273	1,104,971	1,068,855	1,310,809
British North America	32,252	39,820	41,972	52,044
Australia	26,929	25,331	34,869	32,962
Other countries	258,004	202,470	306,561	245,138
Total	1,247,503	1,394,875	1,485,081	1,666,530
Zinc or Spelter, Wrought or Unwrought	114,097	152,491	124,213	158,743
Oil, Seed—To Prussia ....gals	430,243	406,991	56,210	49,431
Hanover	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	648,304	877,213	84,967	105,189
Holland	444,205	1,181,206	59,445	154,579
France	687,889	965,969	94,798	116,394
Italy—Sardinia	100,446	71,170	14,834	9,378
United States	159,629	60,355	22,983	8,103
Other countries	2,910,580	3,061,867	450,044	412,524
Total	5,381,296	6,624,771	783,281	855,598
Paper for Writing or Printing ....cwts	79,821	91,599	268,942	302,924
Paper of other kinds (except Hangings)	42,209	39,246	84,425	75,785
Total of Paper	122,030	130,845	353,367	378,709
Rags and other Materials for making Paper. tons	7,868	11,927	132,285	175,172
Salt—To Russia....tons	72,993	56,598	47,056	33,723
United States	96,511	118,930	60,472	63,914
British North America	71,604	83,302	38,100	33,988
India	172,440	144,110	108,210	73,234
Other countries	127,639	142,011	80,014	82,201
Total	541,187	544,951	333,852	287,060
Silk—Thrown—To Holland ....lbs	265,616	201,047	371,561	280,449
Belgium	17,423	14,170	28,652	22,159
France	182,194	193,100	214,285	273,984
Other countries	85,831	61,694	102,501	77,453
Total	551,064	470,011	716,999	654,045

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Silk—Twist and Yarn—To Hanse Towns...lbs	52,803	32,123	44,196	28,495
Holland	14,391	30,232	13,695	34,490
France	87,849	100,002	67,451	66,708
Other countries	13,357	16,040	14,834	18,845
Total	168,400	178,397	140,176	148,538
Silk Manufactures—Broad Piece Goods, Fancy Silks and Satins, Velvet, and Grey Cloths of Silk only—To France .....yds	13,718	17,491	2,551	3,963
Egypt	483,926	434,073	124,624	97,031
United States	253,963	298,823	54,475	72,340
Australia	89,445	135,840	16,271	24,506
Other countries	478,274	364,949	83,271	72,153
Total	1,319,326	1,251,176	281,192	269,993
Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Shawls of Silk only—To France .....doz	1,363	2,995	2,273	4,076
Egypt	4,672	2,636	11,611	6,567
United States	1,189	1,901	1,341	1,825
Australia	56	379	97	611
Other countries	26,596	30,296	42,887	41,246
Total	33,876	38,207	58,209	54,325
Ribbons of Silk only—To France .... lbs	1,706	1,469	1,963	1,464
Egypt	2,839	6,299	3,582	6,598
United States	9,456	6,128	12,125	7,651
Australia	6,289	12,073	7,913	13,452
Other countries	13,352	14,238	17,026	18,637
Total	33,642	40,207	42,609	47,802
Soap.....cwts	131,340	99,121	167,876	142,255
Spirits (British)—To France.....gals	8,360	7,214	1,051	911
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	37,298	167,666	4,671	20,957
Turkey	6,368	57,909	720	6,888
United States	79,612	58,897	9,950	7,382
Australia	316,888	308,463	39,614	38,863
Other countries	463,875	515,195	58,096	64,721
Total	912,401	1,115,344	114,102	139,722
Sugar, Refined .....cwts	152,673	202,746	254,805	367,900
Wool, Sheep & Lambs'—To Hanse Towns...lbs	1,479,774	1,411,074	134,709	121,299
Belgium	677,816	509,154	51,394	41,963
France	3,375,439	3,285,747	252,931	251,481
United States	87,172	2,221,311	3,949	141,794
Other countries	1,144,954	633,542	94,759	48,020
Total	6,765,155	8,060,828	537,742	604,557
Woollen and Worsted Yarn—To Russia...lbs	990,153	1,309,984	149,843	183,617
Hanover	28,700	...	5,267	...
Hanse Towns	15,118,795	12,587,913	2,187,412	1,827,756
Holland	7,613,110	7,388,758	1,214,528	1,162,361
Belgium	167,313	548,627	24,605	87,328
France	5,668,971	2,714,300	696,226	492,212

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Yarn (*con.*)—Other countries ..... lbs	1,210,743	822,276	184,853	122,875
Total	30,797,785	25,371,858	4,462,734	3,876,149
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures—Cloths of all kinds, Duffels, and Kerseymeres, of Wool unmixed, or mixed with other materials—To Hanse Towns.. ..... yards	336,760	641,445	82,982	151,608
Holland	416,961	470,452	70,123	77,759
France	1,229,757	1,869,776	247,996	364,602
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	145,537	147,940	27,161	24,641
Italy—Sardinia	233,719	389,446	33,476	47,286
Naples and Sicily	136,654	382,385	23,557	49,609
United States	2,096,396	2,102,943	373,079	435,514
Brazil	1,103,855	1,427,843	109,797	130,633
Uruguay	226,376	275,101	36,933	29,801
Argentine Confederation	417,258	439,367	60,205	57,509
Chili	460,251	531,035	59,788	62,695
Peru	652,865	905,404	92,987	131,568
China and Hong Kong	1,421,894	1,598,343	185,732	194,961
British North America	1,720,143	1,504,419	240,921	209,336
India	1,667,445	1,577,167	222,227	208,008
Australia	1,131,089	1,464,126	191,136	249,250
Other countries	2,841,207	3,320,207	431,191	522,947
Total of Cloths, &c., of all kinds... yards	16,238,167	19,047,399	2,489,291	2,947,727
lbs	13,701,624	16,253,693		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool only yards	9,829,281	10,912,056	1,711,844	1,951,592
lbs	8,637,598	9,310,598		
Total of Cloths, &c., of Wool mixed with other materials..... yards	6,408,886	8,135,343	777,447	996,135
lbs	5,064,026	6,943,095		
Flannels ..... yards	4,470,334	4,407,965	260,543	246,510
lbs	1,544,424	1,571,435		
Blankets ..... yards	2,266,504	3,740,043	217,014	373,626
lbs	2,370,181	4,240,174		
Blanketing and Baizes ..... yards	462,511	749,135	42,157	61,457
lbs	337,041	527,866		
Carpets & Druggets—To Hanse Towns.yards	89,305	105,366	14,440	17,341
Holland	177,091	144,091	27,641	24,027
France	599,628	677,350	112,196	104,966
Spain and Canaries	79,541	51,809	8,507	5,322
Italy—Sardinia	9,963	31,404	1,062	3,560
United States	2,257,847	3,922,301	339,470	620,000
Chili	128,068	196,172	22,090	30,175
British North America	399,255	337,643	49,187	42,976
Australia	289,874	410,001	37,071	48,105
Other countries	655,459	690,364	91,630	98,540
Total ..... yards	4,686,031	6,566,501	703,294	995,012
lbs	6,930,030	9,068,942		
Shawls, Rugs, Coverlets, &c.....number	406,202	535,699	151,839	177,627
Worsted Stuffs of Wool only, and of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings—To Hanover..... yards	3,900	...	200	...

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
			£	£
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (*con.*)—				
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (*con.*)—To Hanse Towns	34,451,824	45,197,936	3,009,363	4,059,865
Holland	6,855,633	6,969,695	411,142	429,254
Belgium	4,863,479	5,453,109	389,052	427,436
France	10,674,668	11,386,201	823,785	876,843
Italy—Sardinia	1,583,123	2,134,719	59,264	85,815
Tuscany	770,493	1,046,902	29,443	39,899
Naples and Sicily	1,491,105	2,566,221	57,508	107,637
United States	51,008,956	52,881,549	1,884 002	2,051,094
China and Hong Kong	14,228,020	15,062,306	817,475	880,256
Japan	2,419,265	2,528,348	111,424	151,415
British North America	4,200,999	4,253,759	181,250	172,463
Possessions in South Africa	124,782	172,889	5,865	10,325

Articles.	Quantities. 1868	Quantities. 1869	Declared Value. 1868	Declared Value. 1869
Woollen and Worsted Manufactures (*con.*)—			£	£
Worsted Stuffs, &c. (*con*)—India	1,577,241	1,201,748	96,476	73,075
Australia	5,570,788	8,052,480	268,579	364,122
Other countries	14,419,658	17,644,712	680,079	829,640
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings ... yds.	154,153,934	176,552,574	8,824,927	10,558,639
Total of Worsteds of all kinds and Waistcoatings ... lbs	53,352,291	58,843,021		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only ... yds.	28,673,231	26,121,363	1,908,594	1,707,904
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool only ... lbs	11,014,374	11,013,407		
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings ... yds.	125,480,703	150,431,211	6,916,333	8,850,735
Total of Worsted Stuffs of Wool mixed with other materials, and Waistcoatings ... lbs	42,337,917	47,829,614		
Hosiery, Stockings ... doz pairs	68,594	66,944	32,658	33,139

2nd—Articles entered at Declared Value alone.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Apparel and Slops—To Egypt	70,001	65,314
British North America	92,266	111,919
Possessions in South Africa	111,829	96,800
India	34,723	30,960
Australia	566,182	728,237
Other countries	533,157	507,241
Total	1,408,158	1,540,471
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	252,263	281,746
Cottons—Lace and Patent Net	322,424	431,972
Hosiery	181,117	329,122
Counterpanes and Small Wares	286,557	373,588
Drugs and Chemical Products—Medicines	311,276	387,703
Unenumerated, used in dyeing and other processes subservient to manufactures and the arts	350,908	434,715
Fish	120,752	144,136
Furniture, Cabinet and Upholstery Wares	118,230	149,421
Haberdashery and Millinery—To France	37,833	68,652
Egypt	165,696	139,238
United States	579,195	600,000
Cuba	6,234	5,644
Argentine Confederation	19,173	17,056
Channel Islands	91,187	138,111
British North America	443,502	488,977
West Indies	110,360	100,737
Possessions in South Africa	179,053	141,419
India	90,435	89,655

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Haberdashery and Millinery (*con.*)—		
Australia	661,127	759,792
Other countries	656,925	580,871
Total	3,040,720	3,130,152
Hardwares and Cutlery—Cutlery—(Knives, Forks, Scissors, Shears, &c.), and Surgical or Anatomical Instruments—		
To Russia	1,973	2,450
Hanse Towns	3,401	3,100
Holland	1,347	456
France	12,624	10,443
Spain and Canaries	3,331	2,252
United States	108,315	115,163
Cuba	1,782	166
Brazil	7,693	17,356
Argentine Confederation	5,927	5,012
British North America	11,321	13,080
Possessions in South Africa	6,090	7,912
India	20,042	18,611
Australia	31,929	52,661
Other countries	63,223	71,780
Total	278,998	320,442
Manufactures of Steel, or of Steel and Iron combined (Anvils, Vices, Saws, Files, Edge-tools, Cranks, Slide-bars, &c.), and Tools or Implements of Industry other than Agricultural, not wholly composed of Iron or Steel—To Russia	59,332	76,014
Hanse Towns	7,208	9,332

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Manufactures of Steel, &c. (*con.*)—		
Holland	8,655	11,070
France	44,173	48,925
Spain and Canaries	8,515	6,808
United States	57,221	61,246
Cuba	1,318	681
Brazil	3,289	3,795
Argentine Confederation	1,580	2,930
British North America	13,104	13,902
Possessions in South Africa	2,023	2,089
India	49,309	47,239
Australia	22,923	32,264
Other countries	68,122	105,407
Total	346,772	421,702
Manufactures of German Silver, of Pewter, and Britannia Metal, of Papier Maché, Lamps, Chandeliers, and Candelebra, and Hardwares not specifically described—		
To Russia	29,483	37,617
Hanse Towns	140,654	199,865
Holland	43,933	69,565
France	71,007	72,496
Spain and Canaries	40,240	35,269
United States	237,019	333,792
Cuba	79,313	22,168
Brazil	85,285	130,097
Argentine Confederation	63,252	72,581
British North America	104,812	116,217
Possessions in South Africa	28,202	30,172
India	166,756	132,808
Australia	157,411	219,478

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hardwares, &c.—Manufactures of German Silver, &c., (*con.*)—Other countries..	549,900	619,991
Total	1,797,267	2,092,116
Total value of Hardwares and Cutlery...	2,423,037	2,834,260
Jute Manufactures, made up	267	103
Leather—Saddlery and Harness—To British Possessions in South Africa	6,983	12,976
British India	15,408	22,436
Australia	63,856	83,802
Other countries	73,956	90,734
Total	160,203	209,948
Linens—Hosiery and other Goods	59,464	45,412
Total Value of Linen Manufactures	4,668,809	4,586,769
Machinery—Steam Engines—To Russia	67,805	174,252
France	21,582	9,822
Spain and Canaries	39,927	14,927
Egypt	42,699	74,491
Brazil	40,295	19,864
British India	376,138	215,189
Australia	35,182	50,366
Other countries	453,007	569,600
Total	1,076,635	1,128,511

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Machinery (*con.*)—Other Sorts—To Russia	266,048	384,145
Hanse Towns	250,978	268,808
Holland	168,569	184,394
Belgium	95,198	120,551
France	224,857	209,587
Spain and Canaries	58,120	30,611
Egypt	24,492	34,662
British India	109,435	112,348
Australia	62,527	136,253
Other countries	551,258	646,536
Total	1,811,482	2,127,895
Painters' colours	390,901	444,819
Pickles and Sauces	234,408	265,470
Plate, Plated Ware, Jewellery, and Watches	231,156	321,358
Silk Manufactures—Other articles of Silk only—To Hanse Towns	5,457	8,036
France	19,655	42,165
United States	96,259	69,469
Other countries	80,645	94,198
Total	202,016	213,868

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Silk Manufactures (*con.*) — Mixed with other Materials—To Hanse Towns...	15,954	43,672
France	26,910	27,577
United States	57,194	74,440
Other countries	54,071	41,447
Total	154,129	187,136
Total Value of Silk Manufactures	738,155	773,124
Stationery, other than Paper — To British India	32.407	29,482
Australia	48,084	61,131
Other countries	176,862	220,633
Total	257,353	311,246
Telegraphic wire and apparatus	80,072	807,245
Woollens—Hosiery other than Stockings	81,342	113.370
Small Wares	43,728	98,726
Total Value of Worsted and Woollen Manufactures	12,846,793	15,605,833
Total declared Value—Enumerated Articles	110,914,525	119.798,887
Unenumerated Articles	5,862,498	6,446,020
All Articles	116,777,023	126,244,907

REAL VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED.

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Principal Articles of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise Imported in the Seven Months ended July 31, 1869, compared with the corresponding period of 1868.

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Animals living—Oxen, bulls, and cows	926,485	2,373,955
Sheep	310,635	786,372
Lambs	20,958	22,126
Coffee, raw—From Ceylon	1,523,405	1,387,360
Other British Possessions	285,394	407,295
Brazil	191,929	266,458
Central America	116,173	177,077
Other countries	168,498	184,991
Total	2,285,399	2,423,181
Corn—Wheat—From Russia	3,857,302	1,920,648
Denmark	202,449	121,559
Prussia	1,975,600	1,521,479
Schleswig, Holstein, & Lauenburg	26,937	14,858
Mecklenburg	352,541	217,599
Hanse Towns	303,700	202,672
France	10,280	95,442
Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia	637,955	340,218
Turkey, Wallachia, and Moldavia	1,623,455	588,112
Egypt	1,562,003	214,346
United States	3,476,593	2,805,871
Chili	640,117	195,473

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Corn (*con.*)—British North America	179,569	232,236
Other countries	472,038	134,096
Total	15,320,539	8,604,609
Barley	1,671,356	2,156,011
Oats	2,312,390	1,421,789
Peas	238,926	202,447
Beans	643,336	470,942
Indian corn or maize	2,583,467	2,873,297
Wheatmeal and flour—From Hanse Towns	314,481	213,651
France	273,218	624,567
United States	419,251	349,946
British North America	93,824	72,097
Other countries	610,516	412,624
Total	1,711,290	1,672,885
Cotton, raw—From United States	22,467,353	17,095,660
Bahamas and Bermudas	...	...
Mexico	...	...
Brazil	2,.32.967	2,453,109
Turkey	94,098	492,750

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Cotton (*con.*)—Egypt	4,312.928	4,569,767
British India	4,188,568	5,707,736
China	...	...
Other countries	551,553	752,763
Total	34,407,467	31,071,785
Cotton manufactures not made up	781,795	716,018
Cubic nitre (see Saltpetre)		
Flax (dressed and undressed), and Tow or codilla of flax—From Russia	1,379,045	972,431
Holland	319,056	308,400
Belgium	427,037	399,911
Other countries	290,696	357,128
Total	2,415,834	2,037,870
Fruit—Currants	109,547	79,947
Lemons and oranges	555,108	635,615
Raisins	66,441	25,763
Guano	1,333,750	716,552
Hats or bonnets of straw	756,769	607,651
Hemp (dressed and undressed) and Tow or codilla of hemp—From Russia	128,978	255,648

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Hemp (dressed and undressed) *(con.)*—		
Venetia	268,155	342,565
Illryia, Croatia, and Dalmatia	41,710	73,632
British India	2,809	8,013
Philippine Islands	214,017	139,128
Other countries	99,173	103,405
Total	754,842	922,891
China grass, jute, and other vegetable substances of the nature of hemp	983,931	1,393,745
Hides, untanned—Dry—From British India	288,483	503,494
Other countries	137,291	120,128
Total	425,774	623,622
Wet—From Argentine Confederation and Uruguay	296,033	175,370
Brazil	126,023	134,023
Australia	73,176	43,077
Other countries	114,177	173,374
Total	609,409	525,844
Hides—Tanned, tawed, curried, or dressed (except Russia hides)	403,120	347,278
Hops	175,157	339,344
Indigo	2,231,093	2,339,824
Leather manufactures—Gloves	766,302	745,428
Metals—Copper ore—From Spain	32,601	11,199
Cuba	63,321	52,842
Chili	88,135	61,037
Australia	80,718	91,180
Other countries	265,024	217,949
Total	529,799	434,207
Copper regulus—From Chili	400,833	506,669
Other countries	78,307	50,953
Total	479,140	557,622
Iron in bars, unwrought	217,580	258,262
Iron and steel wrought or manufctrd	201,561	211,880
Lead, pig and sheet	455,963	548,939
Spelter	322,586	330,374
Tin in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs	232,007	263,819
Oil—Petroleum—From United States	82,873	165,906
British North America	...	...
British India	...	...
Other countries	1,465	7,164
Total	84,338	173,070
Train, blubber, and spermaceti	275,957	382,730
Palm	842,218	634 907
Olive	843,647	898,588
Oil seed cakes	539,510	761,473
Paper for printing or writing	226,623	262,019
Other kinds (except paper hangings)	100,469	142,245

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Provisions—Butter	2,882,583	3,512,935
Cheese	864,030	921,175
Eggs	606,979	701,982
Fish, cured or salted	88,872	193,657
Lard	413,323	535,992
Meat, fresh or slightly salted—Beef	10,045	20,185
Pork	10,471	37,102
Meat salted—Bacon and hams	970,844	1,469,600
Beef	414,074	295,724
Pork	226,866	304,885
Meat not otherwise described	51,487	107,619
Rags and other materials for paper making	474,156	465,278
Rice, not in the husk	1,099,252	1,461,528
Saltpetre	61,664	148,295
Cubic nitre	357,724	386,112
Seeds—Flax and linseed—From Russia, Northern ports	425,987	294,432
Russia, Southern ports	385,441	349,046
British India	680,589	627,245
Other countries	209,533	100,611
Total	1,701,550	1,371,334
Silk, raw—From China	51,822	292,657
British India	14,692	5,963
Egypt (in transit from India, &c.)	2,038,858	1,880,024
Other countries	1,151,372	659,324
Total	3,256,744	2,837,968
Thrown—From France	340,724	306,360
China	...	...
Other countries	24,831	28,828
Total	365,555	335,188
Silk Manufactures of Europe—Broadstuffs—From Belgium	485,703	822,373
France	2,905,597	3,179,355
Other countries	151,184	123,224
Total	3,542,484	4,124,952
Ribbons—Silk or satin—From France	1,249,457	1,385.967
Other countries	159,716	135,994
Total	1,409,173	1,521,961
Gauze and Crape	97	...
Velvet or Plush—From Belgium	174,304	151.933
Other countries	60,289	36,127
Total	234,593	188,060

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Plush for making Hats	75,589	53,668
Spirits—Rum	436,737	340,848
Brandy	783,422	820,237
Other Sorts (except Geneva) not sweetened or mixed	68,470	89,557
Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	744,226	883,995
Sugar, unrefined—First class	54,477	125,487
Second class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	912,916	273,899
British India	6,711	16,637
Mauritius	500,894	239,995
Cuba and Porto Rico	710,565	670,092
Brazil	9,124	5,969
Java and Philippine Islands	...	7,755
Other countries	437,977	309,280
Total	2,578,187	1,523,627
Third class—From Brit. W. Indies and Guiana	1,170,197	743,197
British India	8,782	47,321
Mauritius	108,010	65,047
Cuba and Porto Rico	489,852	508,636
Brazil	279,611	126,530
Java and Philippine Islands	38,717	41,948
Other countries	219,661	275,308
Total	2,314,830	1,807,987
Fourth class (including cane juice)—From Brit. W. Indies & Guiana	811,453	1,565,583
British India	20,082	95,075
Mauritius	121,629	93,481
Cuba and Porto Rico	384,517	503,103
Brazil	639,463	828,800
Java and Philippine Islands	428,736	479,918
Other countries	86,622	284,942
Total	2,492.502	3,850,902
Total of sugar, unrefined	7,439,996	7,308,003
Molasses—From British West Indies and Guiana	87,225	106,810
Cuba and Porto Rico	187,790	243,390
Other countries	23,774	53,827
Total	298,789	404,027
Tallow—From Russia	33,559	104,856
Australia	131,891	246,823
South America	334,163	548,118
Other countries	179,392	220,880
Total	679,005	1,120,677
Tea	5,142,538	4,904,777

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Timber & Wood—Deals, battens, boards, or other timber or wood, sawn or split—From Russia	189,481	271,485
Sweden and Norway	995,797	998,526
British North America	206,413	362,292
Other countries	161,850	103,099
Total	1,553,541	1,735,402
Timber or wood, not sawn or split, or otherwise dressed (except hewn)—From Sweden and Norway	337,562	305,084
Prussia	376,623	296,794
British North America	198,181	178,313
Other countries	247,576	417,476
Total	1,159,942	1,197,667

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Tobacco—Stemmed	109,782	48,591
Unstemmed	366,992	298,627
Manufactured, and cigars	354,959	215,118
Wine—From British Poss. in South Africa	1,289	1,536
From other British Possessions	2,148	3,719
Foreign—From Hamburg	22,112	30,985
Holland	137,501	158,517
France	1,175,570	1,059,261
Portugal	523,126	548,208
Madeira	14,416	12,455
Spain	1,449,063	1,521,479
Canaries	2,590	1,223
Italy—Naples and Sicily	54,076	50,651
Other countries	19,821	14,445
Total of wine	3,401,712	3,402,479

Articles.	1868	1869
	£	£
Red	1,426,068	1,347,074
White	1,975,644	2,055,405
Wool, Sheep and Lambs'—From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe	458,962	575,955
British Possessions in South Africa	1,008,066	1,056,841
British India	226,200	272,907
Australia	6,369,122	7,608,647
Other countries	389,718	283,827
Total	8,452,068	9,798,177
Wool, alpaca and the llama tribe	56,425	175,406
Woollen rags, torn up to be used as wool	127,395	127,689
Woollen manufactures not made up	1,114,156	1,149,574
Woollen and worsted yarn	791,448	1,010,009
Total real value of enumerated articles	132,352,276	128,023,486

An Account of the Computed Real Value of the Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver Bullion and Specie Registered in the Eight Months ended Aug. 31, 1869, compared with corresponding period of 1868.

Countries.	Gold. Imports. 1868	Gold. Imports. 1869	Gold. Exports. 1868	Gold. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	3,285	...	...
Hanse Towns	41,498	25,025	116,412	14,964
Holland	918	257	16,925	18,584
Belgium	2,693	1,674	...	...
France	266,046	534,661	5,995,197	2,685,123
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	395,674	2,458	24,336	29,982
Spain and Canaries	11,554	4,994	563,792	...
Gibraltar	22,779	35,538	117	...
Malta	28,057	99,119	61,163	90,421
Turkey	...	3,294	148	888
Egypt	4,495	25,474	757,945	810,182
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	70,016	74,960	15,057	11,657
British Poss. in South Africa	6,345	1,928	63,078	19,956
China (including Hong Kong)	1,397	780	...	...
Australia	4,361,243	5,151,549	10,069	20,165
British Columbia	...	...	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	164,191	65,150	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	756,419	1,380,319	321,091	203,264
Brazil	310,560	572,686	904,173	432,231
United States of America	6,685,077	1,456,491	112,418	609,124
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	304,349	41,696	54,825	82,058
Total of Gold	13433317	9,481,338	9,041,549	5,178,703

Countries.	Silver. Imports. 1868	Silver. Imports. 1869	Silver. Exports. 1868	Silver. Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	...	...	...
Hanse Towns	90,047	390,183	781,094	22,449
Holland	8,274	507,676	1,621,114	1,415
Belgium	48,252	48,595	515,549	304,534
France	785,442	1,504,741	1,272,412	2,696,735
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	51,665	50,950	...	...
Spain and Canaries	338	198	978	...
Gibraltar	19,991	33,972	...	74
Malta	7,254	1,293	40,081	4,336
Turkey	40	...	...	...
Egypt	82,999	8,169	630,515	1,996,112
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	5,098	458	18,018	17,790
British Poss. in South Africa	3,423	5,482	...	...
China (including Hong Kong)	...	486	...	665,259
Australia	250	1,393	21,924	9,115
British Columbia	...	1,264	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	8,236	3,082	...	...
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	2,088,182	1,736,475	36,533	246,325
Brazil	158,641	97,047	39,892	5
United States of America	1,697,364	729,621	...	...
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	549,975	16,693	50,046	140,541
Total of Silver	5,605,471	5,137,778	5,028,156	6,104,690

Countries.	Total of Gold and Silver. Imports. 1868	Imports. 1869	Exports. 1868	Exports. 1869
	£	£	£	£
Russia	...	3,285	...	...
Hanse Towns	131,545	415,208	897,506	37,413
Holland	9,192	507,933	1,638,039	19,999
Belgium	50,945	50,269	515,549	304,534
France	1,051,488	2,039,402	7,267,609	5,381,858
Portugal, Azores, & Madeira	447,339	53,408	24,336	29,982
Spain and Canaries	11,892	5,192	564,770	...
Gibraltar	42,770	69,510	117	74
Malta	35,311	100,412	101,244	94,757
Turkey	40	3,294	148	888
Egypt	87,494	33,643	1,388,460	2,806,294
Mauritius	...	...	...	...
West Coast of Africa	75,114	75,418	33,075	29,447
British Poss. in South Africa	9,768	7,410	63,078	19,956
China (including Hong Kong)	1,397	1,266	...	665,259
Australia	4,361,493	5,152,942	31,993	29,280
British Columbia	...	1,264	...	...
Brit. N. American Provinces	172,427	68,232	24,803	150,104
Mexico, South America (except Brazil), and W. Indies	2,844,601	3,116,794	357,624	449,589
Brazil	469,207	669,733	944,065	432,236
United States of America	8,382,441	2,186,112	112,418	609,124
Danish West Indies	...	...	...	...
Other countries	854,324	58,389	104,871	222,599
Total of Gold and Silver	19038788	14619116	14069705	11283393

LONDON:—Printed and Published for the Proprietors by THOMAS HARPER MEREDITH, of 340 Strand, at the ECONOMIST OFFICE, 340 Strand, in the Parish of St Mary-le-Strand, in the County of Middlesex.—Saturday, October 9, 1869.